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APPENDIX, No. 5,

TO THE

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

APPENDIX TO THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the 29th January to 4th May, 1859, both days inclusive.

IN THE TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Being the 2nd Session of the 6th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

SESSION, 1859.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

VOL. 17.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 11th instant, praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before the House " a Statement, shewing the number of " letters and newspapers carried by Mail, during each trip from Colling- " wood to the Red River, since the establishment of the Postal commu- " nication on that route—the amount of postage received by the Post " Office Department, together with a copy of the Contract or agreement " entered into with the parties with whom such Contract has been made, " and any correspondence on the subject ; also, the amount paid by Go- " vernment, under such Contract, to this date."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th April, 1859.

Appendix (No. 37.)

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 21st February, 1859, for a Statement relative to Employés in certain of the Public Depart-ments.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th March, 1859.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd instant, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all Reports, "Representations, Suggestions, Resolutions, and all Proceedings generally whatsoever, had and submitted to the Government by the Inspectors of Steam Vessels in this Province, either collectively or individually, since June, 1857, with reference to the duties imposed upon them by the Act 20 Vic. cap. 34, to provide for the security of the "Lives of the Passengers on board of Steam Vessels; and all Copies of all Recommendations, Suggestions or Complaints made to the Government on the same subject by other persons; and also, the Names of the "Inspectors appointed, their places of abode, and the Salaries paid to each of them, and which they receive at the present time, and the "amount of Travelling and other Expenses paid to such of them yearly, "or monthly, or otherwise."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 21st March, 1859.

Appendix (No. 39.)

R E P O R T

Of the Select Committee on the Petition of James Grant, of Martintown, County of Glengarry, M.D.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the preceding Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 12th May, 1858, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Statement in detail of all the Fees and Emoluments of the several Sheriffs in Upper Canada for the last two years, ending 31st December last; and to direct the Treasurers of the several Counties in Upper Canada to furnish a statement in detail of all the Jury expenses in their respective Counties, designating the number of miles travelled, &c., for the same period, as shown by their Pay Lists."

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 29th March, 1859.

(In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, this Return is printed in a condensed form.)

Fees and Emoluments of the several Sheriffs in Upper Canada for the last two years, ending 31st December, 1857.

Name of County.	Name of Sheriff.	1856.			1857.		
		Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett amount received, or to be received.	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett amount received, or to be received.
Northumberland and Durham.....	.....	No Return.	.....	.....	No Return.	.....
Essex	John McEwan.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 740 12 3½	£ s. d. 167 13 8	
Lambton	James Flintoft	538 0 9½	218 17 5½	319 3 3¼	652 14 0	260 4 4	
Kent.....	John Mercer	707 0 3	310 0 0	397 0 3	1066 0 9	504 6 3	
Huron and Bruce.....	J. Macdonald.....	1514 4 7	874 14 8	*174 15 10	2289 19 0	960 19 4	
Perth.....	R. Moderwell.....	800 5 4	210 17 0	589 8 4	1187 18 9	438 12 0	
Elgin.....	Colin Munro	13183 0 0	1573 13 3	1600 6 9	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	William Glass.....	No Return.	.....	.....	No Return.	.....
Oxford	James Carrall.....	981 13 8	655 16 3	325 17 5	1670 7 8	1102 13 5	
Norfolk.....	Lawrence W. Mercer..	No Return.	.....	.....	No Return.	.....
Waterloo	George Davidson.....	695 9 0	.....	.....	1056 4 3	.....
Wellington	George J. Grange.....	822 12 6	548 8 4	274 4 2	1586 3 11	1059 9 3	
Grey.....	George Snider	331 16 5	215 18 2	115 18 3	811 3 5	340 0 0	
Brant	John Smith.....	2659 11 1	1074 0 0	1585 11 1	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	E. C. Thomas.....	2062 8 9	.....	.....	2068 19 2	.....
Halton	Leir Willson.....	614 16 7	514 16 7	100 0 0	854 12 9	729 12 9	

Haldimand	J. S. Martin	794 8 0	526 5 7	268 2 5	314 9 3½	516 4 10	298 4 5½
Welland	Robert Hobson	§ 424 17 10	||	.....	651 2 3	||	
Lincoln	W. Kingmill	1401 10 0	936 0 0	465 10 0	1600 16 6	1109 19 0	490 17 6
York and Peel	Frederick W. Jarvis	8404 15 9	4098 2 6	† 4906 13 3	Of this amount a large sum is still uncollected.		
Ontario	Nelson J. Reynolds	2426 10 3	1426 10 3	† 1000 0 0			
Simcoe	B. W. Smith	1449 5 10	946 18 0	502 7 10	2241 3 0	1491 7 1	749 15 11
Peterborough and Victoria	James Hall	821 17 3	.....	.....	1446 0 4		
Prince Edward	James McDonald	354 0 0	.....	.....	546 14 6		
Hastings	J. W. Dunbar Moodie	1395 5 0	.....	.....	1616 18 6		
Frontenac	Thomas A. Corbett	2301 19 2	1112 10 0	† 1189 9 2			
Leeds and Grenville	Adiel Sherwood	913 15 4	.....	.....	719 0 8		
Lanark and Renfrew	James Thompson	825 15 10	382 10 0	443 5 10	936 18 7	382 10 0	564 8 7
Carleton	Simon Fraser	990 3 2	.....	.....	1002 18 9	27 17 11	975 0 10
Prescott and Russell	Charles P. Tredwell	233 3 0	161 6 11	71 16 1	339 3 11	208 13 11	130 10 0
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	D. G. McIntyre	773 9 4	426 3 2	347 6 2	793 10 2	439 15 7	363 14 7

† This sum is for the two years 1856 and 1857.
 § This sum is from 12th May, 1856, to 1st Jan., 1857.
 || Expenses for the same period £725.

* Accounts uncollected, 1856, £464 14s. 1d.
 † Accounts uncollected, 1857, £710 17s. 4d.

JURY Expenses for the Years 1856 and 1857.

County.	1856.		1857.	
	No. of Miles.	Total Jury Expenses.	No. of Miles.	Total Jury Expenses.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Essex .....	.....	1180 18 1†		
Lambton.....	7854	551 15 7	9586	673 19 10
Kent.....	3695	495 3 3	5136	708 3 9
Huron and Bruce	8440	699 2 3	9600	1499 4 3
Perth	2927	1308 2 9†	.....
Middlesex.....	10732	1551 6 4†	.....
Elgin	13467	790 6 6	13840	874 6 6
Oxford.....	3780	502 3 6	3594	654 13 9
* Norfolk.....	.....	449 13 3	.....	496 9 6
Waterloo.....	4224	117 17 6	4223	299 15 3
Wellington .....	.....	643 12 6	.....	854 16 9
Grey	8900	686 5 6	9422	539 6 11
Brant.....	2517	588 2 0	2630	580 2 6
Wentworth.....	4654	824 11 3	10241	1002 4 9
Haldimand.....	5653	266 15 3	6590	439 5 0
Welland	3794	197 0 6	10032	657 9 0
Lincoln	7212	622 2 1	7687	689 7 3
York and Peel.....	8781	1839 4 9	11773	2355 15 0
Ontario.....	4699	522 11 0	5895	580 4 4
Simcoe.....	7001	741 15 3	7405	1024 1 10
Peterborough and Victoria	6040	385 14 7	7284	564 7 0
Northumberland and Durham.....	.....	883 4 0	.....	1268 2 3
* Prince Edward.....	.....	246 10 0†	.....
Hastings .....	.....	913 18 6	4460	929 6 6
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	14821	2052 13 9†	.....
Leeds and Grenville.....	17927	1904 0 5†	.....
Lanark and Renfrew.....	8776	610 6 0	13473	828 15 1
Carleton.....	7223	807 12 9	6682	648 10 9
Prescott and Russell.....	2114	132 10 9	2523	219 4 0
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	.....	960 15 3½†	.....

* Jurors are not paid mileage in this County.

† This sum is for the two years 1856 and 1857.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 7th March, 1859,
for information relative to Cullers of Quebec.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 30th March, 1859.

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

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

REPORT.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of ASA HOWARD and others, of St. Thomas, beg leave to report,

That they have carefully examined witnesses on the subject of the petitions, and taken evidence thereon, which is hereto appended.

Your Committee recommend that a Bill be introduced into Your Honorable House, granting rights and privileges to Physicians of the Homœopathic School similar to those enjoyed by members of the present legalized School of Medicine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM McDUGALL,
Chairman.

Petition of Asa Howard and others, of St. Thomas, praying for the passing of an Act granting such rights and privileges to Physicians of the Homœopathic School as are enjoyed by the Members of the existing legalized School of Medicine :

	Names.
Asa Howard, St. Thomas,	142
C. A. Woodhall, Lobo,	89
John W. Tripp, Ingersoll,	164
James Carter, Clinton,	9
F. A. Whitney, Toronto,	168
Bernard Rodgers,	70
Edward Hilton, Hamilton,	181
George H. Denison,	91
W. Glass, London,	145
William Murray, Westminster,	39
James Kirkwood, "	84
David Patrick, "	43
J. W. Fergusson, Woodstock,	188
John Ewing,	40
P. Martin,	26
J. A. Mackie,	21

J. W. Carey, St. Catherines,.....	111
W. Mitler, Galt,.....	203
James Brown,	90
	1812

THE DISABILITIES under which the Homœopathic Practitioners in this Province labour, and from which they desire that the Legislature should relieve them are:—

1st. That not being acknowledged and legalised by Parliament, they are looked upon as *Quacks* and *Impostors* by many, although among their ranks are highly educated physicians and honorable men, who in other countries are not only treated as gentlemen, but are admitted to the society and to the confidence of persons of the very highest rank and distinction.

2nd. That being debarred by the law, as it now stands, from legally recovering any remuneration for their professional attendance, advantage is in many instances taken by dishonest persons, to evade paying for services which they have accepted and from which they have derived benefit.

3rd. Homœopathic Physicians are precluded, by their position as unlicensed practitioners, from many legitimate sources of emolument which are open to those now licensed. Such as :

From granting certificates of exemption from attendance as jurors or witnesses or from Militia service, to such of their patients as may require them ;

From signing certificates of insanity, to obtain the admission of any of their patients into the Lunatic Asylum ;

From giving evidence and receiving the fees allowed by law to the licensed practitioners for attending at coroner's inquests ; &c.

But if these disabilities pressed on the Homœopathic practitioners alone, they would not have the same boldness in asking for legislative interference, as they have, when they consider that the very large and influential portion of the community who confide in them and employ them, are sufferers with them. For example :— A gentleman falls sick, and having, from bitter experience, a dread of the nauseous remedies and formidable appliances of the regularly licensed practitioners, and having, on the other hand, full confidence in the superior efficacy of the Homœopathic mode of treatment, sends for a physician of that school. During his illness, he is summoned to attend Court, either as a juror or as a witness. To escape being fined, he must procure a certificate of his inability to attend. How is he to obtain it? His Homœopathic physician is unable to grant one of any validity ; he is compelled therefore at great additional expense to send for one, who, however incompetent to cure him, is nevertheless qualified by law to certify that he is sick ! and it may very possibly happen, that from the antagonism likely to arise under such circumstances, the regularly licensed practitioner may raise futile and vexatious objections to granting any certificate at all.

Cases may occur in which the testimony of the attending physician may be all-important to prove the competency of an individual to execute a Deed, or a Will, and the welfare of a whole family may be compromised, in the event of this

physician's evidence being received as that of a *layman* only, which would be the case if he were an unlicensed Homœopathic Physician, under the law as it now exists.

The testimony of a physician *even though a Homœopathist*, who has attended a case of "unsoundness of mind," from its commencement, is surely of more value in deciding the question of the patient's disease, and the necessity that may exist for his seclusion in the Lunatic Asylum, than that of any number of the *now* licensed practitioners, who, by Act of Parliament, are alone competent to testify to the point; but who only subject the patient to the cursory and imperfect examination that can be made in the course of half an hour; and any one, at all familiar with the insane, will know with what skill they can conceal their delusions when being examined, and how readily they can put on the appearance of being in their perfectly sound mind. It may perhaps be objected that no case has as yet occurred in which any such consequences have resulted from the employment of Homœopathic Physicians, but it must be admitted that as the law now stands they *may* happen, and it is surely better by timely legislation to prevent the possibility of their occurrence.

It is a grievance to which the poorer class of the community who may believe in Homœopathy are subjected, that they should when sick, be either altogether deprived of the advantages afforded by the public Hospitals or be compelled to submit to a mode of treatment which they hold in fear and abhorrence. But if Homœopathic Physicians were duly recognized by law, the Trustees of public Hospitals would have it in their power to apportion a ward for the reception of such patients as might desire to be under the care of physicians of that school. And no fears need be entertained by the public, but that the comparison that would infallibly be instituted between the success of the two modes of treatment would result, as it has invariably done in all the great European Hospitals, very much to the advantage of Homœopathy, as will clearly be shewn by the subjoined tables.

Finally, there are no doubt men whose consciences are so tender as to make them unwilling to violate any law, however unreasonable it may be. Those gentlemen must therefore, if believers in Homœopathy, in the majority of cases be altogether deprived of medical aid for their families, or be compelled to employ men in whose system of practice they have no confidence whatever.

It will be manifest from the details in the following pages—

That Homœopathy is recognized throughout the civilized world;

That Homœopathic practitioners are to be found in every part of Europe and America;

That Homœopathic journals are published in almost all European languages;

That Homœopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries acknowledged and supported by their respective governments, are in active operation in Europe and America;

That a number of the Courts of Europe employ Homœopathic Physicians;

That numerous practitioners in Hospitals, and Professors in Universities have been converted to Homœopathy;

That Homœopathy, almost unknown at the commencement of this century, has been spreading at a rate unparalleled in the history of Medicine;

That its practitioners are numbered by thousands, nearly all of them having been educated and having practised as Allopathic Physicians, but having adopted the Homœopathic system from a conviction of its superior efficacy and success.

Homœopathy although sanctioned and encouraged as will hereafter be shewn by special Legislative enactments by many of the Governments of Europe and America; at the time when the Acts now in force legalizing the practice of Medicine in Canada were passed, was unknown in this country.

Since that time, the Homœopathic practitioners have become numerous and enjoy the confidence of a large and highly intelligent portion of the community. The time may therefore be fairly considered to have arrived, when they should no longer be kept in the position of being violators of the law, but that the same rights and privileges should be conferred upon them, as were conferred by former Acts upon the other Medical Practitioners of this Province.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHERE HOMŒOPATHY IS RECOGNIZED :

England,	Hanover,	Denmark,
France,	Bohemia, and nearly all	Sweden,
Austria,	the smaller States in	Naples, and other States of
Prussia,	Germany,	Italy,
Bavaria,	Spain,	Hungary,
Saxony,	Russia,	United States of America,
Wurtemberg,	Belgium,	Havana,
Baden,	Holland,	Brazil, and several other
		South American States.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Great Britain.

British Journal of Homœopathy,	The Homœopathic Record,
Monthly Journal,	The Homœopathic Review,
Homœopathic Times,	The Provincial Homœopathic Gazette.
The Homœopathist,	

Germany.

Leipzig Homœopathic Journal,	The Prague Monthly Journal,
The New Times,	Austrian Homœopathic Journal,
The Quarterly Journal of Homœopathy,	Stapf's Archives.

France.

Journal Homœopathique, Journal de la Société Gallicane.

United States.

North American Journal of Homœo- pathy,	The St. Louis Homœopathic Journal,
The Homœopath,	Quarterly Journal of Homœopathy (Bos- ton).
The American Review,	

APPENDIX No. 3.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS, COLLEGES, AND DISPENSARIES.

London Homœopathic Hospital, 200 beds ;	Hospital of Guns, Hungary ;
Metropolitan Homœopathic Hospital ;	Hospital at Kremseir, Russia ;
Homœopathic Hospital of Moscow ;	Hospital at Nechanitz, Russia ;
Infantry Homœopathic Hospital at St. Petersburg ;	Hospital at Nishni-Novogorod, Russia ;
Gumpendorf Hospital, Vienna ;	Hospital at Cronstadt, Russia ;
Homœopathic Hospital, Turin ;	Berlin Homœopathic Hospital ;
Miskoltz Homœopathic Hospital, Russia ;	Mississippi State Hospital ;
Homœopathic Clinique, Leipzig ;	Chicago Hospital, occupied equally by both practices ;
Homœopathic Wards in Hospital Beaujon, Paris ;	Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, N.Y. ;
Calcutta Native Hospital ;	Brooklyn City Orphan Asylum ;
Homœopathic Hospital at Leipzig ;	Pennsylvania Homœopathic College, Philadelphia ;
Sisters of Charity Hospital, at Vienna ;	Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio, St. Louis, a charter recently obtained ;
Leopoldstadt Hospital, at Vienna ;	Homœopathic Chair in the State College of Michigan.
Sisters of Charity, at Linz ;	
Hospital of Gyongyos, Hungary ;	

APPENDIX No. 4,

NUMBER OF COURT PHYSICIANS IN EUROPE.

- Dr. Aegidi, Physician to H. R. H. Princess Wilhelm of Prussia.
 Dr. Altmuller, Surgeon to H. S. H. the Grand Duke of Hesse.
 Dr. Backhausen, Physician to H. R. H. the Princess Frederick of Prussia.
 Dr. Cramer, Physician to H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Baden.
 Dr. Goullon, Physician to H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Weimar.
 Dr. Hartung, "Medecin en Chef" of the Austrian Army in Italy—was Physician to H. I. M. the Empress Marie Louisa.
 Dr. Kuntsmann, Physician to Prince Von Reuss at Ebersdorf.
 Dr. Kurtz, Physician to H. S. H. the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau, Princess of Prussia.
 Dr. Lehman, Physician to H. S. H. the Duke of Anhalt Koethen.
 Dr. Marenzeller (Physician General to the Austrian Armies), Physician to H. I. H. Archduke John of Austria.
 Dr. Quin, Physician Extraordinary to the King of the Belgians, Physician in Ordinary to H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge.
 Dr. Necker, Physician Extraordinary to H. M. the King of Prussia.
 Dr. Nunez, Physician to Her Most Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, Chevalier of the Order of Charles 3rd and of the Legion of Honor.
 Dr. Schmidt, Physician to H. S. H. the Duke of Lucca.
 Dr. Stapf, Physician to H. S. H. the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.
 Dr. Vorbord, Surgeon to H. S. H. the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg.
 Dr. Weber, Physician to His Majesty the King of Hanover.

APPENDIX No. 5,

HOMŒOPATHIC PROFESSORS IN ALLOPATHIC UNIVERSITIES.

- Dr. Henderson, Professor of Medicine and General Pathology, in the University of Edinburgh, and lately one of the Professors of Clinical Medicine.
 Dr. Macdonald, Professor of Civil and Natural History, in the University of St. Andrews.
 Dr. J. W. Arnold, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Zurich.
 Dr. Bigel, Professor of Midwifery in the University of St. Petersburg.
 Dr. H. Arnith, Professor of Midwifery in the General Hospital of Vienna.
 Dr. T. Buchner, Professor of Homœopathy in the University of Munich.
 Dr. Botto, Professor of Surgery in the University of Genoa.
 Dr. Chevalier de Horatiis, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Naples, and President of the Royal Academy of Medicine.
 Dr. Edward Martin, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Jéna.
 Dr. J. A. Weber, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Freyburg.
 Dr. Janer, Dean of Faculty and Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Barcelona.
 Dr. Lambrecht, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Padua.
 Dr. Folch, Professor of Pathology in the University of Barcelona.
 Dr. Quadri, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Naples.
 Professor Leupoldt, of the University of Erlangen.
 Dr. Reubel, Professor in the University of Munich,
 And twenty-eight other Professors in various Colleges and Hospitals of Europe and America.

APPENDIX No. 6.

A.

STATISTICS OF DISEASES IN GENERAL.

The authorities for the European Hospital Reports are to be found in the following works:

- Knolz's "Charitable Institutions" of Vienna.
 Griesslich's Hygea.
 Class' Statistics of the Catherinnen Hospital at Stuttgart.
 Journal Imp. Med. Chir. Acad. of St. Petersburg.
 British Journal of Homœopathy.
 Allg. Hom. Zeitschrift.
 British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.
 Neues Archives.
 Oesterreich Zeitschrift.
 Homœopathic Vierteljahrschrift.
 Stapf's Archives der Hom. Heilk.
 Prager Med. Monatschrift.
 North American Journal of Homœopathy.
 Neue Zeits für Hom. Klinik.

EUROPEAN ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

Place and name of Hospital.

	Per cent. Mortality.
Berlin, Charité, 1838-9	10 to 11
Breslau Zu Allerheiligen, 1838	17 " 18
Leipzig, Jakob's Hospital, 1839	11 " 12
Stuttgart, Catherinnen, 1830-38	3 " 4
Strasburg Forget's Clinique, 1835-38	15 " 16
Hamburg, Allg. Krankenhaus, 5th Report	6 " 7
Munich General Hospital, 1832	7 " 8
Milan Great Hospital, 1814	15 " 16
Palermo " 1823	12 " 13
Brussels, St. Peter's Hospital, 1823	11 " 12
St. Petersburg, Civil, 1887	20 " 21
" Seidlitz's Clinique, 1840	13 " 14
Vienna General Hospital, 1834	13 " 14
" Brothers' of Charity, 1838	9 " 10
" Elizabetherrinnen, 1838	8 " 9
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, 1818	6 " 7
London St. George's, 1850-55	18 " 19
Lyons Hotel Dieu, 1837	13 " 14
Paris Hotel Dieu, 1835	9 " 10
" St. Marguerite, 1851-2	11 " 12
" Val de Grace, under Broussais, 1819	7 " 8
Average	11 to 12

EUROPEAN HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

Place and Name of Hospital.	Cases treated.	Deaths.	per cent.
Sisters of Charity, at Vienna 1834 to '56	17,313	1087	6 $\frac{2}{10}$
Sisters of Charity at Linz 1842-4-55	9,129	501	5 $\frac{5}{10}$
*Hospital at Gyongyos in Hungary to 1855	1,538	143	9 $\frac{3}{10}$
" Guns " 1841	395	8	2
" Kremseir 1845 to '48	1,520	94	6 $\frac{1}{10}$
Leopoldstadt Hospital at Vienna 1850-4	3,789	211	5 $\frac{5}{10}$
Hospital at Nechanitz 1846-48	394	10	2 $\frac{5}{10}$
" Nishni-Novogorod in 1855	249	12	4 $\frac{8}{10}$
" at Leipzig, Prussia	4,596	188	4 $\frac{1}{10}$
Infantry Hospital at St. Petersburg	397	16	
Marenzeller's Experiments at Military Hospital at Vienna	38	1	2 $\frac{7}{10}$
Hospital at Moscow in 1854	166	8	4 $\frac{8}{10}$

* It is worthy of mention, as giving a direct comparison between the two systems of treatment, that the Hospital at Gyongyos was under Allopathic charge from 1849 to 1853, when the Homœopaths resumed treatment.

Contrasting the two systems, there were during—

Five years of Allopathy	Cases 622	Deaths 98	Per Cent. 15 $\frac{7}{10}$
Eleven years of Homœopathy	" 1538	" 143	" 9 $\frac{3}{10}$

Herman's Experiments at the Military Hospital at			
Tulzen.....	147	6	4 $\frac{1}{10}$
London Homœopathic Hospital 1850-56.....	1,172	55	4 $\frac{7}{10}$
Horatii's Experiments at Naples 1829.....	68	2	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
Sum total	40,911	2,342	5 $\frac{7}{10}$

To show that many of the cases were of the more severe and dangerous diseases, the Specification of the Gumpendorf Hospital of Vienna, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, is subjoined :

Of the 1087 deaths from 1834 to 1856, 466 were of altogether incurable diseases; among the remainder there were—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Erysipelas	514	4
Diarrhœa of all kinds.....	323	3
Inflammation of Joints.....	888	7
Ophthalmia	130	One uncured.
		Deaths.
Inflammation of Lungs	1058	48
Typhus Fever, (Abdominal).....	3165	368
Intermittent Fever	1066	9
Gastric Fever.....	1181	7
Rheumatic Pericarditis	15	0
Small Pox.....	194	14

These results compare most favourably with any Hospital Reports ever made, and their accuracy cannot be questioned, since this Hospital is under strict Governmental supervision, and is constantly visited by Allopathic Physicians. It is under the charge of Dr. Fleischmann, assisted until within a few years by Dr. Caspar, and the accuracy of *their* diagnoses no one will dispute.

The comparative results of the two systems of treatment in Hospitals of the same city, and in different wards of the same Hospital, are as follows:—

In the London Homœopathic Hospital there were during the years 1850 to 1856,

1062 cases..... 48 deaths 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In St. George's (Allopathic) Hospital, London, there were during the years 1854 and 1855,

5413 cases..... 1018 deaths 18 per cent.

Making all due allowance for the increased mortality in a large Hospital over a small one, there is still a very marked and striking difference in these results.

* Dr. Chargé, of Marseilles, France, has lately published a
STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE MORTALITY OCCURRING AT THE CONVENT OF
REFUGE SINCE ITS FOUNDATION IN 1841, UP TO 1854:

Allopathic.				Homœopathic.			
Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.	Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
1841	142	10	7				
1842	138	17	12 $\frac{3}{10}$				
1843	189	13	6 $\frac{9}{10}$	1850	328	5	1 $\frac{4}{10}$
1844	208	9	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	1851	318	10	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
1845	248	10	4 $\frac{4}{10}$	1852	322	12	3 $\frac{7}{10}$
1846	274	15	5 $\frac{4}{10}$	1853	334	10	2 $\frac{9}{10}$
1847	327	14	4 $\frac{2}{10}$	1854	360	12	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
1848	325	14	4 $\frac{3}{10}$				
	1851	102	5 $\frac{5}{10}$		1662	49	2 $\frac{9}{10}$

Average Homœopathic mortality, 2 $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.

Average Allopathic mortality, 5 $\frac{5}{10}$ per cent.

The highest mortality under Homœopathic treatment (3 $\frac{7}{10}$) was less than the lowest (4 $\frac{1}{10}$) under Allopathic treatment.

A fair and direct comparison of the two systems may be made from the Reports of the Hospital of St. Marguerite, in Paris. There were two wards under the Homœopathic treatment of Dr. Tessier,† side by side with the other wards under Allopathic treatment. Their published Reports shew—

UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

1849.....	1,292 cases.....	126 deaths.....	9 $\frac{75}{100}$ per cent.
1850.....	1,677 ".....	138 ".....	8 $\frac{32}{100}$ "
1851.....	1,694 ".....	135 ".....	7 $\frac{96}{100}$ "

UNDER ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.

1849.....	1,087 cases.....	169 deaths....	14 $\frac{71}{100}$ per cent.
1850.....	1,195 ".....	107 ".....	8 $\frac{98}{100}$ "
1851.....	1,442 ".....	135 ".....	7 $\frac{96}{100}$ "

Average of three years treatment.

Allopathically.....	3,724 cases.....	411 deaths.....	11 $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent.
Homœopathically ..	4,655 ".....	399 ".....	8 $\frac{68}{100}$ "

A marked and indisputable contrast !

* Dr. Chargé, of Marseilles, France, a Homœopathist, has recently received from the French Government the Order of the Legion of Honour, and from Pope Pius IX., that of St. Gregory the Great, in consideration of the services he rendered during the Cholera epidemic of 1849.—(*Med. Hom. des Familles*, No. 6.)

† Dr. Tessier has been removed to the "Beaujon," one of the finest Hospitals in Paris.

But some even of the opponents of Homœopathy are forced by a collection of facts to testify in its favour. In the work entitled the "Fallacies of Homœopathy," by C. H. F. Routh, M. D., F.R.C.S., published in London in 1852, there is the following summary of comparative statistics :

Disease.	Per cent. of Deaths.	
	Homœopathic.	Allopathic.
Pneumonia	5 $\frac{7}{10}$	24
Pleuritis	4	13
Peritonitis	4	13
Dysentery.....	3	22
Typhus (Abdominal).....	15	19
All diseases.....	4 $\frac{4}{10}$	8 $\frac{5}{10}$

Another opponent of Homœopathy, Dr. Forbes, in the British and Foreign Medical Review, Jan., 1846, says :

"The amount of deaths in Fever and Eruptive diseases (under Homœopathic treatment) is certainly below the average proportion."*

The following are statistics of some of the Hospitals in America, taken from the published Reports :

1ST. ALLOPATHIC.

	Cases treated.	Deaths.	Per Ct.
Massachusetts General Hospital, from 1835 to 1855..	11,610	1122	9 $\frac{6}{10}$
New York City Hospital, from 1792 to 1855.....	106,111	10,893	10 $\frac{2}{10}$
New York Bellevue Hospital, from 1852 to 1856.....	31,327	3171	10 $\frac{1}{10}$

Average mortality 10 per cent.

There are no *Hospitals* in New York under the charge of Homœopaths, but they have the care of some of the other Charitable Institutions, such as the "Home for the Friendless," whose medical statistics compare very favorably with like institutions under Allopathic charge.

"The Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum" has exhibited a most striking improvement in the health of its inmates since it was transferred to the Homœopaths, but this will be more fully considered in the comparison of the mortality in various Orphan Asylums in a subsequent part of this appendix.

The "Chicago City Hospital" has had half of its wards given to the Homœopaths, but too recently to furnish any Reports of the results.

The "Mississippi State Hospital" at Natchez, has been under Homœopathic treatment for the last four years. During that time there have been treated 500

* Dr. Forbes, in the same number of the same Review, which stands deservedly at the head of Allopathic Periodical literature, makes the following admissions with reference to the Allopathic mode of treatment :—

1. "That in a large proportion of the cases treated by Allopathic Physicians, the disease is cured by Nature and not by them."

2. "That in a lesser, but still not a small proportion, the disease is cured by Nature *in spite of them*; in other words, their interference *opposing* instead of *assisting* the cure."

3. "That, consequently, in a considerable proportion of diseases, it would fare as well, or better with patients, in the actual condition of Medical art, as generally practised, if all remedies, at least all *active* remedies, especially *drugs*, were abandoned."

These statements of Dr. Forbes elicited a number of letters from Medical men of great eminence throughout the United Kingdom, which were published in a subsequent number of the same journal, showing that the most enlightened Allopathic physicians held the same opinions as to the utter inefficiency of the so called "Orthodox practice."

cases, of which 45 died, equal to 9 per cent. of deaths, much less than the mortality in the New Orleans Hospitals. To compare this with Northern Hospitals, however, the Yellow Fever cases (several of which were brought in dying) ought not to be included. Excluding these, there were in the Mississippi State Hospital since 1853, 476 cases, 28 deaths, 5 $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. *As compared with the New York Hospitals, a gain of four per cent.*

Statistical Returns from the various Homœopathic Hospitals, prove that the average mortality of all the patients treated therein is about six per cent., while similar statistics from the Allopathic Hospitals show an average mortality of ten per cent.

This single fact, that out of every ten patients who now die in the Hospitals in the United States, four might be saved under a different course of treatment, is most startling, and needs but to be clearly set forth to show the necessity of granting to the Homœopathic Practitioner in this Province the privileges heretofore confined to the Allopathic.

B.

CHOLERA.

Attention is requested to the statistics of particular diseases; and for this purpose, Cholera, Pneumonia, Typhus Fever, and Yellow Fever have been selected, as types of the most serious and fatal maladies with which physicians have to contend. And first in regard to *Cholera Statistics*.

These are deemed the more worthy of attention as proving the falsity of the statement so commonly heard among the ignorant, that though Homœopathy may be successful in trivial complaints, it is of little or no avail in dangerous diseases. There is nothing more certain in the history of Medicine than the fact, that to the acknowledged and remarkable success of the Homœopaths in the treatment of Cholera more than to any other one thing, is owing their present favored position with the intelligent public.

During the ravages of this fearful epidemic in Europe, the cures of the Homœopaths were so surprising, that Government Commissions were established in several countries for the express purpose of enquiring into the causes of this remarkable success. And although these Commissions were in most instances composed of physicians opposed to Homœopathy, they were compelled to acknowledge its superior and astonishing efficacy.

The following extract from the work of Dr. Wilde, an Allopathic Surgeon, and the talented editor of the "Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine," confirms this. In his book on "Austria, its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions," he has these words:—"Upon comparing the "Report" made of the treatment of Cholera in the Homœopathic Hospital at Vienna with that of the other Hospitals at the same time, it appeared that while two-thirds of those treated Homœopathically were cured, two-thirds of those treated at the other Hospitals died. This extraordinary result led Count Kolowrat, Minister of the Interior, to repeal the law relative to the practice of Homœopathy." This Homœopathic Hospital, it should be remembered, was daily visited by two Allopathic Physicians appointed Inspectors by the Government, who confirmed this "Report."

Dr. F. R. Horner, in a pamphlet* recently published, states that in the statistical Report of the late Cholera epidemic in England by the Medical Board appointed for that purpose, the Returns of the Homœopathic Hospital were *deliberately* and *designedly suppressed* because they shewed that by that treatment two-thirds were *cured*; while according to the aggregate Statistics of the other Hospitals two-thirds *died*; and this, too, after that Report had been verified by the Allopathic Inspector!

CHOLERA STATISTICS.

The General Board of Health of Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland, reported the total number of cases of Cholera from October 4th, 1848, to February 1st, 1859, to be as follows:

Cases 817; deaths 546; per cent $65\frac{5}{4}$. Of these cases 236 were treated by the officers of the Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary, and were included in the General Report above. Thus dividing, there were,—

Homœopathic cases	236	Deaths.....	57	Per cent....	$24\frac{1}{2}$
Allopathic cases	581	Deaths.....	489	Per cent....	$84\frac{3}{4}$

By the Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary there were treated from July 25th to September 15th, 1849:—

Cases	162	Deaths.....	43	Per cent....	$26\frac{1}{2}$
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HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

Homœopathic.

Place and Name.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vienna Sisters of Charity—1834 to 1850	1,202	409
Vienna Leopoldstadt, 1850	156	58
Berlin Hom. Hospital.....	32	6
Bordeaux Hospital, by Dr. Mabit, 1832.....	131	6
Marseilles "Convent of Refuge," 1849.....	260	15
London Homœopathic Hospital, 1854.....	37	7
	1,818	501

Allopathic.

Place and Name.	Cases.	Deaths.
Edinburgh, Drummond Street Hospital.....	461	291
Halle Krunckenberg's Wards.....	104	53
Hamburg Hospital, 1831.....	283	178
Berlin Cholera Hospital.....	97	67
St. Petersburg, by Dr. Lichenstadt	636	314
Bordeaux Hospital, 1832	104	72
Raab " "	284	122

* "Reasons for adopting the Rational System of Medicine," by Fewster Robert Horner, M.D., late President and Perpetual Vice President of the British Medical and Surgical Association; late Senior Physician to the Hull General Infirmary, &c., London, 1857. It is a significant fact that in 1851, before he had investigated Homœopathy, Dr. Horner presided over a meeting of 200 medical men at Brighton, which passed resolutions strongly denunciatory of that system; and now, in 1857, after investigating it, he announces himself a convert to the Homœopathic doctrine!

New York " 1849	1,790	923
London, St. George's, 1854.....	140	69
	3,899	2,089

Average Homœopathic mortality 27 per cent.
 " Allopathic " 54 "

Showing that exactly twice the number died under Allopathic treatment!

C.

STATISTICS OF PNEUMONIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS:

I. HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

AUTHORITIES.

- 1st. Dr. Tessier—"Recherches Cliniques"—1850.
- 2nd. Dr. Henderson—Edinburgh, in the British Journal of Homœopathy, 1850.
- 3rd. Dr. Routh, an Allopathic Physician who gives a "resumé" of the statistics of the German Homœopathic Hospitals in his work entitled "Fallacies of Homœopathy."

RESULTS.

- 1 and 2.—Of the 50 cases above the age of puberty treated by Drs. Tessier and Henderson, three died, making a mortality of six per cent.; of these, none were under forty years of age. Average duration of the disease was 11½ days.
3. Of the 783 cases of Pneumonia treated in the German Homœopathic Hospitals, according to "Reports" admitted by Dr. Routh, 45 died, making a mortality of only 5⁷/₁₁ per cent.

II. ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.

AUTHORITIES.

1. Routh's "Fallacies of Homœopathy."
2. Louis' "Archives Generales, 1834-5."
3. Grisolle.
4. Bouillaud, "Memoires de l'Academie Royale de Medecine," vol. viii., by Pelletau.
5. Dietl Die Lungenentzündung, 1850.

RESULTS.

1. Of 1,522 cases treated collectively in the Glasgow Infirmary, the Vienna General Hospital, and by Drs. Walsh, Taylor and Peacock, of London, 373 died, equal to 24 per cent.

2. Of the 78 cases treated by the famous French physician *Louis*, "all of which were in a state of perfect health when the first symptoms of Pneumonia began," 28 died, equal to nearly 36 per cent. Of 29 other cases, 4 died, or 14 per cent.

3. Of 1,430 cases of Pneumonia collected by *Grisolle* from various Allopathic authorities, the mortality of cases between the ages of 40 and 70 was 23 per cent.

4. Of 75 cases treated by *Bouillaud*, 10 died, or 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Several of these cases are described as trivial.

5. *Dietl* treated 85 cases by bloodletting, and lost 17; equal to 20 $\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. He treated 106 cases by Tartar Emetic in large doses, and lost 22, equal to 20 $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. He left 189 cases without medicine or venesection, and lost but 14, equal to 7 $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent.

RECAPITULATION.

Homœopathic treatment.....	5 to 6 per cent.
Allopathic "	14 to 24 "
Expectant.....	7 to 8 "

These experiments of *Dr. Dietl* are the more valuable, as proving the falsity of the oft-repeated assertion that Homœopathic doses have no power whatever, while they as certainly prove that Allopathic Medicine does much harm and *destroys many lives that would otherwise have been saved!*

Taking the results of the Expectant or *Do-nothing* treatment as a standard, Homeopathy *saves* nearly two per cent. more, and Allopathy *destroys* at least seven per cent. more of all the cases of Pneumonia.

D.

TYPHUS FEVER.

The following Statistics are taken from a work entitled "Comparison of Homœopathy and Allopathy, by *Dr. Caspar*, Physician to the Hospital of the Honourable Sisters of Charity of Vienna: Vienna and Olmutz, 1856."

STATISTICS OF TYPHUS FEVER.

1st. ALLOPATHIC—In the Vienna General Hospital:

1850	Cases 872	Deaths 144	per cent. 16 $\frac{5}{10}$
1852	" 491	" 133	" 27
1853	" 1,110	" 259	" 23 $\frac{1}{10}$
	<u>2,482</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>21$\frac{6}{10}$</u>

2nd. EXPECTANT—In 2nd Division of Prague Hospital:

1849	cases 132	deaths 27	per cent. 20 $\frac{4}{10}$
1850	" 96	" 13	" 13 $\frac{6}{10}$
	<u>228</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>17$\frac{5}{10}$</u>

3rd. HOMŒOPATHIC—In Vienna Homœopathic Hospital :

1850	cases 81	deaths 9	per cent. $11\frac{1}{10}$
1851	80	10	$12\frac{2}{10}$
1852	121	11	9
	<hr/> 282	<hr/> 30	<hr/> $10\frac{6}{10}$

Here again Allopathy loses 4 per cent. *more* and Homœopathy 7 per cent. *less* than the Expectant or "Do-nothing treatment," and that *twice as many* die of Typhus Fever under the "Old" as would under the "New" mode of treatment.

E.

YELLOW FEVER.

In one of the most deadly scourges of the Human race, namely *Yellow Fever* there is overwhelming evidence in favor of Homœopathy, as will be seen from the following facts :

Report of the Homœopathic treatment of Yellow Fever in Rio de Janeiro in 1851, by Dr. Martin, from the British Journal of Homœopathy for July, 1851 :

Number of cases 3,256 ; cured 3,029 ; died 227. Less than 7 per cent.

From New Orleans, where Yellow Fever raged so fearfully in 1853, the following "Report" from Dr. Davis and Dr. Holcombe, shows what Homœopathy could do for that disease, even in its worst form. (From North American Journal for 1853) :

Number of cases 555 ; cured 522 ; died 22. Less than 6 per cent !

Under the best Allopathic treatment the mortality was from 20 to 30 per cent !

Dr. Jewell, an Allopathic Physician, gives a Report from Philadelphia of 44 cases :

Cured 10 ; died 34. Above 77 per cent.

In the "Medical Circular," vol. 11, page 233, there is the following Report of the Allopathic treatment of Yellow Fever on board H. M. Ship "Dauntless" at Barbadoes :

No. of cases 158 ; cured 79 ; died 79. 50 per cent, lost.

In Dr. Holcomb's "Observations upon Yellow Fever," he remarks that clinical experience shows the following tabulated view :

In 1853	cases 555	deaths 38
" 1854	" 112	" 0
" 1855	" 349	" 22
	<hr/> 1016	<hr/> 55 per cent. $5\frac{4}{10}$

In the Mississippi State Hospital, when under Allopathic treatment in 1853, and under the care of Drs. L. P. and E. M. Blackburn, there were 49 Yellow Fever patients admitted and treated, and of that number 27 died, a mortality of 55 per cent.

F.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

The Homœopathic Statistics in regard to Adults in general, and individual diseases having been shewn, the results of that treatment in the affections to which *childhood* is peculiarly subject will now be considered. The "Report of the Homœopathic treatment in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum of New York," by Dr. B. F. Bowers, is referred to. The number of children in the several asylums being taken from a table furnished by A. Gilbert, Esq., from the Reports made annually, under oath, to the Board of Education of the State of New York :

LEAKE AND WATTS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Allopathic.

	Whole No.	Deaths.	Mortality.
For 10 years ending 1852	1,688	23	1 in 73
" year 1853	262	12	1 in 22
" " 1854	263	6	1 in 44
	<u>2,213</u>	41	<u>1 in 54</u>

PROTESTANT HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Homœopathic.

	Whole No.	Deaths.	Mortality.
For 10 years ending 1852	2,543	21	1 in 121
" year 1853	575	0	
" " 1854	257	0	
	<u>3,075</u>	21	<u>1 in 146</u>

Shewing the ratio of mortality, under Allopathic treatment, as compared with Homœopathic, to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

The "NURSERY," at Randall's Island, under Allopathic treatment :

ALLOPATHIC.

Years.	Whole No.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1853	3,040	79	1 in 39
1854	2,690	208	1 " 13
1855	2,378	202	1 " 11
1856	2,021	96	1 " 21
	<u>10,129</u>	585	<u>1 in 17</u>

The "HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS," under Homœopathic treatment :

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Years.	Whole No.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1853	204	6	1 in 41
1854	280	13	1 " 21

1855	360	5	1 " 72
1856	306	6	1 " 51
	1,210	30	1 in 40

Or a mortality of $5\frac{8}{100}$ per ct. Allopathically.
 " " $2\frac{5}{100}$ " Homœopathically.

H.

COMPARATIVE DURATION OF DISEASE.

The *duration* of Pneumonia was particularly noted by Drs. Tessier, Henderson Dietl, and Louis, whose authority has already been given.

These show the mean duration of Pneumonia to be, under Homœopathic treatment, $11\frac{2}{3}$ days; Allopathic, 29 days; Expectant, 28 days.

Dr. Kurtz has compiled a "Statistical Table" of the mean duration of disease in general in the chief Hospitals of Paris, Berlin, Göttingen, and Stuttgart, under Allopathic treatment, as compared with the Hospitals in Vienna, Munich, and Leipzig, under Homœopathic treatment. This table, which is to be found in the "Hygea" xviii, part ii. gives the average duration of disease:

Under Allopathic treatment, 28 to 29 days.
 " Homœopathic " 20 to 21 "

I.

RECAPITULATION.

PER CENTAGE OF MORTALITY.

	Under Allopathy.	Under Homœopathy.
In all Diseases in Hospitals.....	10 to 11	5 to 6
" Asiatic Cholera "	54	27
" Pneumonia "	14 to 24	5 to 6
" Typhus Fever "	21 to 22	10 to 11
" N. Y. Orphan Asylums.....	$2\frac{4}{100}$	$\frac{68}{100}$

	ALLOPATHY.	HOMŒOPATHY.
MEAN DURATION OF DISEASE.....	28 days.	21 days.

From all the above facts it may fairly be deduced:

- I. That Homœopathy has ceased to be an "Experiment," but is an Established System of Medicine.
- II. That the *duration* of disease, under Homœopathic treatment, is much *shorter* than under Allopathic treatment.
- III. That the *mortality* under Homœopathic treatment is much *less* than under Allopathic treatment.

In conclusion, as a proof of the high estimation of the superiority of Homœopathic treatment entertained by the intelligent public of England, it may be added that two Life Insurance Companies have recently been established on the principle of offering peculiar advantages to Insurers who habitually employ Homœopathy for the cure of their diseases. The highly respectable names connected with both those schemes, are a proof of the progress of Homœopathy among the public; and a testimony of the most practical kind in favor of a belief in the life-preserving power of Homœopathic treatment, and demonstrate that even *pecuniary* advantages result to those who are treated according to its principles.

APPENDIX No. 7.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION IN FAVOR OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Missouri, have granted Charters of Incorporation to Colleges with power to confer Degrees.

The Chambers of the Kingdom of BAVARIA, of the Grand Duchy of BADEN, and other German States have authorized Professorships of Homœopathy in the public Universities.

The Imperial Government of AUSTRIA has instituted a Professorship of Homœopathy, and sanctioned the establishment of Homœopathic Hospitals in Vienna, in Hungary, and in other parts of its Dominions.

In RUSSIA, the most Conservative of all Conservative States, the Government has placed a number of its largest Hospitals under Homœopathic treatment by order of Count Peroffsky. Dr. Von Schering, a Homœopathic Physician, has been appointed Physician in Chief to the Imperial Body Guard. Dr. Wedrinsky, Chief Physician to the large Military Hospital, Zarkoeselo. Dr. Oblomiensky, Chief Physician to the first Cadet Corps.

The Legislature of New York has passed an Act authorizing the formation of Homœopathic Medical Societies in the various Counties of the State, with the same powers and rights as County Societies of the Allopathic School have enjoyed.

The Homœopathic College in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been incorporated by Government since 1847.

APPENDIX 8.

NUMBER OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

In 1858 there were 63 practitioners in London, and in the rest of England 138.

In France there are between 400 and 500 Physicians practising Homœopathy;	Berlin, 12;
In Paris there are 60;	Dresden, 11;
In Vienna, 40;	Leipsic, 10, besides proportional numbers in the smaller Towns all over the Continent.
Madrid, 20;	

In the United States there are 3,000 legally qualified practitioners of Homœopathy.

In the West India Islands there are many Homœopathic practitioners.

In South America there are also many Physicians practising Homœopathy.

The system is practised and well known in many parts of Asia and Africa.

In Canada there are between 30 and 40 practitioners of Homœopathy.

APPENDIX 9.

NAMES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PROPOSED MEMBERS OF
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL BOARD.

1. Duncan Campbell, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, of 1831; Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, of 1833; Licentiate of the Province of 1834, *Toronto*.
2. Joseph J. Lancaster, M. D., Graduate of the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, *Galt*.
3. Alexander T. Bull, M.D., Graduate of New-York University, (Allopathic), 1848, *London, C. W.*
5. William A. Greenleaf, M. D., Graduate of Cincinnati Medical College, *Hamilton*.
4. John Hall, M. D., Graduate of Homœopathic College of Cleveland, *Toronto*.

TORONTO :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO:

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

1859.

ORDER OF REFERENCE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, 24th February, 1859.

Resolved,—That the Petition of S. H. Follett and others, of the Town of Niagara; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of

MR. SIMPSON,
Hon. MR. CAMERON,
MR. WALKER POWELL,
MR. A. P. McDONALD,
MR. ROBLIN, and
MR. COOK,

to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Attest, Wm. B. LINDSAY, Jr., Clk. Asst.

THURSDAY, 24th February, 1859.

Ordered,—That all Petitions, on the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, presented or to be presented during the present Session, be referred to the said Committee.

Attest, Wm. B. LINDSAY, Jr., Clk. Asst.

MONDAY, 28th February, 1859.

Ordered,—That Mr. Playfair, Mr. Hartman, Hon. Mr. Mowat, Mr. McKellar, and Mr. McDougall, be added to the said Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1859.

Ordered,—That the Bill from the Legislative Council (No. 82) intituled, "An Act to restrain the sale of Intoxicating Liquors from Saturday night to Monday morning," be referred to the said Committee.

FRIDAY, 11th March, 1859.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to report from time to time.

R E P O R T .

The Committee to whom were referred the Petition of Stephen H. Follett and others ; praying for the enactment of a stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law, and all other petitions on the same subject presented during the present Session, beg leave to submit this their

SECOND REPORT :—

There have been referred to your Committee, up to the date hereof, 240 petitions, signed by 108,894 individuals, 22 petitions from Municipalities, 3 petitions from temperance organizations, and 1 petition from the Canada Christian Conference ; praying for the enactment of a Stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law ; 2 petitions from Municipalities, praying that the use of liquors may be prohibited, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes ; and 3 petitions, signed by 323 individuals, praying that the sale of Liquor may be restrained.

Your Committee have had before them several gentlemen who have long taken a deep and active interest in the extension of the cause of temperance, viz. : Messrs. Beatty, (of Cobourg,) Farewell, (of Oshawa,) and Burr, (of Toronto,) whose evidence and observations accompany this Report.

Your Committee were anxious to obtain, and, through one of their number, invited, the attendance of the Honorable Neal Dow, as they considered his thorough practical acquaintance with the subject referred to them would be of signal value. Mr. Dow, however, was unable to leave his official duties for the length of time requisite for a journey to Toronto, but kindly favored your Committee with a very interesting communication on the history and working of the prohibitory system in the State of Maine, which also accompanies this Report.

Your Committee invited the attendance of the Police Magistrate and Recorder of Toronto, the Governor of the Toronto Gaol, and the Episcopal Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary ; the evidence and remarks of these able and experienced officers also accompany this Report.

And among the evidence will be found the statements and views of two gentlemen, one of whom is largely engaged in brewing, the other in distilling. And your Committee append Returns showing the quantity of whiskey and beer manufactured in Upper Canada during the year 1858 ; and also, the quantity of wines, liquors, and beer imported into the Province during the same year.

Your Committee forwarded a series of questions bearing upon the subjects referred to them, to the Sheriffs and Waderns of Counties ; the Mayors, Recorders, and Police Magistrates of Cities ; and the Chief Magistrates of Towns and Villages in Upper Canada ; copies of which appear in the appendix to this Report.

Returns have been received from the Sheriffs of 38 of the 42 counties of Upper Canada, from which it appears that in the gaols under their control 15,975 persons were imprisoned during the 3 years ending with 1858; and as from the united testimony of these gentlemen more than three-fourths of the prisoners were committed for drunkenness, or for offences perpetrated while under the influence of liquor, it follows that 12,000 for the three years, or 4,000 per annum, of the entire commitments, are directly traceable to the use of liquor. By the same returns it is shewn that in 24 of the counties intemperance is on the increase, while in 14 no increase has been observed.

From the evidence appended to this report, from the returns received by your Committee from all parts of the country,—from villages, towns and cities, as well as from the rural municipalities,—and from their own personal observation, your Committee are thoroughly convinced—

1. That indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors is the cause of most of the suffering and sorrow, the poverty and crime, which afflict Upper Canada; and

2. That it is the duty of Parliament to mitigate, diminish, and, if possible, extirpate the cause of these evils.

Your Committee therefore recommend that an Act be passed authorizing and establishing the prohibitory system in all the municipalities in Upper Canada, wherein, in the month of July next, at a meeting of persons authorized to vote for school trustees, held for the express purpose of considering the matter, the majority of persons present at such meeting shall not vote against its taking effect within the limits of said municipality.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON, Chairman.

Committee Room,
30th March, 1859.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 3rd March, 1859.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Petition of S. H. Follett and others, praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, met this day for organization.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

HON. MR. CAMERON,
MR. SIMPSON,
MR. PLAYFAIR,
MR. McDougall,
MR. WALKER POWELL,
MR. HARTMAN, and
HON. MR. MOWAT.

Read the Order of Reference.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Playfair, Mr. Simpson was called to the chair.

Fifty-three Petitions, praying for a stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law, were laid upon the table: also, two Petitions from Municipalities, praying for the same; two Petitions from Municipalities, praying for an Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in this Province, except for chemical and mechanical purposes; eight Petitions from Municipalities, praying for an Act to restrain the sale and traffic in intoxicating liquors, and one from seventy-three individuals praying for the same.

Ordered, That the Clerk ascertain the number of signatures attached to each petition, and draw out a schedule showing the same.

Resolved, That Hon. Mr. Cameron write to the Hon. Neal Dow, requesting him to appear before the Committee to give evidence on the working of the Maine Law.

Resolved, That the Chairman and the Hon. Mr. Cameron be a Sub-Committee to draft and submit a series of questions to be put to the local authorities of the Province, for information relative to the subject of reference.

Ordered, That Mr. Farewell, of Oshawa, and Doctor Beatty, of Cobourg, be sent for, to adduce evidence before the Committee on Wednesday next.

Resolved, That Hon. Mr. Cameron and Hon. Mr. Mowat endeavour to ascertain the feeling now existing in the Legislative Council in regard to the subject under consideration.

Adjourned till Wednesday next.

Wednesday, 9th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

MR. SIMPSON, Chairman;
 MR. PLAYFAIR,
 MR. McDougall,
 MR. WALKER POWELL,
 MR. MCKELLAR,
 MR. COON,
 HON. MR. CAMERON,
 HON. MR. MOWAT,
 MR. HARTMAN, and
 MR. A. P. McDONALD.

Read the Minutes of last meeting.

In compliance with the order of Thursday last, the Clerk presented a statement showing that up to date there had been presented 95 individual petitions, praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and bearing a total of 41,455 signatures; also, ten from Municipalities, praying for the same, and one from the Canada Christian Conference, for the same; three from individuals, praying to restrain the sale and traffic in intoxicating liquors, and bearing a total of 328 signatures; ten from Municipalities, praying for the same, and two from Municipalities, praying to prohibit except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

John Beatty, Esquire, of Cobourg, was in attendance, and was examined as follows:

1. What do you consider the state of the public morals in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors?—My convictions are, that the prevalent use of intoxicating liquors has a most deplorable effect upon public morals, and is a principal cause of the very great majority of the crimes which so seriously affect all classes of the community. These convictions are based upon, 1st. Personal observation forced upon me in pursuit of my profession. 2. Personal experience as Surgeon to a County Gaol for several years (at different intervals.) 3. Upon the discharge of duties for many years as a Magistrate, wherein a very large majority of the cases coming before me are directly caused by intemperance; and, I think I would not be overstating the matter by saying that $\frac{1}{20}$ of these cases may be traced directly or indirectly to this cause. 4. The privations and suffering affecting so large a proportion of the lower classes in cities and towns are, without doubt, in my mind, vastly augmented if not directly caused by the more than wasteful expenditure of limited means, and by the thriftlessness which the habit of intemperance begets. 5. Statistics of crimes published by Police authorities, records of all descriptions of Criminal Courts, testimony of public officers, presentments of Grand Juries, admission of Judges, and the history of public executions, will all confirm the truth of the convictions above expressed.

2. What remedy would you suggest for the evils now existing?—The remedy must be in some degree commensurate with the evil, and the only one which appears to present any such feature, is a stringent prohibitory law, directed against the common traffic in liquors of every form. Personally I would use every effort and influence to enforce any restrictive measure, but it would still be with the conviction that a temporary palliation was being applied to the evil, not an effectual remedy. In surgery it would be unhesitatingly condemned as malpractice to apply an emollient poultice or soothing sedative to a gangrenous limb, where nothing but excision could save the life of the patient, what estimate should be formed of similar Legislative practice, for a moral and social gangrene of the most formidable character, judge ye!

3. Do you think the public generally are prepared to sustain a Prohibitory Liquor Law?—I think that the public in cities and towns, judging from the increase of intemperance therein, is not favorable to such a law; nevertheless I am certain that the appalling magnitude of the evil is forcing very many to look anxiously for a remedy, who were formerly adverse to anything like restrictive legislation on this subject. The rural communities, I believe, are prepared to sustain such a law, and it would, in my opinion, be enforced as well as all laws of that class are. The Synods, Conferences, &c., of almost every religious denomination of the Province have pronounced in favour of, and petitioned for a prohibitory law. I believe, if time be allowed, that public opinion will be expressed by the number of petitions which will be presented to Parliament in a manner that would be deemed very significant on any other subject, whatever opinion may be entertained thereupon in reference to this.

4. What has been the effect in other countries with which you are acquainted of the passage of the Maine Law, or other laws of a restraining or prohibitory nature?—License or restraining laws have entirely failed every where, to afford a remedy for the ends of intemperance, indeed such laws may be said to have nourished quite as much as to have restrained the ends referred to. Prohibitory laws even where partially enforced have been essentially and largely beneficial and remedial. As I am informed that the Hon. Neal Dow is expected to appear before the Committee, it is quite unnecessary to enlarge on this point.

5. In what manner has the power vested in the Municipalities for prohibition and restraint been exercised, and with what effect?—This power has been exercised in but a few instances, and the attempt to do so has been almost if not quite abandoned. This has arisen from two causes: First, from the conviction of the very great difficulty which must be met with in the attempt to enforce such a measure in one municipality when surrounded by those pursuing a contrary course. Secondly, from adverse decisions given in the Superior Courts upon cases of appeal. The decisions convinced the friends of such measures that it would be almost impossible to frame a By-law that could not be set aside. In the decision of Chief Justice Robinson, in the case of *Barclay vs. the Township of Darlington*, it appeared to be set forth that the Municipal Councils cannot by By-law prohibit the sale of liquors in Taverns. Other decisions of a similar character are to be found in the records of our Law Courts. On this point I would refer the Committee to a lengthy and instructive note by Mr. Harrison, upon section 245 of the last Municipal Act, to be found in the last edition of the Municipal Manual. Circumstances like those referred to led to the conviction, that local measures of a prohibitory character could only lead to vexation and expensive issues, and that a general law affords the only ground for hope of ultimate success.

We beseech your Honorable House to grant us such a law.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BEATTY, JR., M. C.

Toronto, March 10th, 1859.

A. Farewell, Esquire, of Oshawa, then gave in the following, and it was ordered to be put in the Minutes:

TORONTO, 10th March, 1859.

To the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to be in receipt, from your Clerk, of the following questions:

1. What do you consider the state of public morals, in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors?—I understand your first question to have reference to the effects produced upon public morals, by the use of intoxicating liquors. The public is an aggregation of individuals, and as you find individual morals generally, so you may expect to find those of the public. I am clearly of opinion that the liquor traffic, from beginning to end, produces a debasing and corrupting influence upon the minds of those connected with that traffic. Consider first the effect upon the manufacturer and vendor of spirits. It is asserted with confidence by those who ought to know, that the most of the liquors consumed in this country are adulterated—some to a greater and some to a less degree; and proof is not required that persons engaged in this work of adulteration, are either hardened sinners, or in a fair way to become such.

A large dealer in spirits in Albany said that the process of adulteration is carried on to so vast an extent in Europe, that it was doubtful whether one gallon in one hundred imported into America was pure; and it is alleged that upon this Continent, the manufacturers may be found, but those who have the means of knowing allege, that the great proportion of liquors of all kinds are adulterated and compounded, and that the most deleterious drugs and poisons are freely used in the compounding operations—surely the direct tendency of such an avocation cannot be

otherwise than corrupting to the mind. Take the first case of the honest manufacturer or vendor; can he reflect with satisfaction upon the business in which he is engaged. Does he in times like the present, that all our available grain is required for human food, does he consider that for the large sums of money which he receives from the labouring classes he gives them in return what benefits them not—nay, what does them a great deal of harm. Can he dare to lift his eyes and voice to heaven, and implore a blessing upon the work in which he is engaged? If not, his avocation produces in his own mind a moral apathy and tends to destroy spiritual life. Consider, secondly, the effect upon those who drink to excess. Both science and observation teach that the animal passions and propensities of man become inflamed and excited under the operation of spirits; that drinking disturbs the equilibrium of the intellect, and lays a ruthless hand upon the whole moral and spiritual nature of man; that it confuses and deadens the mind, and lets the passions loose without guidance or restraint. It lights the torch of the incendiary; guides the dagger of the assassin; and steels the heart to the commission of all crime; it deadens all the healthy sensibilities, and produces coarseness and stupefaction, thus putting an end to all culture, and shutting up the source of the pure and lofty pleasures of reading and meditation—spiritual growth entirely ceases, and moral life becomes extinct. Morally the traffic bites like a serpent and stings like an adder. The statistics of crime, the records of criminal courts, work-houses, jails and penitentiaries throughout Christendom fully confirm the above statements. About three-fourths of all the criminal cases in all communities where spirits are freely used as a common beverage, are directly attributable to the agency of those drinks. So apparent has this become in our own country, that for some time past it has claimed the special attention of all parties connected with the administration of justice. In this city, it would be a matter of surprise if a Grand Jury were to make a presentment without special reference to intemperance as the frightful source of the most of the crimes committed. But a short time since, an intelligent Grand Jury of this city stated that, in common with all past Grand Juries, the members of the present one cannot but reiterate their conviction, from painful experience, that the large proportion of crime and misery found in this city and everywhere throughout the country, must be traced to the facilities furnished by the municipal authorities for the sale of strong drinks. And his Honor Chief Justice Draper, C.B., in answering that Jury, said:—"You rightfully point out as one of the most frightful sources of crime the multiplication of places in which liquors are sold, and in which drunkenness prevails."

2. What remedy would you suggest for the evils now existing?—My answer to your second question is—Prohibition, entire prohibition from dealing in intoxicating drinks, except for medicine and to be used in the Arts. The history of the traffic proves that you cannot abolish the free use of liquors and the evils resulting therefrom by the license system; and all persons conversant with the working of Prohibitory Liquor Laws agree that the more stringent the measure the more easily and effectually it can be enforced.

3. How do you think the public generally are prepared to sustain a Prohibitory Liquor Law?—I have no hesitancy in answering your third question. The most of the rural districts in Canada West are ready to sustain and enforce a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The villages, towns and cities are not. Why this difference? Some say a higher moral tone of feeling exists in the rural than in the more populous parts of a country. Whether this opinion be correct or not, certain it is that in the villages, towns and cities of Canada a much larger interest is invested in the liquor business than in the country parts, and the difference in feeling upon the Prohibitory question may be fairly

attributable to this interest. Propose any sanitary or moral reform, and as far as you propose to affect our pocket interest, without an adequate return to pocket, so far, generally speaking, you create enemies to the measure. All men are selfish in one sense of the term, some much more so than others. 'Tis Heaven's first law that man should take care of No. 1; but we are not to regard our own without reference to the welfare of others, and men generally do not. But we have seen that the traffic in liquors reasonably and naturally produces an effect upon the minds of those engaged therein calculated to weaken those strong sympathies and good wishes which God designed man should have for the welfare of his fellow man. All Prohibitory Laws have been and will continue to be violated, and the more directly such laws cross the path of interest, the more determined the violation. The grasping avariciousness of some, and the cold selfishness of others no doubt, will lead to frequent violations of a Prohibitory Liquor Law in this country. But are the best interests of the many to be forever sacrificed to the selfishness of the few? I think not, and am of opinion that a large majority of the people of this country think not. A stringent Prohibitory Law would at once be enforced in very many parts of the country, and gradually and by degrees their influence would produce so irresistible an effect upon the villages, towns and cities as to compel them to yield obedience also.

4. Do you think the public mind prepared for a Prohibitory Liquor Law?—In answering your fourth question, I would remark that apparently much difference of opinion exists with reference to the successful working of Prohibitory Liquor Laws in those countries where they have been in operation.

The character of this difference of opinion is worthy of consideration. The difference is between two classes. The friends of prohibition generally agree that when the law has had a fair opportunity and a fair trial, it works well; some of the enemies state the contrary. Having been commissioned in 1855, by the Prohibitory Liquor Law League of Canada, to visit, in company with G. P. Ure, of this city, the Eastern States, in order to ascertain from personal observation the workings of prohibition; and having travelled on that occasion through most of the towns and cities in New England, and having the opportunity of personal intercourse with very many of the leading men in those States, I unhesitatingly answer that prohibition was working well wherever it was getting a fair trial. Governors of States, Senators, Legislators, Judges, Sheriffs, Jailors, Police Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Keepers of Alms-houses, and Merchants, Manufacturers and Tradesmen all agreed that the law was working well, and doing more good than its friends had anticipated. I cannot refrain from giving you the testimony of several of these persons as it fell from their lips in our presence. Before doing so, however, I would remark that many of the disadvantages under which the friends of prohibition in the United States labor could not be encountered in Canada.

All their laws require to be so drafted as not to conflict with their own written constitution nor that of the United States, while in Canada the public weal is the constitution, and the people have only to will prohibition, and the constitution yields to their inclinations.

Testimony of *John W. Bull*, Hartford, Connecticut.—I have been engaged in the importation and sale of earthenware here for the last 25 years. I was opposed to the Maine Law when it passed, and when the select-men called a meeting for the purpose of appointing agents for selling liquor under the law, I and my friends opposed the appointment of agents, thinking thereby to render the law obnoxious to the people, so as to cause them to demand its repeal. But the agents were appointed, and we determined to give the law a trial. From that time to the present it has been growing in public favor. Those friends who acted with me in resisting

the law at first, are now all decidedly in its favor, and property-holders take a deep interest in maintaining the law.

Professor *Silliman*, Yale College.—My impression is that the law has worked very favourably. My wife has been in the habit of visiting the poor, and where she used to find misery and vice, she now finds happiness and comfort.

Governor *Dutton*, Connecticut.—The law has completely swept the pernicious traffic, as a business, from the State. The longer the beneficial effects of the law are seen and felt, the more firmly it becomes established.

Governor *Morrill*, Augusta, Maine.—In all our cities and towns, where the authorities have been favourable to the law, it has worked admirably. It is too much to suppose that you can extinguish intemperance at once; but the traffic has been wonderfully circumscribed, and will finally be driven out. The people demand that the law shall be made more stringent, but where the present one has been enforced, it has done much good. I can give you a list of towns where rum-selling has been absolutely extinguished.

Calvin Record, Councillor and Attorney, Maine.—In the practice of my profession, previous to and since the passing of the law, I have had an opportunity of witnessing the change, which has been very marked indeed. In Danville, where I reside, it was thought the law could not be enforced. It was at first difficult to convict the accused, but the enforcement of the law in other places produced a favourable impression upon us, and now, when the law requires it, conviction is easily obtained. The people require the law to be made more stringent.

W. H. McElrith.—The firm with which I am connected employed 700 men in the lumbering business last winter. We supplied no liquor to the camp, nor was any used by the men, and both employers and employed were delighted with the workings of the law. The men endure fatigue, perform more work, and do it better than in former years.

J. L. Adams, County Clerk, Burlington, Vermont.—The Grand Jury in their last report, say, "We would also express our gratification at finding the Jail destitute of inmates; a circumstance attributable in a very great measure, we believe, to the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors."

The Maine Law Illustrated, from which I have copied the above extract, gives the evidence of hundreds of persons, chiefly of the better class of society, nearly all to the same effect.

This pamphlet of 94 pages was published by the anti-Liquor Law League in this city, and I think Mr. G. P. Ure, of this city, may have a few copies in his possession.

5. Your fifth question regarding the action of the Municipalities in passing and enforcing prohibitory laws, can be answered briefly.

Up to the passing of the present Municipal Law, the action of the courts has been against the Municipalities, which, with the difficulty necessarily attending the enforcement of a law of this nature, so local in its operations, has prevented many of the Municipalities from availing themselves of this provision in the Statute.

Many of the friends of general Prohibition oppose the passing of these local measures, saying they cannot be enforced so easily as a general measure, and the strong desire of the country appears to be to have an opportunity of trying the effects of such a measure.

Very respectfully yours,

A. FAREWELL.

A series of questions were then read and agreed to in Committee, and it was

Ordered,—That they be printed and circulated in the following manner, and answers to them requested as soon as possible. No. 1. To every Sheriff in Upper Canada. No. 2. To Mayors, Recorders, and Police Magistrates of Cities and Mayors of Towns in U. C. No. 3. To Wardens of Counties.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

[Circular No. 1.]

COMMITTEE ROOM,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Toronto, 9th March, 1859.

To the Sheriff of the County of _____

SIR,—The Select Committee to which was referred the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, beg to submit the following questions, and hope you will return the same, with answers, as soon as possible:—1. How many prisoners have been confined in your Gaol during the years 1856, 1857, and 1858? 2. How many of these were committed for drunkenness? 3. How many for offences committed while under the influence of drunkenness? 4. Is intemperance on the increase in your County or not? 5. Have the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in your County, increased or diminished during the last three years? 6. Are the regular Taverns as productive of injury to the community as the Saloons, Recesses, and other Groggeries? 7. Is the public mind, in your judgment, prepared to receive and carry out a Prohibitory Liquor Law? 8. Or would you think it advisable, in order to prepare the public mind gradually for such a result, to suppress all mere Groggeries, by Legislative enactment, and to restrict the number of Taverns in proportion to the number of resident inhabitants, and the probable proportion of travellers to be accommodated? 9. Would it, in your judgment, be more acceptable to the public generally, with a view that no interest should suffer, that the diminution should be made as existing licenses drop through any cause, or that the work of suppression should be at once commenced?

JOHN NOTMAN,
Clerk to Committee.

[Circular No. 2.]

COMMITTEE ROOM,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Toronto, 9th March, 1859.

To _____

SIR,—The Select Committee to which was referred the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law beg to submit the following questions, and hope you will return the same, with answers, as soon as possible:—1. What was the number of convictions before your Court in 1858? 2. How many of those were attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors? 3. Can you suggest any beneficial amendments to existing laws relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors? 4. Do you think the public mind prepared for a Prohibitory Liquor Law?

JOHN NOTMAN,
Clerk to Committee.

[Circular No. 2.]

COMMITTEE ROOM,
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Toronto, 9th March, 1859.

To _____

SIR,—The Select Committee to which was referred the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law beg to submit the following questions, and hope you will return them, with answers, as soon as possible :—1. Has any action been taken in any of the Municipalities of your County, under the Municipal Act, to restrain or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors; and with what effect? 2. Do you think the public mind prepared to receive and carry out a Prohibitory Liquor Law?

JOHN NOTMAN,
Clerk to Committee.

Thursday, 10th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. SIMPSON, Chairman.
MR. HARTMAN,
MR. COOK,
MR. WALKER POWELL,
MR. PLAYFAIR,
MR. MCDUGALL, and
MR. A. P. MACDONALD.

The Chairman read the following letter received from the Hon. Neal Dow by Hon. M. Cameron :

PORTLAND, MAINE,
March 8, 1859.

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON,

DEAR SIR,—On my return from Augusta—our State Capital—for a day or two, where I am for the winter, being a member of the Government for this year, I found your note of the 4th, inviting me to visit Toronto, to give any information in my possession in relation to the Maine Law in this State and its operation and effects.

It will be very difficult for me to spare so much time, just now, as a visit to you would require, but I would be very glad to give you any aid in my power in the work you have in hand.

In this State, as every where else in the civilized world, the system of licensing shops and taverns for the sale of alcoholic liquors to be used as a drink, continued until 1846. In that year the entire licensing policy was abandoned in Maine, the question of its evils and impolicy having been discussed freely amongst us for many previous years. An attempt was made in 1847 to repeal the law of prohibition, but the Bill introduced for that purpose was refused even a consideration.

But the law of 1846, while it prohibited the sale of all alcoholic drinks, did not provide adequate penalties and summary processes for the enforcement of its provisions. The traffic, however, was very greatly diminished by it—chiefly for the reason, that being outlawed and rendered infamous by the statute, the traffic was

immediately abandoned by all respectable citizens, and by all who wished to maintain even a decent position in society.

This was a very great point gained, because the public opinion came very soon to regard the liquor traffic as on a level with the keeping a gambling house or house of ill-fame, or any other infamous occupation inconsistent with the general welfare.

The agitation of the question of prohibition continued until in 1851, it culminated in the enactment of the Maine Law, so called now and known by that name over all the world. But I may remark here, that among the many thousand of petitioners for the law, there were a great many of our best men who lent us their names from sympathy with our general objects, but who frankly told us they did not believe we could accomplish them in the way we proposed. They gave us their influence that we might have an opportunity to try the experiment of stringent prohibition, though they were sure the experiment must fail. There were others, in large numbers, persons of influence and respectability, who declined to lend us their names, not from disapproval of the object we had in view, but from the conviction that the measure we proposed was unwise, and would aggravate the evil which they deplored as much as we did.

Immediately upon the enactment of that law in 1851, the liquor traffic throughout the State received a severe check, everywhere it was greatly diminished in amount. In considerable sections of the country it ceased entirely; the wholesale trade was utterly destroyed without a single prosecution, and where any remnant of the traffic remained, it fled for shelter to secret places and dark retired corners, so that everywhere in the State the law seemed to have a perfect execution, because the liquor traffic was nowhere to be seen among our various occupations.

Under the operation of the law, pauperism and crime diminished wonderfully. In some of our towns pauperism ceased entirely, and in all, the falling off in that department was very great. In some of our counties the jails were literally tenantless, and in all of them the number of prisoners were greatly diminished. In a word, the effects of the law were more immediately favorable than its most sanguine friends had even hoped that they could be. I am sure it is not too much to say that the quantity of alcoholic drinks consumed in Maine under that law, were not one-fiftieth part so great as it was before its enactment.

But from various causes which would not interest you, which are not pertinent to this enquiry—and which it would require large space to explain—another party came into power in 1856, and the Maine Law was repealed. The leaders of this party, however, had pledged themselves to the people, that they would not repeal the Maine Law, except for the purpose of substituting for it a more suitable prohibitory law. Instead of keeping faith with the people however, they restored the license system.

The effects of this return to the old system were everywhere visible, and that immediately, in increased intemperance, poverty, pauperism and crime. Grog-shops everywhere sprung up all over the State, like toad-stools, in a single night, and the traffic was carried on as freely, openly and extensively as before the enactment of the law of 1851.

Many friends of temperance despaired of success and gave up all for lost; but I never for a moment doubted the triumph of the cause of prohibition, because I knew it to be right and philosophically sound, and had faith in the virtue and intelligence of our people. This new law (the license system) was enacted in April, 1857, and was in operation only five months, when, at the election in September of the same year, the license party was swept out of power amid the scorn and execrations of the people. Only one person of the entire legislature, who voted for the

repeal of the Maine Law, was re-elected ! No party ever before had so crushing a defeat in Maine ; and now prohibition is the law and the fixed policy of the State. It is conceded on all hands, that no license law will be re-enacted here.

The present law is not executed so thoroughly as the original enactment was. This may be accounted for by the fact that for about seven years the public mind has been greatly excited on this subject, and agitated by alternate success and apparent defeat. Now again prohibition is in the ascendant, and the excitement of the contest has passed away with the last victory, and there is quiet amongst the people. At least for a year past there has been comparative quiet, but now the people are beginning to arouse themselves to a new effort to complete the work, so auspiciously commenced, with a resolution and energy which we have never yet seen equalled.

Under the operation of the law, the liquor traffic is greatly crippled and curtailed. In this City, for example, there are no open liquor shops at all, but at the time of the enactment of the law in July, 1858, there were more than five hundred, many of them wholesale shops. At least one-half of these shops ceased the traffic entirely and immediately without any prosecution by the moral force of the law, while all the remainder that continue to sell do so with very great caution, and only in secret places. The wholesale traffic is entirely destroyed.

The favorable effect upon the law upon intemperance, pauperism and crime is again very apparent. Pauperism in this City has fallen off thirty-seven per cent., and drunkenness more than one half, and the same results are observed throughout the State. And I am very glad to be able to say that great numbers of the persons of character and influence, of whom I spoke as doubting the expediency and wisdom of our movement, or as opposed to it entirely as certain to work mischievous results, have changed their views and co-operate with us now in favor of entire and absolute prohibition, as not only the best, but the only mode by which intemperance, with its long and frightful array of evils, can be eradicated from society.

I earnestly hope that the Canadian Parliament will also adopt this policy. It would certainly promote not only the happiness of the people but the material prosperity of the Canadas more than any other measure that could possibly be devised. The liquor traffic drains away to entire waste more of the wealth of the people than all other causes of loss combined. The money that is spent in it is not only a dead loss to the people and the country but the traffic entails a more fearful mischief upon the people, by undermining their habits of industry and thrift, and by inducing directly and inevitably a vast amount of ignorance, poverty, pauperism, suffering and crime. As the liquor traffic is the greatest curse by which your people can possibly be afflicted, so its suppression by law would be the greatest benefit and blessing which the Government can bestow upon them. I hope most earnestly that the happy results of this policy may very soon be experienced among you.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

NEAL DOW.

Ordered,—That George Gurnett, Esq., Police Magistrate, and George Duggan, Esq., Recorder, both of Toronto, be summoned to attend the Committee to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dr. Beatty and Mr. Farewell were discharged from further attendance.
Adjourned.

Friday, 11th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. SIMPSON, Chairman.
 MR. HARTMAN,
 HON. MR. CAMERON,
 MR. PLAYFAIR,
 MR. A. P. MACDONALD,
 MR. MCKELLAR,
 MR. McDUGALL, and
 MR. WALKER POWELL.

Read minutes of last meeting.

George Gurnett, Esq., and George Duggan, Esq., were in attendance ; and after deliberation it was agreed, that both witnesses should submit their evidence in writing to the Committee on Monday next.

The Committee then took into consideration the Bill from the Legislative Council, No. 82, intituled, "An Act to restrain the sale of Intoxicating Liquors from Saturday night to Monday morning," and after careful examination, it was agreed to report said Bill to the House without amendment.

Adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Monday, 14th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

HON. MR. CAMERON,
 MR. PLAYFAIR,
 MR. McDUGALL, and
 MR. HARTMAN.

Adjourned for want of a quorum till ten o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

Tuesday, 15th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. SIMPSON, Chairman.
MR. HARTMAN,
HON. MR. CAMERON,
MR. PLAYFAIR,
MR. McKELLAR, and
MR. McDougall.

George Gurnett, Esquire, Police Magistrate of Toronto, submitted the following in answer to queries given him on Saturday last.

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 15th March, 1859.

To the Chairman of the Committee on Prohibitory Liquor Law, of the Hon. the Legislative Assembly, Canada.

SIR,—I have received a copy each of two printed lists of questions—which for convenience of reference I have marked A and B—to which questions you desire answers from me.

Conformably to that desire I herewith submit, such answers and comments on the subject, as I have had time to prepare.

For answers to the questions Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in the list A. and 1 and 2 in list B, I beg to refer the Committee to the returns furnished by the Sheriff, Gaoler and Chief of Police of Toronto, which have already been furnished to the Committee.

To the question No. 5, Letter A, "Have the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors in your city increased or diminished within the last three years?" I answer—They have increased. In the year 1856 the gross number of such licenses was about 200. At the commencement of the year 1857 the number was limited to 200; during the year, however, in consequence of importunities from additional applicants, the City Council authorised the addition of sixty, which made the gross number of licenses for 1857 two hundred and sixty.

On the new Council entering upon their duties in 1858, there was a strong expression of public opinion against this extension of tavern licenses, in which the members of the then newly elected council evidently participated; and this council, professedly and evidently with the intention of mitigating the evil, by limiting the number and imposing a more stringent control over the licensed houses, of a means to that end of diminishing the assumed cause of the evil, by

transferring the power of granting liquor licenses from members of an annually elected body, to persons who were not to the same extent, at least, exposed to similar influences, passed a law, April 1858, appointing the Mayor, Police Magistrate and Recorder of the city, a Board for granting licenses, leaving that Board the power of limiting the number and fixing the charge for such licenses.

At the earliest meeting of this new Board they resolved, as a first step, that the number of licenses to be granted during the year for the sale by retail of fermented liquors, to include hotels, inns, taverns, saloons, confectionaries, and all other places so licensed to sell liquor, should not exceed, in the aggregate, 175.

Secondly, The Board fixed the fee to be paid on each description of licensed houses.

Thirdly, The Board having thus prescribed the limited number and terms of licenses, ordered that public notification be given to all persons desirous of obtaining licenses to send in their applications on or before an early day therein mentioned.

Fourthly, That immediately after the date fixed for the reception of these applications, the General Inspector of Licenses should make inquiry respecting the qualifications and examine the premises of the respective applicants, and report thereon, according to a prepared tabular form, in order to enable the licensing Board to select from the gross number of applicants the very best qualified parties and premises, to whom and which to grant the licenses in question.

All these pre-arrangements were satisfactorily carried out, and the Board proceeded to action by authorising the issue of some 150 (more or less) licenses, leaving the difference to complete the 175 to be filled up thereafter as the year progressed. Some two-thirds and upwards of the applications for licenses were rejected, and thereupon a powerful out of door demonstration was got up by the rejected applicants, in and under the denomination of Innkeepers' Society, or something of that kind, and headed by a person whose name has lately become too sadly familiar with the public ear, through the medium of Coroners' inquests, and Police Reports; an amount of external pressure was brought to bear upon the City Council, which was soon followed by the passage by the Council of a new By-law, which abrogated that by which the Mayor, Recorder and Police Magistrate were appointed a License Board, and set aside most of the acts of that Board; some of them it is proper to state, on the ground that the Board had prescribed a higher rate of duties or fees on licenses than was warranted by Provincial statute.

In lieu of the law which appointed the Mayor, Recorder and Police Magistrate the licensing Board, a new By-law was passed by the Council appointing certain members of its own body instead, with less limited powers and without any restrictions as to the number of licenses to be granted. For the moment the cry of "Free trade in Liquor," as in every thing else, predominated; and under its influence the new Board granted no less than four hundred and sixty retail liquor licenses during the year 1858, instead of 175 prescribed as the maximum by the Mayor, Recorder, and Police Magistrate at the commencement of that year.

The terrible evils of this large expansion of the liquor licensing system have been too fearfully demonstrated within the last few months in this city to need any further comment thereon by me.

The members of the City Council for the year 1859, have evidently entered upon their duties with a thorough conviction of the evils of the present system,

and with an honest desire and determination to remedy that evil, and have already passed a new licensing law having that object in view. How far this new law may succeed in accomplishing the purpose intended is yet to be ascertained, and I fear, is problematical.

I have related the foregoing facts more particularly because of certain questions put to me verbally by members of your Honorable Committee the other day in the Committee room, to wit: "To what cause do you ascribe this extension of licenses, and what would you suggest as a remedy?"

The "cause," in my opinion, which is largely sustained by the foregoing statement of facts, is to be ascribed chiefly to the licensing Board being composed of gentlemen who hold their seats by virtue of annual popular elections, who, as individuals, however virtuously disposed and honestly determined to restrain the evil of liquor license extension, are so overborne by the powerful external influence of friends of applicants and supporters of members, as to render the enforcement of their predetermined good resolutions almost impracticable. Those only who have had experience in such matters, can duly estimate the weight and almost irresistible power of such influences.

Hence the remedy, in my opinion, can only be found by the appointment as members of the licensing Board, of persons who are beyond the reach of such influences.

In answer to No. 6, Letter A, to wit: "Are the regular taverns as productive of injury to the community as the saloons, recesses, and other grogeries?" I reply, certainly not. Regular taverns, that is houses of accommodation for travellers, are necessary for the public convenience; but saloons, recesses, &c., are places kept merely for the purpose of drinking, and usually for gambling and other vicious habits of which we have lately had so many painful demonstrations.

To No. 7, Letter A, to wit: "Is the public mind, in your judgment, prepared to receive and carry out a prohibitory liquor law?" I answer; I think not. I believe a large majority of the people, including men of strictly temperate habits and principles are of opinion that no coercive measures such as are contemplated in the Prohibitory Liquor Law will effectually suppress the evil which it designs to extinguish; and that no force at the command of the Executive authorities would be powerful enough to enforce the observance of such a prohibitory law.

To question No. 8 of the same Schedule, to wit: "Would you think it advisable in order to prepare the public mind gradually for such a result, to suppress all mere grogeries by legislative enactment, and to restrict the number of taverns in proportion to the number of resident inhabitants; and the probable proportion of travellers to be accommodated?"

This question I answer in the affirmative. I have long believed, and every day's experience confirms me in the belief, that a measure of this kind is indispensably required, and would do more towards the suppression of the vice of intemperance and its manifold evil consequences, than any attempt to suppress the licensing system altogether.

I think the number of licenses to sell liquor should be limited by law, either in proportion to the population or to the evident requirements of the public in the different localities, and should be granted under the most stringent regulations, and

penalties for the violation of those regulations, and for the punishment of parties selling liquors without license.

In reference to question No. 9, letter A, to wit: "Would it be more acceptable, &c., &c., that the proposed diminution in existing licenses, should be made as present licenses drop in, &c., or that the work of suppression should be at once commenced?"

Answer. Any law to be passed on this subject must necessarily be prospective in its operation. No such law could constitutionally abrogate existing engagements. Persons therefore who have obtained licenses under existing laws for a period not yet expired, could not be deprived of the rights appertaining to those licenses before their legal expiration, unless legally forfeited by breach of the conditions upon which such licenses were granted.

No proposed new law therefore could be put in operation, during the continuance of existing licenses, except in cases where those licenses might "drop in," or in which they may have been forfeited by violation of the conditions upon which those licenses were originally granted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedt. servt.,

GEO. GURNETT,

Police Magistrate, Toronto.

George L. Allen, Esquire, governor of Toronto Gaol, attended the Committee in obedience to a summons, and stated that the queries addressed to the Sheriff had been sent to him for reply, and beyond that he could add nothing, and which read as follows:

TORONTO GAOL, 14th March, 1859.

F. W. JARVIS, ESQ., Sheriff, &c.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave herewith to transmit you a tabular statement containing the answers to the two first queries of the circular addressed to you by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly. In reference to the third query in the circular I can afford no positive information, not being myself personally aware of the circumstances connected with the primary arrest of the offenders, nor of the circumstances under which the crimes were committed, but from my experience in such matters, having been now going on fourteen years dealing with them, I unhesitatingly assert, that were the criminals not actually committed for drunkenness analyzed, it would be found that three-fourths of them committed the offences with which they were charged, through the agency, directly or indirectly, of intoxicating drinks.

No. 4. My opinion is that intemperance has increased in a far greater proportion than the increase of our population would fairly warrant.

No. 5. The number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors has increased, and very largely increased, in your County, within the last *three years*,—more particularly has that increase been visible in the City of Toronto, for while its population cannot be said to have doubled its numbers within that period, the

number of places for the sale of ardent spirits licensed and unlicensed, has increased more than three-fold within the past four years.

No. 6. I feel quite satisfied that the regular taverns are not productive of anything like the amount of injury to the community that is produced through the agency of saloons, recesses, and other groggeries. Regularly kept hotels and taverns are generally closed at an early hour of the night, and are frequented by a different class of persons from those usually found in saloons, and it must be perfectly evident to every one, that it is and will continue to be impossible to maintain first class hotels and taverns in the community so long as almost the only profitable portion of the trade is permitted to be nearly entirely absorbed by small or large recesses or saloons, which are thus doubly injurious. To show that I am not exaggerating on this point, you must be aware that nearly every one of our first class hotel-keepers have become insolvent, within the last two years. It is a notorious fact that many of these saloons, recesses, and other groggeries are kept open all night for the accommodation of the very worst class of society, both male and female. In these places all sorts of crimes are hatched and their perpetration determined on at hours when all decent members of society are at rest.

No, 7. While I am free to admit that a very large proportion of the public is fully prepared to carry out a prohibitory liquor law, and another portion of the public would be willing to give it a fair trial, although not placing much faith in its efficacy—I think that a stringent license law by which houses of entertainment should be rigidly regulated, and their numbers curtailed according to a fixed scale hereafter to be devised, according to population; high rates and grades of license or otherwise, as the case may be, would afford the most general satisfaction to the entire community.

No. 8. This is a very difficult question to dispose of, and indeed I do not almost see how it is to be met. Most certainly it would be advisable to suppress mere groggeries at any time, but I do not think that would be the best course to adopt to prepare the public mind gradually for the enactment of a prohibitory law. It would, I think, create agitation and irritate the public mind, and probably cause a hostile public feeling against such a law being enacted. Another reason why this question is difficult of solution is that some saloons are absolutely required in Cities, where those gentlemen who are living outside their limits, but whose daily avocations oblige them to resort to the City, should be able to procure necessary refreshments at mid-day; but there can be no doubt that three-fourths of those places now in existence in Toronto might be suppressed with great advantage to the public, and any recesses or saloons licensed ought only to be allowed in connection with large taverns or hotels, in order that such establishments may be maintained in the community efficiently.

No. 9. In my humble opinion the work of this suppression of these new groggeries cannot begin too soon. But in order to gradually steal on the public mind as it were, and prevent a popular *furor* being raised against it, I think it would be more advisable "that no interest might suffer," and the cause of temperance be advanced, that the diminution should be made as existing licenses drop through.

But beyond all question the licensing power should be invested in some body not dependent upon popular election.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. L. ALLEN.

Statement exhibiting the whole number of Prisoners committed to Gaol in the United Counties of York and Peel for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, and also shewing those who were committed specially for drunkenness:

1856....No. of commitments.....	1979
“for drunkenness.....	1511
1857....No. of commitments.....	1906
“for drunkenness.....	1539
1858....No. of commitments.....	1941
“for drunkenness.....	1482

John Carling, Esq. M. P. P. was then examined as follows :

What is your name and business?—John Carling; my business is that of a Brewer.

What number of barrels do you make annually?—About 6,000; average value \$8 each.

What number of bushels do you consume?—20,000 bushels of barley, and grown in my own neighbourhood; about 8 tons of hops, grown also in Canada. Hops \$15 per hundred weight.

What amount of capital invested?—About \$40,000.

What amount in buildings?—\$25,000, and employ 15 or 16 hands.

What would you lose if your business were prohibited?—About \$12,000 in the buildings and the fixtures.

Do you employ deleterious drugs to any extent in the manufacture of beer?—Not any, and I am not aware that such drugs are used.

What is your opinion of the policy of a law prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors?—I don't think it could be carried out.

The Committee then adjourned.

Wednesday, 16th March 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. SIMPSON, Chairman;
 HON. MR. CAMERON,
 MR. MCKELLAR,
 MR. A. P. MACDONALD,
 MR. ROBLIN,
 MR. HARTMAN,
 MR. PLAYFAIR, and
 MR. WALKER POWELL.

George Duggan, Esquire, submitted the following in answer to queries :

RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 15th March, 1859.

To the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, to which is referred the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of the Committee, I have the honor to submit answers to the four following questions you have caused to be addressed to me :

1. What was the number of convictions before your Court in 1858?—I say the number convicted in the year 1858, before my Court, was fifty-eight.

2. How many of those were attributable to intoxicating liquors?—That twenty of these were attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors.

3. Can you suggest any beneficial amendments to existing laws relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors?—The answer to this is embraced in the answer to number four.

4. Do you think the public mind prepared for a Prohibitory Liquor Law?—I consider the public mind strongly imbued with a deep sense of the enormous amount of immorality, pauperism, violence, crime and misery of every kind, of which intoxicating liquors are the fruitful source. I also think that the public at large is impressed with the belief that existing laws afford no adequate protection against the great evil complained of, and that they would accept and carry out with results highly beneficial any measure largely and in earnest facilitating restraint upon the use of intoxicating liquors, and reserving to the communities to be affected thereby ample privileges in relation to its application to themselves. Then I would respectfully suggest that, in amendment to existing laws, a law should be passed to come into force at a future day, say January 1860 or 1861, prohibiting everywhere throughout Upper Canada the sale or purchase, directly or indirectly, by retail, of intoxicating or fermented liquors, except for medicine for the sick and under medical direction, to be given in writing with the signature of the practitioner, with power from time to time, however, to any County (which shall include the Town and Village therein), and to any City to authorize the sale by retail of spirituous liquors within the same for a period of two years at a time, upon the passage or adoption, by the Municipal Council of such County or City, of a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of such Council, it would be truly beneficial to the inhabitants of the Municipalities to authorize the sale by retail of spirituous liquors therein, and upon such resolution being approved by a majority of the ratepayers; the time of the year for the above proceedings to be fixed by statute. It would be desirable that the party to grant individual licenses should not be subject to those influences which are generally pressed on persons seeking periodical elections in the community in which he is to act, and the resolution above suggested should also state the maximum number of licenses to be at any time existing during each of the two years. Drunkenness to be declared a misdemeanor. Also, when any person is found drunk in any inn, place of public entertainment, or other house or place where intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, the proprietor, keeper, agent, or other person in charge or exercising control thereat for the time being, to be deemed the cause of drunkenness and guilty of a misdemeanor, unless such party proves that the person so found drunk had been received at such inn, &c., for protection and care, and had not during his continuance there partaken of any spirituous or fermented liquors. It should also be made unlawful for any person on Sunday (persons belonging to the house, boarders and travellers excepted), to be at or within any

inn or other place where spirituous or malt liquors are retailed, or to be thereat between the hours of 8 p.m., and 8 a.m., on week days, unless having other business than that of occupying or using the place as an inn, &c. This provision, I think, would check idling and tippling, and the desertion of the family circle and domestic hearth by both young and old, rich and poor, so deeply interesting to society at large. I would recommend that the buyer and seller be competent witnesses where either is concerned, providing that no one be convicted on evidence given by himself as a witness in any such case. I would advise moderate penalties and summary authority for the trial of offences against this law, with power on third or other subsequent conviction, to sentence to hard labor to the extent of three months, and that all Peace officers should be authorized to enter inns, &c., in the day time, and at any time at night whilst some of the guests or inmates are still unretired for the night, to see that this law is observed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

G. DUGGAN,
Recorder.

Rowland Burr, Esquire, of Toronto, then submitted the following :

1st. I believe the morals of the public are greatly injured by the use of intoxicating liquors. My experience as a Justice of the Peace and Jail Commissioner for nearly 20 years, shews that 9 out of 10 of the male prisoners, and 19 out of 20 of the female prisoners have been brought there by intoxicating liquor. I have visited the Jails from Quebec to Sandwich through the length and breadth of Canada, and I have personally examined nearly 2,000 prisoners in the Jails, of whom two-thirds were males and one-third females; they nearly all signed a petition that I presented to them for a Maine Liquor Law, many of them stating that it was their only hope of being saved from utter ruin, unless they could go where intoxicating liquors were not sold.

I examined the Jailors' books, wherein they all kept a record of the number of persons, their age, country and occupations, and their crime; also whether they were brought there by the use of intoxicating liquors. In four years there were 25,000 prisoners in the Jails, and it appeared from the records that 22,000 of that number had been brought there by intoxicating liquors; and I believe, from the 2,000 whom I examined, that 24,000 out of the 25,000 would never have been there had it not been for Liquor Trade and License Law. I have the record now before me, kept by myself, of the Liquor Dealers of Yonge Street, for 54 years past, 100 in number, and I will mention the abstract of the record, viz. :

Number of ruined drunkards in the 100 families.....	214
Loss of property once owned in real estate.	£58,700
Number of Widows left.....	46
“ Orphans	235
Sudden deaths	44
Suicides publicly known.....	13
Number of premature deaths by drunkenness.....	203
Murders.....	4
Executions.	3
Number of years of human life lost by drunkenness..	1,915

I have been acquainted with these 100 families, and I have kept written records of them, for the purpose of printing them, leaving out the names.

2nd. The remedy, and the only remedy in human power is a Prohibitory Law.

In this opinion I am supported by the Report of the Committee of 39 of the most illustrious members of the British House of Commons recommending such a Law after sitting in Committee during three months, and taking evidence from Judges, Sheriffs, Mayors, Jailers, Magistrates, Naval and Military Officers, from all parts of England. The Report of the Committee occupies nearly 600 pages, mostly of evidence of such a black character as I never saw before.

I am also supported by the testimony of thousands of persons wishing in their sober moments to refrain, but when the liquor is within their reach, the sight, taste, or smell of it overcomes all good desires, and they are ruined.

3rd. I believe the people of Canada are prepared to sustain a Prohibitory Liquor Law. In the towns and cities there would be difficulty and labour at first; but in the city of Toronto there is a sufficient number of Prohibitory Law men to fairly support such a Law if we had it; but it must be a strong one. If the Law is mistified and not clear, so that all could understand it, it would then fail. But give us a clear, strong, sensible Law, and I have no fear but that in 20 years the Government would be out of debt most assuredly, and not one pauper or prisoner to where there are now ten. Some years ago when there was a Bill before the House for a Maine Liquor Law, there were 180,000 persons petitioned for it, and I have no doubt that two-thirds of the householders are in favor of it now.

4th. The effect it had on the State of Maine worked well for some time, but its friends relaxed their energy, and the opponents got new men in power who repealed the law; and the liquor dealers sprang up like mushrooms. Crime and misery returned to such a fearful extent that, in about five months, the people of the State became aroused like a lion bereaved of her young, and at one sweep sent all the Members out of the House who voted for the repeal, and re-enacted the law stronger than ever; and it is now a blessing to the people of the State.

I have travelled through six States which now have the Maine Law—they are all doing well—the State of Minnesota has embodied it in the constitution on becoming a State. It is not entirely carried out in any of the States, but is increasing, and the people are generally satisfied with it; there is no class of people so much benefitted by the law as the liquor dealers themselves. It has been ascertained to a demonstration that three-fourths of the dealers themselves were ruined by the traffic, and often their families. I visited their jails, some were without a prisoner, some had one or two; and Judges, Juries, Magistrates, Lawyers, and Jailers, had little to do.

5th. As to the power of the municipalities of restraining the sale of it, I reply, in answer, that the Township of York exercised its full power, and would not grant licenses. The Supreme Court of Law quashed their By-law, and every man got a license that asked for it, and made the matter worse than ever. Chinguacousy, in their council, discussed the matter, and decided that, the way the law stood, they had not the power to refuse any man a license that had a certificate of certain qualifications, whatever might be their situation or standing in society. So all got licenses that asked, and had the qualification. The Township of Lobo carried it out until the decision of the Judges in the York Township case; then they threw open the flood-gates. Sarnia and Darlington were similar cases.

AMOUNT of Wine and other Intoxicating Liquors consumed in the Province.

	£	s.	d.
The importation in the year 1855	250,672	1	4
Do do 1856	360,252	4	11
Do do 1857	122,380	4	11
Amount of Duty for 1855	85,498	7	4
Do do 1856	133,117	4	11
Do do 1857	55,436	19	7

AMOUNT of Spirits distilled in the Province.

LOWER CANADA.			UPPER CANADA.		
Year.	Stills.	Gallons.	Year.	Stills.	Gallons.
1855	6	668,694	1855	112	2,011,882
1856	6	618,766	1856	107	2,346,057
1857	14	936,824	1857	94	2,218,732

AMOUNT of Duty on Stills and Liquors.

LOWER CANADA.			UPPER CANADA.		
Year.	£	s. d.	Year.	£	s. d.
1854	2,836	4 6	1854	9,133	15 6
1855	3,192	3 4	1855	9,472	16 10
1856	3,658	18 8	1856	13,620	1 3
1857	9,555	2 11	1857	14,807	1 6

Total amount of Duty in the year 1857, £24,362 4s. 5d.

The annual average amount of gallons is 3,000,000.

This is more than doubled by drugs and water, and costs the consumer at least half a dollar a gallon, equal to \$3,000,000.

Imported Spirits and Wine amount to £1,000,000, and that will cost the consumer double the foreign cost.

Some may safely say that Liquor costs Canada, *Five Millions* per annum, or *Fifty Millions* in the last ten years.

The average income to the Government on the duties and Licenses on Wines and Intoxicating Liquors, is as follows:

Average duties on Imports	\$400,000
Cost of collecting do.	200,000
Net proceeds	\$200,000
Duties on Stills and Liquors	100,000
Tavern and Shop Licenses in every way.....	200,000
Annual amount	\$500,000

The Government derives, in ten years, 5 millions; it costs the people 50 millions, leaving a loss of 45 millions of dollars in 10 years to the whole Province.

The number of bushels of grain annually used in the Distilleries, chiefly wheat, is one million, equal to 10 millions in the last 10 years.

The amount of barley used in brewing, for the last 10 years, amounts to ten million bushels, and costs the Province ten million dollars, amounting to 55 million loss in 10 years.

Then the cost of Criminal Justice is annually \$100,000, of which can fairly be set down to Liquor one half, which amounts, in ten years, to \$500,000,—making a fair average loss of \$55,500,000 in 10 years, deducting the revenue derived from the business.

According to the table which I have kept of 100 Liquor Dealers for 50 years, the loss of human labor by drunkenness in 10 years would amount to 30,000 years, which labor, at \$200 per annum, would amount to six millions of dollars, which should be added.

There are many other ways in which the Province has suffered great loss in dollars and cents, of which I have not the statistics and cannot compute.

But I have answered the 5 questions which you put to me, to the best of my ability.

(Signed) ROWLAND BURR.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, 17th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

MR. SIMPSON, Chairman,
MR. A. P. MACDONALD,
MR. MCKELLAR,
MR. PLAYFAIR,
HON. MR. CAMERON, and
MR. WALKER POWELL.

George Gooderham, Esquire, in obedience to summons from Committee, submitted the following:

1. What is your name and business?—George Gooderham.
2. How long has your firm being engaged in the distillery business?—Upwards of twenty-five years.
3. What amount of capital have you now invested?—In distilling between eighty and one hundred thousand dollars.
4. How many bushels of grain do you distil annually?—About one hundred thousand.
5. How many gallons do you make annually?—About half a million of gallons at 35 per cent. under proof.
6. What is the wholesale price of whiskey per gallon?—Just now twenty-seven cents.

7. Is your whiskey consumed in this Province, or do you send any abroad?—Our trade extends east to Belleville, north to Collingwood, and west to London; this extent of country consumes all we make now.

8. If a law were passed prohibiting the manufacture of distilled liquor for use as a beverage, confining the sale to foreign purchasers and for domestic use in the arts, how would your business be affected?—It would nearly destroy our home trade, and oblige us to have recourse to exportation, which is at all times critical, and could not be prosecuted to advantage, only at particular times, and during the season of navigation.

Mr. Chairman then read the following statement from the Customs Department:

Statement of the number of Gallons of Proof Spirits Distilled in Canada West in the year 1858.—No. of Stills, 110; Gallons manufactured, 2,543,701.

Return of the number of Gallons of Malt Liquors brewed in Upper Canada, with the number of Licenses issued from 8th August, to 31st December, 1858.—

Number of Licenses issued, 101; number of Gallons brewed, 850,375.

Brandy and other Liquors.—General Statement of Imports, 1857.

	Gallons.	Total Value.
Brandy	25,591	£13,132 16 8
Cordials	3,238 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,297 18 7
Gin	99,976	14,215 10 8
Rum	21,725	3,660 0 5
Whiskey	313,551	34,572 18 9
Wine in Wood	210,274	46,271 16 0
Wine in Bottles, Pints and Quarts	8,462	92,314 4 0
Cider	9,556	279 14 1
Ale and Beer	366,361	25,518 14 11

The Committee then adjourned.

Wednesday, 30th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

MR. SIMPSON, Chairman,
 HON. MR. CAMERON,
 MR. WALKER POWELL,
 MR. PLAYFAIR,
 MR. MCDUGALL,
 MR. HARTMAN,
 MR. A. P. MACDONALD,
 MR. MCKELLAR, and
 HON. MR. MOWAT.

The Reverend Hannibal Mulkins, Chaplain to the Provincial Penitentiary, was summoned before the Committee, and submitted the following:

17th March, 1859.

To the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following answers to the several questions preferred by the Committee as far as it is in my power to do so, and as far as they relate to the Provincial Penitentiary.

1. I cannot say as to the Gaol; but the number of prisoners confined in the Provincial Penitentiary for the years mentioned, are as follows :

In 1855.....	707
1856.....	836
1857.....	907
1858.....	1036

2. Cannot say.

3. In the Provincial Penitentiary the number of convicts of the different Protestant denominations in the several years above mentioned, and the official returns concerning them on the subject of intoxicating drinks, are as follows :

Total number Protestant convicts, in 1855, 408; total abstainers, 10; moderate drinkers, 60; intemperate, 169; habitual drunkards, 82; under the influence of liquor at the time of the commission of the crime, 141.

For 1856 the returns are not available.

In 1857, of the Protestant convicts then in prison, 146 were in the habit, before conviction, of using liquor to excess; 73 used intoxicating liquors in moderation; 186 had been drinking at the time the crime was committed. The returns for 1858 are not at hand.

4. I think it is.

5. I am of opinion that the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors has largely increased during the last three years.

6. I do not think the regular and well-kept taverns as productive of injury to the community as the saloons, recesses, and various low vicious places where liquors are to be had. Yet, notwithstanding, the regular taverns, and especially in the country, are very injurious to public morality.

7. The public mind, in my opinion, is much divided on the subject in this question. I believe that in the old settlements of the country, and in the Townships generally, a judicious Prohibitory Law would be well received and carried out. In these places I think the population are prepared for it. In the Cities and Towns there is not the same preparation in the public mind, as, in these places, greater interests will be affected by it, and a more compact organization to resist it is in existence.

8. In answer to this question no doubt much might be done to prepare the public mind for final and total prohibition, if an Act were passed, to suppress all places where liquors are sold for purposes of drink, and leaving it with the Municipalities to decide whether any Taverns should be licensed or not; that no Municipality should issue a license unless the people in the said Municipality

called to vote for that purpose should cast a majority of votes in favor of issuing Licenses; and that the statute should fix the number in proportion to population, beyond which no Municipality could go.

9. I do not think it would be more satisfactory to the public generally. It would leave the question open, and become a source of constant irritation and contention.

In regard to the second list of questions, being four in number, submitted by the Committee, the 3rd and 4th are the only ones to which it is necessary for me to reply.

3. I think many suggestions might be made for the amendment of existing laws on the traffic in liquors, especially that their importation should bear a high duty, that the duty on the manufacture should be increased, and that the adulterations of liquor offered for sale should be deemed a very grave offence, if not made penal.

4. See the answer to question 8 in the preceding list of Questions.

The liquor traffic is unquestionably the source of great evils, of numerous vices, immoralities, and crimes which infest and corrupt society. Any measure which will diminish these evils will be a boon to the country; and, moreover, a Prohibitory Liquor Law would have a most beneficial and salutary effect in promoting the general morality of society, and is called for upon the same principle as any other law which is intended to suppress the causes of other vices and immoralities.

In the Provincial Penitentiary a large proportion of the convicts have, in my opinion, been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and a large number have admitted that it was directly the cause of their criminal acts; while others, and not a few, have stated that it had indirectly led them on from vice to vice until—with property lost, and character blighted, and hopes destroyed—it had ultimately plunged them into crime.

The degree of mortality among the convicts is usually small. I do not think that any convict has suffered much sickness, much less death, in consequence of his sudden abandonment of liquor, or separation from his evil habits in consequence of his imprisonment. During the visitation of the cholera, a few years ago, about fourteen convicts died. I am of opinion that these persons had generally been addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks before their incarceration, and that therefore they fell more easily victims to that terrible disease.

Yours, very truly,

HANNIBAL MULKINS.

TORONTO :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 28th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "the Report of the Engineer or Engineers employed in examining the Bank of the Niagara River, between Chippawa and Fort Erie, to ascertain the extent and nature of the Damage alleged to exist from the destructive wash of the River, and the propriety of the Government affording the necessary relief."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 31st March, 1859.

Appendix (No. 45.)

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 14th March, 1859; for copies of Correspondence and Reports, in reference to the exhibition of samples of the products and manufactures of Canada, at the Sydenham Crystal Palace.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd April, 1859.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House “ a Copy of the Contract between the
“ Provincial Government and Messrs. Calvin and Brick for the Tug
“ Steamboat service on the St. Lawrence above Montreal—with a Return
“ of the sums paid under said contract, whether as advances, or in pay-
“ ment of work done—a list of the Vessels towed under the said contract,
“ and the sums paid by the several owners of Vessels to the contractors.”

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 5th April, 1859.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the preceding Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, of the 23rd March, 1859, for copies of certain documents relating to the Tug Service below Quebec.

By command,

(Signed,) C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
1st April, 1859.

On the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, before us the undersigned Notaries Public, duly admitted and sworn in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore called Lower Canada, residing in the city of Quebec, personally came and appeared, François Baby, Esquire, gentleman, residing in the city of Quebec, of the first part;

And Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Honorable François Lemieux and the Honorable Hamilton Hartley Killaly, Commissioners of Public Works for the Province of Canada, residing in the city of Quebec, of the second part;

Which said parties, in the presence of us the said Notaries, have made the following stipulations, covenants, and agreements, that is to say:

The said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and engage and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns, to and in favour of Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, to establish and maintain during the space and term of ten years, which will be computed from the twenty-sixth day of February now last past, a line of Steam Tug Boats to run between Quebec and Anticosti, for the purpose of towing and aiding vessels coming up or going down the River St. Lawrence, and for the purpose of relieving wrecks, when ordered and directed so to do by the Department of Public Works, and for all other purposes which the Commissioners of Public Works may see fit.

And in order to establish and maintain the said line of Steam Tug Boats between Quebec and the Island of Anticosti aforesaid, the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and engage and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns, to build and construct, or to cause to be built and constructed within reasonable time, at his own cost and expenses, in a good, strong, substantial and workman-like manner, two first-class iron screw steamers, of not less than three hundred horse-power each.

And the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and oblige himself to find and provide the whole of the materials required and necessary for the building of the two Steam Tug Boats, and also the whole of the steam engines required for the said boats, and to complete and finish the said two Steam Tug Boats, ready for use in every respect, to the entire satisfaction of the said Commissioners of Public Works, on or before the first day of the month of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

And so soon as the said two Steam Tug Boats will be built and constructed, the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns, to keep and maintain during the time aforesaid, a line of Steam Tug Boats, which shall run between Quebec and the Island of Anticosti as aforesaid, to aid vessels and relieve wrecks when required, so that there may be an uninterrupted service for towage and the relieving of wrecks during the time aforesaid; and the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns, to obey and follow during the time aforesaid, all orders and directions he may receive from time to time from the Commissioners of Public Works, or from the proper officers of the said Department of Public Works, and to conform himself to all regulations from time to time established by the said Department.

And the said François Baby did and doth hereby bind and oblige himself to charge and require for the towage of vessels,—Quebec being the upper terminus,—the following prices, to wit: One shilling and two pence currency per foot for each mile from Pillar Light and above the same; one shilling currency per foot for each mile from Kamouraska and below Pillar Light; eleven pence currency per foot for each mile from Brandy Pots and below Kamouraska; and for the remainder of the distance, namely, from Brandy Pots to Anticosti, ten pence currency per foot for each mile, the distance to be computed by the following divisions, namely, a vessel taken up below Brandy Pots and Bic, to pay from Bic; between Bic and Métis, to pay from Métis; between Métis and Cap Chat, from Cap Chat; and between Cap Chat and Anticosti, from Anticosti; and the same rate of towage in the same proportion down and from Quebec. All fractions of a foot to be charged as a foot, and the deepest draft to be taken.

And it is expressly covenanted and agreed, by and between the party of the first part and Her said Majesty, represented by the said Commissioners as aforesaid, that the said François Baby shall be entitled to be paid for the aiding of vessels, relieving wrecks, and detention for the same, or salvage, according to special agreement made between him and the proprietors or masters of the vessels, if such agreement is entered into between them; and if not, then and in that case the *grantum meriuit* and the proper allowance may be fixed by arbitrators, should such mode be agreed on by them; but in the event of such arbitrators not agreeing as to the amount, or on their failing to render their award within the time previously fixed on by the parties, in either of such cases, the just allowance is to be finally decided by the Commissioners of Public Works.

The present contract is thus made for and in consideration of a bonus of the sum of eleven thousand and three hundred pounds currency, for each and every year of the duration of the present contract, for the said two Tug Boats, which said sum of money, Her said Majesty, represented by the said Commissioners of Public Works, did and doth hereby agree and promise to pay to the said François Baby, or order, as follows, in two equal instalments of five thousand six hundred and fifty pounds currency each, to be made, the first in the middle of the season, and the second payment at the close of the navigation of each and every year of the duration of the present contract.

And moreover, the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and engage himself to provide and put on the line one or more vessels,

should the Government call on him to do so, on being proportionally paid for his services.

And in order to aid the party of the first part in the building and fitting up of the said steamers, the said Commissioners of Public Works, specially authorised to that effect by an Order in Council, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February now last past, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the following day, did and do hereby promise and bind and oblige themselves and their successors in office, to pay and advance to the builders of the said steamers for and on account of the said François Baby, the sum of nineteen thousand pounds currency, in such proportion and in such manner as may be satisfactory to them the said builders and to the Government of the Province; it being distinctly understood, however, that no such advance is to be made, except on the certificate of Lloyd's Surveyor, or such other person as may be acceptable to the Government; that the said boats are being built of the class herein above mentioned; and for securing the payment of the said advance of nineteen thousand pounds currency, the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself to give and grant unto Her said Majesty a full mortgage upon the said two new steamers, as well as upon his present steamers, "The Advance" and "The Admiral," and to grant and sign to that effect all deeds required and necessary; and moreover, the said François Baby shall be bound, as he doth hereby bind himself, to insure the said new steamers to their full value, and the said steamers, "The Advance" and "The Admiral," to the amount of a sum not being less than twelve thousand pounds currency; and to renew the said insurance every year at his own cost and expense, till the due fulfilment of the said contract; and to transfer and assign unto Her said Majesty the amount of the insurance of each of the said steamers, and to put into the hands of the said Commissioners of Public Works the policy or policies of the said insurance, and the receipt or receipts of the renewal of the same.

And the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns, to repay unto Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, hereby accepting the said Commissioners of Public Works, the said sum of nineteen thousand pounds currency, in four annual payments of four thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds currency each, and of the subsidies of the second, third, fourth, and fifth years of the present contract; together with the interest at six per cent., payable yearly, and to be computed from the day the said advance will be made, until full and perfect payment.

And it is further covenanted and agreed, by and between the said parties, that the said Commissioners of Public Works shall be bound, as they do hereby bind themselves, to advance unto the said François Baby the bonus of the first year, to aid him also in the procuring of the vessels so soon as the said steamers shall be ready to enter upon their service.

And pending the building of the said new steamers, the said François Baby doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself to maintain the line he is now maintaining, and to fulfil the services required with his present steamers, the "Admiral" and the "Advance," till the said new steamers may be ready to fulfil the services required under and by virtue of the present contract.

And the said parties acting as aforesaid, did and do hereby agree to annul and cancel the contract made and entered into between the said François Baby and Her said Majesty, represented by the Honorable Jean Chabot, then Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and the said Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, and passed before Joseph Petitclerc and his colleague, Notaries, at Quebec, on the fourth day of September now last past; willing and agreeing the said parties that the said contract be null and void to all

intents and purposes, from the twenty-sixth day of February now last past, in the same way as if the same had never been made.

And for the due execution hereof the parties have made election of their domiciles, to wit: the said contractor at his actual residence, and the said Honorable Commissioners of Public Works at the office of the Department of Public Works, at Quebec. For thus, &c.

Thus done, passed and sealed at Quebec aforesaid, in the office of the Department of Public Works, on the day, month, and year, first above written, under the number eight thousand seven hundred and fifty nine. And the said parties, together with Thomas A. Begly, Esquire, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, also present, have to these presents, first duly read, set and subscribed their names and signatures, together with us the said Notaries, in faith and testimony of the premises.

Signed on the original remaining of record in the office of Jh. Petitclerc, one of the undersigned notaries.

(Signed) F. BABY,
 F. LEMIEUX, Ch. Com. P. Works.
 HAMILTON H. KILLALY, Asst. Com. P. Works,
 THOMAS A. BEGLY, Sec. Pub. Works.

J. GAMACHE, N.P., JH. PETITCLERC, N. P.

True copy. Seventeen words struck out are null and void.

JOSEPH PETITCLERC, N.P.

TUG SERVICE BELOW QUEBEC.

RETURN shewing the several amounts paid by Government, under contract now in force between the Government and Contractor, whether as advances or in payment of work done.

	Amounts paid as Bonus.			Amounts paid as Advances.			Amounts paid as Percentage.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bonus for 1855.....	11,300	0	0						
Do 1856.....	11,300	0	0	19,000	0	0			
Do 1857.....	11,300	0	0						
Do 1858.....	11,300	0	0	11,300	0	0			
Percentage on tariff rates, 1857.....							2,204	4	0
Do do do 1858.....							762	17	6
	£ 45,200	0	0	30,300	0	0	2967	1	6
Less—Instalments paid on advances.....				6,800	0	0			
			£	24,000	0	0			

TUG SERVICE BELOW QUEBEC.

NAMES OF VESSELS towed and amounts paid by the several owners to the Contractor for the years 1857 and 1858.

	NAMES OF VESSELS.	Amount paid by owners to the Contractor.		
		£	s.	d.
1857.	Queen of the Lakes.....	22	17	4
	Montreal.....	21	8	9
	Hebe.....	21	8	9
	Shakespeare.....	22	17	4
	Rimouski.....	49	16	8
	York.....	15	14	4
	Europa.....	25	14	7
	Barge (No name).....	11	8	9
	Do do.....	15	14	4
	Chas. Chalmer.....	21	8	9
	Staffa.....	58	11	8
	Onward.....	36	0	0
	Nictaur.....	30	0	0
	Black Water.....	45	10	0
	Argo.....	36	0	0
	St. Patrick.....	25	14	7
	Julius Cæsar.....	48	2	6
	Fanny.....	14	14	0
	Do.....	29	8	0
	Filgaltou.....	21	8	9
	Egyptian.....	49	6	8
	Burlington.....	58	11	8
	Martin Luther.....	37	16	0
	Aleyone.....	55	10	0
	Columbus.....	31	10	0
	Stokesley.....	33	13	9
	J. S. Parsons.....	40	18	0
	Wolfe.....	64	15	0
	Henry Cook.....	43	0	0
	Burlington.....	61	13	4
	St. James.....	64	9	2
	Chicago.....	61	13	4
	Steamer Saguenay.....	14	14	0
	Sarah and Eleanor.....	16	16	10
	Do.....	33	13	9
	J. Bradshaw.....	37	16	0
	Stanley.....	25	0	0
	Grace.....	40	1	8
	Thomas Feilding.....	37	0	0
	Queen of the Lakes.....	36	2	0
	Falkland.....	33	5	0
	Aurora.....	33	18	4
	Capricieuse.....	24	13	4
	Michael.....	24	1	3
	Shandon.....	31	10	0
	Anna.....	15	14	5
	Rover's Bride.....	14	5	10
Inkerman.....	33	13	4	
Nina.....	28	17	6	
St. Patrick.....	32	17	5	
Harmony.....	40	1	8	
St. James.....	49	6	8	
Norden.....	25	4	0	
Goliath.....	29	8	0	
Moffatt.....	21	8	9	
Duubrody.....	40	1	8	
Ocean Bride.....	43	3	4	

TUG SERVICE BELOW QUEBEC.

NAMES OF VESSELS towed and amounts paid, &c.—(Continuation.)

	NAMES OF VESSELS.	Amount paid by owners to the Contractor.		
		£	s.	d.
1857.	J. S. Parsons	52	18	9
	Oregon	36	1	10
	Melbourne	46	5	0
	Port Glasgow	25	4	0
	Ann	31	10	0
	China	43	6	3
	Evergreen	20	0	4
	Ailsa	21	8	9
	Advance	46	5	0
	City of Quebec	31	10	0
	Carolina	27	15	0
	Marquis of Bute	17	3	0
	United Kingdom	33	13	9
	Chepston	22	17	4
	Caledonia	24	5	11
	Lady Seymour	27	10	0
	Advice	46	5	0
	Advance	11	8	9
	Gleniffer	23	2	0
	Erromanga	38	10	0
	Dantzic	33	13	9
	Allan	46	5	0
	Home	31	10	0
	Astracan	38	10	0
	Wallace	38	10	0
	Albion	38	10	0
	Toronto	55	10	0
	Sarah Fleming	21	0	0
	Agnes	25	4	0
	Great Britain	37	0	0
	Moffatt	44	2	0
	Egyptian	21	8	9
	Chas. Chalmer	21	8	9
	Burlington	24	5	11
	Warburton	35	14	0
	Ottawa	46	5	0
	Rankin	43	3	4
	Falkland	58	11	8
	Confidence	55	0	0
	Orso	49	6	8
	Pearl	40	1	8
	Sir William Wallace	24	1	3
Campbell	46	5	0	
Nastorian	52	8	4	
Egyptian	52	8	4	
Sea King	52	8	4	
City of Boston	22	17	4	
1858.	Shandon	36	1	10
	Cambala	38	10	0
	Drobak	31	5	7
	Veranda	21	2	0
	Advance	46	5	0
	Aeme	33	12	0
	Mountaineer	55	0	0
	James McHenry	55	10	0
	Missouri	33	13	9
	Empress	37	0	0

TUG SERVICE BELOW QUEBEC.

NAMES OF VESSELS towed and amounts paid, etc.—(Continued.)

	NAMES OF VESSELS.	Amount paid by owners to the Contractor.		
		£	s.	d.
1858.	Shandon	31	10	0
	Gulnare	30	16	8
	Johanna Maria	40	18	0
	Fortunatus	50	0	0
	Queen of the Lakes	24	5	11
	Chas. Chalmer	43	3	4
	Cavalier	31	5	8
	Palmyra	50	0	0
	Allan	46	5	0
	Charlotte Harrison	40	18	1
	Caroline	40	18	0
	William Vail	43	3	4
	Commerce	37	0	0
	Ocean Monarch	33	12	0
	Good Intent	21	11	8
	Peerless	58	11	8
	Imperial	56	17	6
	Lesmahagow	38	10	0
	Ocean Monarch	64	15	0
	General Neill	53	1	8
Orso	55	10	0	

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House " a detailed Statement of the amount paid by the different Treasurers in Upper Canada to the Receiver General for and on account of the Lunatic Asylum, and all other funds under their charge, for the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, respectively, showing the period when such sum or sums were received for each year. Also, a like Return from the Deputy Clerks of the Crown and County Courts in Upper Canada, for the sums received for writs issued and for and on account of all other services connected with their respective offices."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 4th April, 1859.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different TREASURERS in UPPER CANADA, to the RECEIVER GENERAL, for or on account of the FEE FUND, for the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, respectively; shewing the periods when such sums were received for each year.

COUNTIES.	TREASURERS.	1855.		1856.		1857.	
		Amount due.	When paid.	Amount due.	When paid.	Amount due.	When paid.
1 Brant	H. Biggar	\$ 233	July, 1855.	\$ 271	August, 1856.	\$ 796	July, 1857.
do	do	310	January, 1856.	244	January, 1857.	1437	February, 1858.
2 Carleton	D. O'Connor						
do	E. Routh						
3 Elgin	H. Black						
do	G. T. Claris			51	February, 1857.	158	July, 1857.
4 Essex	G. Bullock					862	February, 1858.
do	do						
5 Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	W. Fergusson	575	July, 1855.	366	September, 1856.	2	July, 1857.
do	do	170	February, 1856.	26	January, 1857.	43	January, 1858.
6 Grey	F. LePan					274	July, 1857.
do	do					309	March, 1858.
do	do					220	do
7 Haldimand	A. P. Farrell						
do	do					2	March, 1858.
8 Halton	G. Brown						
do	do						
9 Hastings	F. MacAnnany	1046	July, 1855.	396	September, 1856.	156	July, 1857.
do	do	392	January, 1856.				
10 Huron and Bruce	G. Brown, junior			14	September, 1856.	641	August, 1857.
do	A. M. Ross					72	March, 1858.
do	do					8	May, do.
11 Kent	A. Charteris					304	July, 1857.
do	C. G. Charteris					19	February, 1858.
do	A. Vidal						
12 Lambton	do						
13 Lanark and Renfrew	W. Fraser						
do	do			25	July, 1856.		
14 Leeds and Grenville	J. L. Schofield						

118 72 February, 1856.

15 Lincoln	D. McDougal	71	23	January, 1856	706	28	September, 1856	49	10	September, 1857.
16 Middlesex.	W. W. Street.	69	70	March, do	621	68	March, 1857.	1333	63	October, do.
	A. Murray	104	10	April do				1129	52	February, 1858.
17 Norfolk.	H. Grof	114	80	July, 1855.						
18 Northumberland and Durham	A. A. Burnham	1329	98	August, 1855.	1401	53	August, 1856.	2293	30	August, 1857.
	do	960	72	February, 1856.	1123	15	January, 1857.	3358	18	March, 1858.
	do	2	40	May, do						
19 Ontario	W. Paxton				95	02	July, 1856.	847	87	October, 1857.
	do									
20 Oxford	J. Kintrea	60	16	July, 1855.	351	88	August, 1856.	280	97	March, 1858.
	do							766	23	August, 1857.
	do							736	87	March, 1858.
21 Perth	A. McGregor							16	43	April, do.
	do							80	42	August, 1857.
22 Peterborough and Victoria.	W. Sheridan				199	12	September, 1856.	122	90	February, 1858.
	do									
23 Prescott and Russell	J. W. Marston.									
	do									
24 Prince Edward.	R. J. Chapman									
	do									
25 Simcoe	E. Lally				370	32	August, 1856.	1412	65	July, 1857.
	do				305	97	January, 1857.	1076	03	February, 1858.
	do				2	00	February, do			
26 Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.	R. McDonald									
	do									
27 Waterloo	C. Stanton				307	28	July, 1856.	1327	57	July, 1857.
	do				363	27	January, 1857.	728	23	January, 1858.
28 Welland	A. Thompson									
	do									
29 Wellington	W. Hewat				196	75	July, 1856.	1166	87	September, 1857.
	do							715	80	March, 1858.
30 Wentworth	J. Kirkpatrick	297	20	July, 1855.	750	77	July, 1856.	1536	42	August, 1857.
	do	132	63	February, 1856.	581	70	January, 1857.	2542	38	January, 1858.
31 York and Peel.	J. S. Howard	1084	10	July, 1855.	1925	03	July, 1856.	3554	90	July, 1857.
	do				6	00	August, do			
	do	921	10	January, 1856.	2372	52	February, 1857.	5136	53	January, 1858.

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 31st March, 1859.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different CLERKS and DEPUTY CLERKS of the CROWN and PLEAS, MASTER, REGISTRAR, and DEPUTY REGISTRARS, of the COURT of CHANCERY in UPPER CANADA, to the RECEIVER GENERAL, for sums received for Writs issued, for and on account of the Law Society of Upper Canada, or for other services connected with their respective Offices, up to the 31st December, 1858.

COUNTIES OR UNION OF COUNTIES.	CLERKS AND DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND PLEAS, REGISTRARS, U. C.	1855.			1856.		
		In what period received.	Fees under 9 Vic. cap. 33, &c.	Fees under 12 Vic. cap. 62.	On account of Fees for	In what period received.	Fees under 9 Vic. cap. 33.
			cts.	cts.			cts.
1 Brant	Duncan Cameron	July	114	383	1854 and 1855	201	
2 Carleton	James Fraser	December	102	822	1855	96	
3 Essex	P. H. Morin	December	90	616	1855	96	
4 Elgin	P. Murtagh	do	453	1613	1854 and 1855	95	
5 Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	Peter O'Reilly	do	788	2655	1854 and 1855	311	
6 Grey	Peter Inglis	December	82	333	1855	38	
7 Hastings	A. G. Northrup	do	28	138	1855	40	
8 Huron and Bruce	Hugh Johnston	November	22	80	do	100	
9 Haldimand	R. V. Griffith	do	162	621	do	48	
10 Halton	W. L. P. Eager	do	43	174	do	16	
11 Kent	T. A. Ireland	December	119	546	do	25	
12 Lambton	J. R. Grenmill	do	15	216	do	106	
13 Leeds and Grenville	W. H. Campbell	do	187	661	do	106	
14 Lanark and Renfrew	C. H. Sache	do	169	1709	do	222	
15 Lincoln and Welland	Late W. D. Miller	do	232	1421	do	229	
16 Middlesex	Duncan McG. Askin	November	71	181	do	78	
17 Northumberland and Durham	R. D. Chatterton	December	50	215	do	78	
18 Norfolk	A. B. Rapelje	do	80	423	do	154	
19 Ontario	J. V. Ham	do	47	221	do	85	
20 Oxford	James Kintrea	do	52	129	do	78	
21 Prince Edward	John Twigg	do	17	53	do	15	
22 Peterborough and Victoria	Thomas Fortye	do	46	170	do	93	
23 Prescott and Russell	J. W. Marston	do	25	87	1854 and 1855	15	
24 Perth	Alexander McGregor	do	25	87	1855	50	

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different CLERKS and DEPUTY CLERKS of the CROWN and PLEAS, MASTER, REGISTRAR, and DEPUTY REGISTRARS, of the COURT of CHANCERY in UPPER CANADA, to the RECEIVER GENERAL, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	1856.		On account of Fees for		1857.		On account of Fees for		1858.		On account of Fees for	
	12 Vic. cap. 62.		1855 and 1856.		9 Vic. cap. 33.		1856 and 1857.		9 Vic. cap. 63.		1857 and 1858.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	931	75	1855 and 1856.	87	399	95	1856 and 1857.	20..	274	36	1113	84
2	775	31	do and do	51	178	80	do and do	do	259	05	889	59
3	317	15	1854 and 1855.	10	158	70	1856 and 1857.	September 2..	14	65	940	35
4	428	23	1856	82	318	25	1857	October 20..	230	50	645	98
5	1248	91	do	26	26	55	1856 and 1857.	do	458	84	1550	24
6	71	51	1855 and 1856.	00	362	50	do and do	November 3..	38	84	137	39
7	1375	57	1856	35	214	00	1857	October 11..	450	15	1719	75
8	519	53	do	31	19	25	1857	do	232	30	607	12
9	265	82	1855 and 1856.	31	26	80	do	do	101	85	282	20
10	119	38	do and do	28	168	00	do	do	39	90	204	95
11	217	85	1856	26.	268	00	1856 and 1857.	do	181	95	609	99
12	152	58	do	95	69	95	1857	do	162	22	470	46
13	673	58	do	22	73	17	do	do	81	40	465	73
14	17	45	1853	62	318	20	do	September 25..	558	58	485	00
15	412	10	1855 and 1856.	38	162	42	1856 and 1857.	November 5..	568	58	1508	67
16	1397	38	do and do	48	256	15	do and do	do	613	25	3621	28
17	876	30	1856	63	109	55	do and do	October 9..	988	50	2663	97
18	179	18	do	448	60	53	1857	do	137	40	296	07
19	282	67	do	77	60	58	do	do	159	05	427	40
20	702	27	do	95	150	11	do	do	360	10	1367	27
21	199	31	do	82	80	65	1856 and 1857.	do	50	00	290	89
22	352	20	do	97	123	75	do and do	do	197	40	742	21
23	50	47	1855 and 1856	15	18	75	1857	do	43	75	94	02
24	323	10	1856	90	197	75	1857	do	154	45	515	68
				48	421	48	1857	do	1857	45	1857 and 1858.	1858.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different CLERKS and DEPUTY CLERKS of the CROWN and PLEAS, MASTER, REGISTRAR, and DEPUTY REGISTRARS, of the COURT of CHANCERY in UPPER CANADA, to the RECEIVER GENERAL, &c.—(Continued.)

C O U N T I E S OR U N I O N o f C O U N T I E S.	C L E R K S A N D D E P U T Y C L E R K S O F T H E C R O W N A N D P L E A S, R E G I S T R A R S, U. C.	1855.				1856.					
		In what period received.		Fees under 9 Vic. cap. 33.	Fees under 12 Vic. cap. 62.	On account of Fees for		In what period received.		Fees under 9 Vic. cap. 33.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1855	1854 and 1855	November	December	\$	cts.
25 Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	Robert McDonell	142	00	1101	77	1855	1855	November	3.	97	50
26 Simcoe	H. H. Gowen	34	85	209	42	do	do	December	31.	108	45
27 Welland	N. T. Fitch	180	00	448	35	1854	1854	October	11.	14	50
28 Wentworth	Andrew Stuart	47	57	808	55	1854 and 1855	1854 and 1855	December	17.	649	65
29 Wellington	James Hough	21	80	158	03	do and do	do and do	do	9.	63	25
30 Waterloo	James Colquhoun	871	50	4655	55	1855	1855	do	31.	42	50
31 York and Peel	C. C. Small	546	75	3596	35	do	do	do	do.	682	00
32 do	Lawrence Heyden					do	do	do	do.	564	25
33 do	Robert Pearson					do	do	do	do.	182	25
34 do	A. N. Buel			1079	31	1855	1855	October	20.	409	00
35 do	Alexander Grant	344	00	1693	78	1854 and 1855	1854 and 1855	November	17.	17	00
36 Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	J. A. Henderson	12	00	88	65	1855	1855	October	30.	17	00
37 Essex	George Williams	6	00	81	18	do	do	do	do.	90	00
38 Middlesex	James Shanley, junior	20	00	156	82	1854 and 1855	1854 and 1855	December	31.		
39 Lambton	P. T. Poussett										
40 Hastings	W. W. Dean										
41 Northumberland and Durham	A. W. Weller										
42 Huron	R. Cooper										
43 Perth											
Total		5206	68	26869	94					5711	35

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different CLERKS and DEPUTY CLERKS of the CROWN and PLEAS, MASTER, REGISTRAR, and DEPUTY REGISTRARS, of the COURT of CHANCERY in UPPER CANADA, to the RECEIVER GENERAL, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	1856.		1857.		1858.		On account of Fees for	
	Fees under 12 Vic. cap. 62.	On account of Fees for	In what period received.	Fees under 9 Vic. cap. 33.	Fees under 12 Vic. cap. 63.	In what period received.		Fees under 9 Vic. cap. 63.	Fees under 12 Vic. cap. 63.
	cts.			cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.
25	704 10	1856	October 21..	142 90	740 47	October 12..	244 90	1007 54
26	415 10	do	December 31..	186 10	706 10	do 20..	107 10	564 77
27	67 31	do	October 20..	43 03	241 38	do do..	53 40	268 73
28	2442 45	1855	..	..	..	July 31..	774 15	2413 94
29	249 38	1856	October 20..	69 05	413 28	October 22..	133 75	881 64
30	289 77	1855 and 1856	do do..	106 80	434 42	do 18..	185 00	661 88
31	3112 51	1856	December 31	991 05	5721 40	do 9..	649 30	3925 16
32	3845 57	do	do do..	731 95	4340 40	do 7..	600 90	3225 93
33	378 17	do	do do..	830 65	1518 48	do 9..	572 10	1003 24
34	1043 28	do	November 9..	..	1460 02	do 20..	..	1746 25
35	2509 71	1855 and 1856	do 25..	384 00	2695 30	November 30..	998 75	4815 69
36	42 63	1856	December 31..	14 00	28 37	October 4..	18 75	8 40
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	173 05	1855 and 1856	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	..	..	October 24..	10 87	..	October 7..	18 75	..
40	..	..	December 31..	6 25	..	do 6..	8 75	..
41	..	..	..	..	..	do 30..	17 50	..
42	..	..	..	..	..	September 17..	2 50	..
43	..	..	..	..	..	November 26..	7 50	..
\$	27656 88	..	..	6890 43	33275 58	..	10191 09	42176 22

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 31st March, 1859.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different TREASURERS in UPPER CANADA, for and on account of the LUNATIC ASYLUM, for the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, respectively; shewing the period when such sum or sums were received for each year.

No.	COUNTIES OR UNION OF COUNTIES.	PRESENT TREASURERS.	Date.	Amounts.		On account of Assessment of
				\$	cts.	
1	Brant	Hamilton Biggar	June 14	1326	07	1855
2	do	do				
3	Charleton	Late D. O'Connor	April 12	408	40	1855
4	Elgin	George Thomas Claris	December 13	1968	73	1854 and 1855
5	do	do				
6	Essex and Lambton	George Bullock	do 31	684	00	1855
7	do	do				
8	Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	W. Ferguson	do 15	475	00	1855
9	Grey	Frederick LePan	do 15			
10	Haldimand	Agnew P. Farrell	September do	1001	77	do
11	Halon	George Brown	March 4	1016	18	do
12	do	do				
13	Hastings	F. McAnnamy	December 9	2423	10	1854 and 1855
14	Huron and Bruce	George Brown, junior	do 7			
15	Kent	C. G. Charteris	February 7	576	77	1854 and 1855
16	do	do	July 24	699	25	1855
17	Lambton	Alexander Vidal	February 16	864	70	do
18	Lanark and Renfrew	William Fraser	April 18	700	00	do
19	do	do	June 13	270	33	do
20	Leeds and Grenville	J. L. Schofield	December do	1521	98	1854 and 1855
21	Lincoln and Welland	D. McDougal	November 10	2414	17	1855
22	Lincoln, (separate County in 1857)	do				
23	Middlesex	Adam Murray	October 21	1881	03	1855
24	Norfolk	Henry Groff	March 18	1184	18	1855

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different TREASURERS in UPPER CANADA, for and on account of the LUNATIC ASYLUM, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Date.	Amounts.	On account of Assessment of	Date.	Amounts.	On account of Assessment of	Date.	Amounts.	On account of Assessment of
		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
1	March 28..	2351	57	June 10..	1069	31	1857	.....	.....
2	April 7..	461	95	December 15..	1242	47	do	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	July 14..	736	48	1855 and 1856	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	January 2..	1350	20	do and do	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	June 15..	947	02	1856	.....	1857.
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	December 31..	1108	80	December 31..	1183	57	1857	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	June 23..	1163	75	1856	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	April 26..	424	95	1856	.....	.....
14	January 16..	1399	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	July 10..	1146	51	June 14..	1231	95	1857	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	March 30..	1050	00	July 8..	1000	43	1857	.....	.....
18	April 18..	1039	05	April 21..	1068	34	do	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	July 6..	2676	03	1856 and 1857	.....	.....
21	December 23..	1317	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	November 5..	804	82	1857	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	March 7..	800	00	March 4..	600	00	1857	.....	.....

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different TREASURERS in UPPER CANADA, for and on account of the LUNATIC ASYLUM, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	C O U N T I E S OR U N I O N O F C O U N T I E S.	P R E S E N T T R E A S U R E R S.	1856.			
			Date.	Amounts.		On account of Assessment of
				\$	cts.	
25	Norfolk	Henry Groff	3087	60	1854 and 1855	
26	Northumberland and Durham	Asa A. Burnham	1574	73	do and do	
27	Ontario	W. Paxton, junior	2252	05	1855	
28	Oxford	James Kintrea	788	85	do	
29	Pent.	Alexander McGregor	1098	48	do	
30	Peterborough and Victoria	W. Sheridan			do	
31	do	do			do	
32	Prince Edward	R. J. Chapman	1000	67	1855	
33	Prescott and Russell	J. W. Marston	351	90	do	
34	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary	Roderick McDonald	517	40	do	
35	do	do			do	
36	Simcoe	F. Lally	1026	67	1855	
37	Waterloo	Charles Stanton	1802	20	1854 and 1855	
38	do	do			do	
39	Welland, (separate County in 1857)	A. Thompson	1322	85	1855	
40	Wellington	William Hewat	1597	13	do	
41	Wentworth	James Kirkpatrick	5120	20	1854 and 1855	
42	York and Peel	J. S. Howard			do	
43	do	do			do	
		C H A M B E R L A I N S.				
44	Hamilton	R. W. Kerr	2864	65	1855	
45	Kingston	William Anglin	1511	57	1854 and 1855	
46	London	J. Brown	1445	67	1855	

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS paid by the different TREASURERS in UPPER CANADA, for and on account of the LUNATIC ASYLUM, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	CITIES.	1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
		Date.	Amounts.	On account of Assessment of	Date.	Amounts.	On account of Assessment of	Date.	Amounts.	On account of Assessment of	Date.	Amounts.	On account of Assessment of
47	Ottawa	October 23..	\$ 666	1856	February 9..	\$ 585	1856	February 9..	\$ 585	1856	February 9..	\$ 585	1856
48	do	.....	78	.....	December 31..	661	1857	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Toronto	January 21..	3900	1855	April 29..	5904	1856 and 1857	1856	18	1856	February 28..	3813	1857
50	do	.....	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
	Total	.....	51055	.....	.....	54217	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	13589	37

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Toronto, 31st March, 1859.

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
 Acting Deputy Inspector General.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 2nd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Return from every County in Upper Canada, shewing the names of all persons who have been in close custody at any time since the 1st day of January last, under process or orders for non-payment of money, issued or made in Civil suits—the nature of the process or order in each case, the time such imprisonment commenced in each case, and when it ended, (in case the party has been discharged since his arrest,) the respective amounts for which the parties were imprisoned, and from what Court (whether Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, County Court or Division Court,) the process or order issued."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 6th April, 1859.

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

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
For the Year 1858.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet,
Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Council of University College, Toronto, beg leave to present their Annual Report for the year 1858.

1.—Buildings and Grounds.

The progress of the new buildings during the past year has been such, that there is now but little doubt that they may be occupied at the beginning of the next Academic year, in October. The arrangements for transferring on lease to the City Corporation a portion of the grounds, as a public park, with the Queen Street and Yonge Street Avenues, have been completed, and the legal instrument has been executed.

2.—Library and Museums.

The number of volumes which have been added to the Library during the year, amounted to 4400. The Museum of Natural History has been increased by several thousand specimens in Zoology and Botany; many of them of great interest and all contributing to the practical utility of the collection.

The Museum of Mineralogy and Geology now contains about 6500 specimens. The additions, since the Report of last year, comprise about 350 mineral and fossil specimens; a series of geological casts of large size; a collection of crystal models; and several valuable instruments.

3.—Apparatus, &c.

In the apparatus illustrative of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, the only addition has been a large Refracting Telescope; an addition of about 100 specimens has been made to the chemical collection, consisting of rare products.

The Electrical and Galvanic apparatus has been increased by a large number of specimens, suitable for the illustration of Lectures; some also have been added illustrative of Heat; and the chemical apparatus has been considerably augmented. Various Manufactures are now well represented in the Technological collection, and during the present year there will be many other additions, which are now in process of preparation.

4.—Officers, &c., and 5.—Course of Study.

There is no change to be recorded under these heads.

6.—Students.

A tabular statement is presented herewith, indicating an increase in the number of undergraduates who attended Lectures.

7.—Class and Prize Lists.

Certified copies of these Lists and of the College almanac are subjoined.

(Signed,) JOHN McCAUL,
President.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
Toronto, April 12th, 1859.

REPORT OF THE SENATE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
For the Year 1858.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, one of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Honorable Privy Councillors, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto, beg leave to present their Annual Report upon the progress of the University during the past year.

It is with real satisfaction that they are able to state, that whilst the proficiency of the Students, as exhibited at the Annual Examinations, will compare favorably with the results of former years, there has been a considerable increase in the numbers. The Matriculants admitted during the Academic year, exclusive of Students in the Faculty of Law, whose Matriculation Examination has not yet taken place, have been 48 against 37 in the same period of 1857. To these have to be added the Matriculants in Law, who, under the present arrangement, will be examined in February, of whom ten were admitted at the Corresponding Examination in 1858. During the same period 20 Students, in the several Faculties, have proceeded to their first Degree against 8 admitted in 1857.

The University Buildings, of which Your Excellency laid the crowning stone in October, have so nearly advanced towards completion that there is now no longer any doubt that the Degrees will be conferred in June next in the Convocation Hall, and that the College will open, after the long vacation, in the new building prepared for its accommodation. The Senate look forward with confidence to the increased efficiency of the two Institutions, which will result from the completion of this important work, more especially from the provision which has been made for the residence of Students.

Large additions have been made to the Museum, and the number of Volumes in the Library has been more than doubled during the past two years, whilst more than half of the appropriation from the permanent fund, for those purposes, still remains available.

The Committees which have charge of these departments are still continuing their purchases, and from the arrangements which have been made for the free admission of the public, it is hoped that these collections will not only form a valuable adjunct to the University, but will also be found of the greatest utility to the public at large.

The Observatory has hitherto proved a heavy burden upon the University fund, over and above the Annual Grant by the Government, which at the time,

when the University undertook the superintendence, was intended to cover the whole expenditure. This unexpected charge has arisen from the necessity of providing residences for the Director and Observers, for an appropriation towards which object the Senate, in a former Report, applied to your Excellency. It was found, however, that the erection of the Building could not be postponed, and the importance of the Institution and the high character which the Toronto Observatory has already gained, will, the Senate believe, justify them in the immediate outlay.

The progress of Upper Canada College during the past year, has been equally marked with that of the University. The number of pupils in the first terms of the present scholastic year has been 310, whilst the number at the corresponding period of the preceding year, was only 252. Of these 57 were resident in the Boarding House, which is now quite full, and by the opportunity which it offers to persons from a distance, of enjoying the benefit of a superior education, the Institution has become more decidedly permanent in its character. The Boarding House last year, in spite of the cost of providing effective superintendence over the pupils, and the contingent expenses incident to the first opening of such an Establishment, has been very nearly self-supporting. The increased accommodation thus provided, and in addition to the staff of masters, joined to the financial depression of the last year, have occasioned some excess of expenditure over Income; but the Senate believe the embarrassment to be merely temporary, and that the College is in a higher state of efficiency than it has been for many years.

Acting upon the Parliamentary sanction given during the late Session, the Senate have made an agreement with the City to set apart the Avenues and a portion of the University Grounds as a Public Park, and the Lease has been executed by the Bursar accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,
Vice-Chancellor.

SENATE CHAMBER,
12th January, 1859.

—
Countersigned.

(Signed,) JAMES H. MORRIS, M.A.,
Registrar.

—
TO THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Committee on the Observatory beg to present the Report of the Directors for the year 1858, from which it will be seen that the expenses of the Observatory during the year have, in spite of some extraordinary expenditure for Instruments, been kept within the Parliamentary Grant by the sum of \$177.11.

The Committee would call the attention of the Senate to that passage of the Directors' Report touching the publication of the Observations. No publication has been made since the transfer of the Observatory in 1853 from the Imperial to the Provincial authorities, and there are now the Observations of five complete years ready for the Press. The delay hitherto has partly been intentional, as the publication of the Observations made before the transfer has not even yet been completed by General Sabine, but it is now felt that further delay would be injurious to the reputation of the Establishment, and such accumulation of Arrears cannot but impair its efficient working. The cost of publication is estimated by

the Directors at \$2600 for the five years 1854–8, with a possible addition of \$500 should General Sabine decline to undertake the publication for the latter part of the year 1853.

Your Committee feel strongly that no part of this cost ought to fall on the University, but that it ought to be supplied by the Provincial Government, more especially as great part of the Observations alluded to was made before the Observatory was put under the charge of the Senate. Your Committee regret to say that they have no hope of inducing the Government to fulfil this duty at present, and believing that the only alternatives before them are either to recommend the Senate to advance the necessary funds, or to advise total withdrawal by the Senate from the Superintendence of the Observatory (which would almost certainly lead to the abolition of the Institution), they feel compelled, in the interest of Science, to adopt the former course, and request the Senate to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$3000 for the purpose. There is reason to expect that the cost of the regular yearly publications in future will be covered by the Parliamentary Grant.

Your Committee have nothing to add, except to express their satisfaction at the continued efficiency of the Establishment, and the zeal and ability with which it is conducted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

February 21st, 1859.

(Signed,) J. B. CHERRIMAN,
Chairman.

Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

—

REPORT for the year 1858, presented to the BOARD of VISITORS, 5th January, 1859.

The general objects of the Observatory, and the nature of the observations, were explained in my Report for the year 1856, and again referred to in that of 1857.

—

Instruments.

The Instruments remain substantially the same, but some additions and alterations have been introduced.

THE NEW INSTRUMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

1.—An Apparatus for observing Atmospheric Electricity—constructed by Mr. Adie, of London, under the direction of Mr. Welsh, the Director of the Observatory of the Royal Society at Kew.

2.—An Apparatus, constructed in the Establishment, for the ready Comparison of Thermometers, at temperatures from the freezing point and upwards, and which will shortly be accompanied by an arrangement adapted for comparisons at low temperatures.

3.—A Mercurial self-registering minimum Thermometer, by Negretti and Zambra.

4.—An Apparatus, made in the establishment, for determining the induction co-efficient of Magnets, and which has been applied with success to the Magnet used in the observations for horizontal intensity.

5.—A pair of small cylinder Magnets.

A great improvement has been introduced into Brooke's Photographic Instruments. Instead of wrapping the paper round the cylinder as heretofore, a rectangular frame is now used, upon each side of which a piece of photographic paper is stretched, one serving for the declinometer, and the other for the bifilar. The frame is lifted vertically upwards in its own plane from its lowest to its highest position in rather more than twenty-four hours.

In addition to the mechanical advantage and greater simplicity that accompanies this arrangement, the light now falls on the paper without the intervention of any glass, and produces a trace very superior to those obtained when the Cylinder was used.

A considerable change is in the course of being made in the Vertical force Instruments of Ronalds. A lamp and combination of Lenses are placed to the West of the Magnet, and the light, after proceeding horizontally, is deflected vertically upwards by a plane Mirror attached to the prolongation of the knife edge so as to fall on a paper which is stretched on a frame placed horizontally above the Magnet and which moves from North to South in 24 hours. The former Magnet is dismantled and a small cylinder Magnet is now under trial.

The arrangements are not quite complete but the whole will I trust soon be in working order.

The efficiency of Photographic Instruments would be greatly increased if Gas could be introduced, and the advantage would be greater if the Gas could be generated on the University grounds as the Instruments would thus be less exposed to the sudden cutting off of the light.

—

Observations.

In addition to the observations detailed in preceding Reports, observations on Ozone have been recently introduced.

—

Records.

The abstracts of the daily Magnetical and Meteorological observations, together with the reduction of the absolute determinations will, in the course of a few days be completed to the close of 1858.

—

Publication of the Observations.

As the observations made since the Establishment was given up by the Imperial Government still remain unpublished,

I must again urge the importance of taking immediate steps for the publication of the observations to the close of 1858, and of making permanent provision for publishing future observations at the commencement of the year succeeding that to which the observations relate. I propose that the observations be printed in octavo and that the Magnetical and Meteorological observations be bound in separate volumes; and as it will be expedient to give a much wider circulation to the observations of the latter class I propose that 250 copies of the Magnetical and 500 copies of the Meteorological observations be printed.

Reckoning to the close of 1858 the Magnetical observations will occupy one volume and the Meteorological two volumes.

The estimated cost of publication from 1854 to 1858 both inclusive will be as follows:—

250 copies of the Magnetical observations about.....\$ 600
500 copies of the Meteorological observations about.... 2000

It is here supposed that the observations for 1853 will be printed by General Sabine; but should he determine to print only to the time when the Establishment was given up by the Imperial Government in the Spring of 1853 there will be an additional cost involved of about \$500.

Library.

About 15 volumes, chiefly the gifts of public bodies, have been added to the Library, together with a few serials, Pamphlets and Maps.

Furniture.

No alterations or additions have been made in the furniture or buildings.

Staff.

The permanent Staff consists as heretofore of the three observers Messrs. Walker, Menzies and Stewart, and as before a Supernumerary Mr. Davison, has been employed as Computer and observer. I have not found it necessary during the past year to employ any assistants in addition to those above named.

Expenditure.

It will be seen from the account sent herewith that a balance of \$177 11 cts., remains from the Parliamentary Grant.

The above is respectfully submitted to the Board of Visitors.

(Signed,) G. T. KINGSTON,
Director.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Accounts, &c., are not printed.]

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd Feby. last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House “copies of all documents, tenders, contracts, “agreements, and papers relative to the sale and disposal of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized “Road, the Hamilton, Brantford, and Burford Road, “the Hamilton and Port Dover, and the York Roads: “to whom sold, the names of the parties, the original price or consideration agreed for; how much of principal and interest on such sale has, up to the present date, been paid; what balance of principal and interest is due thereon, on each of the said Roads; the arrears not collected; the security held for the payment of the same; and the proposals for the settlement thereof.”

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 11th April, 1859.

STATEMENT shewing the Terms of Sale, and disposal of the undermentioned Roads to Incorporated Companies under Act 12 Vict., cap. 5, and 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 14.

Works Sold.	When Sold.	To whom Sold.	Amount of purchase Money.			Terms of Payment.	Amount of Security required.	Amount of Principal Paid.		Amount of Interest Paid.	
			£	s.	d.			\$	c.	\$	c.
1. The North Toronto Road to Holland Landing, the East York Road, the West York Road, and the Lake Shore Road.....	15th Oct., '50	To the Toronto Road Company.....	75	100	0	The purchase money on each sale is to be paid in annual instalments of 5 per cent, commencing on 15th October, 1852, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the whole amount of purchase money, or so much as shall remain due, payable half-yearly, on the 15th April and 15th October in each year.	The amount of 10 per cent. of the purchase money on each sale.	45060	00	63287	51
2. The Brantford Bridge, and the Road from Hamilton to the Western Boundary Line of the County of Wentworth, being composed of the Hamilton and Brantford Road, and part of the London and Brantford Road.....	15th Oct., '50	To the Brantford Road Company.....	27	100	0			18840	00	16009	70
3. The Caledonia Bridge, and the Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....	15th Oct., '50	To the Hamilton and Port Dover Road Co.	7	700	0			3694	00	6729	00
4. The Dundas and Waterloo Road.....	15th Oct., '50	To the Dundas and Waterloo Road Company	26	000	0			10400	00	19780	00

W. WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting Depy. Ins. Genl.

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 7th March, 1859.

No.

TORONTO ROAD COMPANY.

In account with the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT,

DATE.		AMOUNT.		INTEREST.
		£ cts.		£ cts.
1852.				
October 15..	To two years' interest at 5 per cent. on £75,100, amount of purchase money....	30040 00		
Do ..	To 1st instalment of 5 per cent. on £75,100.	15020 00	6 years int. at 6 p. c.	5407 20
1853.				
October 15..	To one year's interest at 5 per cent. on £71,345, balance of purchase money....	14269 00		
Do ..	To 2nd instalment of 5 per cent. on £75,100.	15020 00	5 years int. at 6 p. c.	4506 00
1854.				
October 15..	To one year's interest at 5 per cent. on £67,590, balance of purchase money....	13518 00		
Do ..	To 3rd instalment of 5 per cent. on £75,100.	15020 00	4 years int. at 6 p. c.	3604 80
1855.				
October 15..	To one year's interest at 5 per cent. on £63,835, balance of purchase money....	12767 00		
Do ..	To 4th instalment of 5 per cent. on £75,100.	15020 00	3 years int. at 6 p. c.	2703 60
1856.				
October 15..	To one year's interest at 5 per cent. on £63,835, balance of purchase money....	12767 00		
Do ..	To 5th instalment of 5 per cent. on £75,100.	15020 00	2 years int. at 6 p. c.	1802 40
1857.				
May 2	To interest on £5,080 10s., amount of notes held in security of principal and interest.	138 51		
October 15..	To one year's interest at 5 per cent. on £63,835, balance of purchase money....	12767 00		
Do ..	To 6th instalment of 5 per cent. on £75,100.	15020 00	1 year's int. at 6 p. c.	901 20
1858.				
October 15..	To one year's interest at 5 per cent. on £63,835, balance of purchase money....	12767 00		
Do ..	To 7th instalment of 5 per cent. on £75,100.	15020 00		
Do ..	To balance interest account.....	8525 60		
		£ 222699 11		18925 20

1858.
October 15.. To balance due.....\$ *114371 60

* Viz: On account of principal 60080 00
Do interest 54291 60

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 7th March, 1859.

1.

—JAMES BEATY, PRESIDENT.

for the Purchase of the "TORONTO ROADS."

DATE.		AMOUNT.		INTEREST.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1851.				
April 14.....	By Cash per deposit	7510 00		
October 21..	By do do	7510 00		
1852.				
May 8	By do do	7510 00		
November 9..	By do do	7510 00		
1853.				
January 19 ..	By do do	15020 00	5 years, 269 days int. at 6 per cent.....	5170 17
May 28.....	By do do	7134 50		
December 16.	By do do	7134 50		
1854.				
June 10.....	By do do	15020 00	4 years, 127 days int. at 6 per cent.....	3918 37
October 9....	By do do	6759 00		
1855.				
April 19	By do do	6759 00		
1857.				
May 2.....	By do do	15020 00	1 year's, 166 days int. at 6 per cent.....	1311 04
Do	By do do	5440 51		
1858.				
October 15..	By balance of interest account.....	.....		8525 60
Do	By balance	114871 60		
		\$ 222699 11		18925 20

NOTE.—The amount of the purchase money, remaining unpaid on 15th October 1858, is £63,835, or \$255,340.

W. WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Assistant D. I. G.

No.

BRANTFORD ROAD COMPANY.

In account with the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, for the

DATE.		AMOUNTS.		INTEREST.
		£	cts.	£
1852.				
October 15..	To two years' interest at 5 per cent per annum on £27,100, amount of sale.....	10840	00	
	To interest on Instalment not paid when due.		20 70	
Do	To 1st instalment of 5 per cent on £27,100.	5420	00	6 years' int. at 6 p.c. 1951 20
1853.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £25,745. Balance of Purchase Money.....	5149	00	
Do	To 2nd instalment of 5 per cent on £27,100.	5420	00	5 years' int. at 6 p.c. 1626 00
1854.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £24,390. Balance of Purchase Money.....	4878	00	
Do	To 3rd instalment of 5 per cent on £27,100.	5420	00	4 years' int. at 6 p.c. 1300 80
1855.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £24,390. Balance of Purchase Money.....	4878	00	
Do	To 4th instalment of 5 per cent on £27,100.	5420	00	3 years' int. at 6 p.c. 975 60
1856.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £24,390. Balance of Purchase Money.....	4878	00	
Do	To 5th instalment of 5 per cent on £27,100.	5420	00	2 years' int. at 6 p.c. 650 40
1857.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £22,390. Balance of Purchase Money after deducting abatement of £2000.....	4478	00	
Do	To 6th instalment of 5 per cent on £27,100.	5420	00	1 years' int. at 6 p.c. 325 20
1858.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £22,390. Balance of Purchase Money.....	4478	00	
Do	To 7th instalment of 5 per cent on £27,100.	5420	00	
Do	To Balance of interest account.....	3340	22	
		£	80879 92	6829 20

1858.
October 15.. To Balance due \$ * 46030 22

* Viz: On account of Principal..... 19100 00
Do Interest..... 26930 22

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 7th March, 1859.

2.

—JOHN LOVEJOY, PRESIDENT.

purchase of the "HAMILTON AND BRANTFORD ROAD."

DATE.		AMOUNTS.		INTEREST.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1851. April 16....	By Cash per deposit from J. Lovejoy.....	2710 00		
October 30..	By do do do	2718 70		
1852. June 11.....	By do do do	2727 00		
October 25..	By do do do	2710 00		
1853. January 10..	By do do do	5420 00	5 years 278 days int. at 6 per cent.....	1878 66
April 25....	By do do do	2574 50		
October 27..	By do do do	2574 50		
Do ..	By do do do	5420 00	4 years 353 days int. at 6 per cent.....	1615 30
1856. July 21.....	By this amount of abatement from the Purchase Money per O. C. 1st July, 1856...	8000 00		
1858. October 15..	Balance of Interest Account.....			3340 22
Do ..	By balance.....	46030 22		
		\$ 80879 92		6829 20

NOTE.—The amount of Purchase Money unpaid on the 15th October 1858, is £22,390 or \$89,560.

W. WM. DICKINSON,
Asst. D. I. G.

No.

HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD COMPANY.

In account with the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, for the

DATE.		AMOUNTS.		INTEREST.
18521		£ cts.		£ cts.
October 15..	To two years' interest at 5 per cent on £7,700 amount of sales	3080 00		
Do ..	To 1st instalment of 5 per cent on £7,700.	1540 00	6 years' int. at 6 p.c.	554 40
1853.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £7,315. Balance of Purchase money	1463 00		
Do ..	To 2nd instalment of 5 per cent on £7,700.	1540 00	5 years' int. at 6 p.c.	462 00
1854.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £6,930. Balance of Purchase Money	1386 00		
Do ..	To 3rd instalment of 5 per cent on £7,700.	1540 00	4 years' int. at 6 p.c.	369 60
1855.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £6,930. Balance of Purchase Money	1386 00		
Do ..	To 4th instalment of 5 per cent on £7,700.	1540 00	3 years' int. at 6 p.c.	277 20
1856.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £6,930. Balance of Purchase Money	1386 00		
Do ..	To 5th instalment of 5 per cent on £7,700.	1540 00	2 years' int. at 6 p.c.	184 80
1857				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £6,776 10s. Balance of Purchase money	1355 30		
Do ..	To 6th instalment of 5 per cent on £7,700.	1540 00	1 years' int. at 6 p.c.	92 40
1858.				
October 15..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent on £6,776 10s. Balance of Purchase Money	1355 30		
Do ..	To 7th instalment of 5 per cent on £7,700.	1540 00		
Do ..	To balance of interest account	907 22		
		£ 23098 82		1940 40

1858.
October 15.. To balance due.....\$* 12675 82

* Viz: on account of principal..... 7086 00
Do of interest..... 5589 82

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 7th March, 1859.

3.

—S. W. RYCKMAN, PRESIDENT.

Purchase of the "HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD."

DATE.		AMOUNTS.		INTEREST.	
		§ cts.		§ cts.	
1851.	July 7.....	By Cash per deposit.....	770 00		
1852.	February 22..	By do	770 00		
	August 21....	By do	770 00		
1853.	January 12..	By do	1540 00	5 years 276 days at 6 per cent.....	531 87
	June 24.....	By do	770 00		
	Dec. 10.....	By do	781 50		
1854.	January 14..	By do	1540 00	4 years 272 days at 6 per cent.....	437 73
	March 15....	By do	781 50		
1855.	January 15..	By do	1000 00		
1857.	January 23..	By do	614 00	1 year 265 days at 6 per cent.....	63 58
	Do ..	By do	886 00		
1858.	January 5..	By do	400 00		
	May 6 to 17..	By do	400 00		
1858.	October 15..	By balance of interest account.....			907 22
	Do ..	By balance	12675 82		
			§ 23098 82		§ 1940 40

NOTE.—The amount of the Purchase Money remaining unpaid on the 15th October 1855 is £8776 10s. or \$27,106.

W. WM. DICKINSON,
Assist. D. I. G.

No.

DUNDAS AND WATER-

WILLIAM MILLER, President, in account with the PROVINCIAL

DATE.		AMOUNT.		INTEREST.
		\$ Cts.		\$ Cts.
1852.				
October 15 ..	To 1st instalment of 5 per cent. on £26,000— amount of sale	5200 00	6 yrs. int. at 6 p. c. . .	1872 00
Do ..	To 2 years' interest at 5 per cent. on £26,000— amount of sale	10400 00		
1853.				
October 15 ..	To 2nd instalment of 5 per cent. on £26,000..	5200 00	5 yrs. int. at 6 p. c. . .	1560 00
Do ..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent. on £24,700— balance of amount of sale	4940 00		
1854.				
October 15 ..	To 3rd instalment of 5 per cent. on £26,000..	5200 00	4 yrs. int. at 6 p. c. . .	1248 00
Do ..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent. on £23,400— balance of amount of sale	4680 00		
1855.				
October 15 ..	To 4th instalment at 5 per cent. on £26,000..	5200 00	3 yrs. int. at 6 p. c. . .	936 00
Do ..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent. on £23,400— balance of amount of sale	4680 00		
1856.				
October 15 ..	To 5th instalment at 5 per cent. on £26,000..	5200 00	2 yrs. int. at 6 p. c. . .	624 00
Do ..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent. on £23,400— balance of amount of sale	4680 00		
1857.				
October 15 ..	To 6th instalment at 5 per cent. on £26,000..	5200 00	1 yrs. int. at 6 p. c. . .	312 00
Do ..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent. on £23,400— balance of amount of sale	4680 00		
1858.				
October 15 ..	To 7th instalment at 5 per cent. on £26,000..	5200 00		
Do ..	To 1 year's interest at 5 per cent. on £23,400— balance of amount of sale	4680 00		
Do ..	To balance—Interest account	3294 39		
		\$78434 39	.....	6552 00

1858.
October 15... To Balance due..... *\$48274 39

* Viz.: On account of Principal.. \$26,000 00
Do. Interest... 22,274 39

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 7th March, 1859.

4.

LOO ROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT, for the purchase of the Dundas and Waterloo Road.

DATE.		AMOUNT.		INTEREST.
		\$ Cts.		\$ Cts.
1851.				
April 19	By Cash per deposit.....	2600 00		
November 7 ..	Do do	2600 00		
1852.				
July 5	Do do	2600 00		
December 23.	Do do	2600 00		
1853.				
January 31 ..	Do do	2500 00	5 yrs. 257 days int at 6 p. c.	1779 68
July 9	Do do	2470 00		
November 12	Do do	2470 00		
1854.				
January 19 ..	Do do	5200 00	4 yrs. 269 days int. at 6 p. c.	1477 93
1855.				
May 7	Do do	2210 00		
1856.				
February 15 .	Do do	2210 00		
1858.				
October 15 ..	By balance of interest account			3294 39
Do ..	By balance	48274 39		
		\$78434 39		\$6552 00

NOTE.—The amount of the purchase money remaining unpaid on 15th October, 1858, is £23,400 0s. 0d. or \$93,600 00.

W. WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Assistant D. I. G.

No. 1590.

Recorded 1st.
Feb. 1853, in
lib. B. H., folio
605.

T. AMIOT,
Dep. Repr.

Know all men by these presents, that "The Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company," are held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors in the penal sum of fifty-two thousand pounds of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, for which payment, well and truly to be made, the said "The Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company," bind themselves, their successors and assigns firmly by these presents, sealed with the seal of "The said Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company," and signed by the President thereof and dated the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Whereas "The said Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company," under the provisions of the Provincial Statutes, thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, chapter fourteen, and of twelfth Victoria, chapter five, have purchased from the Government of the Province of Canada, the public road hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the road leading from the limits of the Corporation of the Town of Dundas to the Waterloo line, and to the limits of the Corporation of the Village of Galt, at the price or sum hereinafter stated.

Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said "The Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company," their successors and assigns, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, for the time being, at his office, to and for the use of Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, the full and just principal sum of twenty-six thousand pounds of lawful money of Canada, with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of October now last past, at the rate of five per cent per annum, in manner and at the times following—that is to say, the sum of one thousand three hundred pounds, being five per cent on said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the like sum of one thousand three hundred pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October, in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of said principle sum is paid and the interest at the rate aforesaid on the said principle sum of twenty-six thousand pounds or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid, half-yearly on the fifteenth day of April and October in each and every year hereafter until the whole of said principal money is paid and satisfied.

And if "The Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company," their successors and assigns, shall at all times hereafter keep the said road in thorough repair (the sufficiency of such repair to be ascertained and decided on by such Engineer as shall be appointed to examine the same by the Commissioner of Public Works, in the said Province of Canada), then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise shall stand and remain in full force, virtue and effect.

Or in case Her said Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall assume or be delivered the possession or control of said road under the terms and conditions to be embodied in the order in council to be made under said Statutes, for granting said road to "The said Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company," then if the said "Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Company," their successors or assigns, shall at the time of said possession or control being delivered or assumed as aforesaid, have paid all instalments of principal and interest then due and payable, according to the terms of the foregoing conditions, and shall at all times previous thereto have kept said road in such thorough repair as

aforesaid, then also this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise shall stand and remain in full force, virtue and effect.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM MILLER, [L. s.]
President.

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
in presence of }
CHAS. A. SADLER. }

No. 1587.

Recorded 31st
Jan., 1853, in
lib. B. H. folio
597.

T. AMIOT,
Dep. Regr.

Know all men by these presents, that "The Toronto Road Company" are held firmly bound unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, in the penal sum of one hundred thousand pounds of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors; for which payment, well and truly to be made, "The Toronto Road Company" aforesaid bind themselves, their successors and assigns, firmly by these presents, sealed with the seal of "The Toronto Road Company" aforesaid, and signed by the President thereof, and dated the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas "The Toronto Road Company" aforesaid, under the provisions of the Provincial Statutes, thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, chapter fourteen, and twelfth Victoria, chapter five, have purchased from the Government of the Province of Canada the public works hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: the macadamized toll road running northerly from the liberties of the city of Toronto to the village of St. Albans, being composed of all that part of the public toll road, known as Yonge Street or the North Toronto road to Holland Landing, lying between the northern limit of the liberties of the city of Toronto and a line drawn across the said road at right angles to the eastern limit thereof at the distance (measured in the centre line of the road) of six hundred and eighty feet north from the face of the north abutment of the bridge on the said road over the branch of the Holland River nearest to the said village of St. Albans; and the macadamized, planked and gravelled toll road including the Don bridge situate in the county of York, commencing at the city of Toronto and running easterly through part of the said county, being composed of all that part of the public toll road known as the East York road, lying between a line drawn across the said road at right angles to the southern limit thereof, at the first mile post planted on the west bank of the River Don at or near the western extremity of the approach to the said Don bridge and the eastern limit of the allowance for road between lots numbers thirty-two and thirty-three in the said range of the township of Pickering, produced across the said East York road to the southern limit thereof; and the macadamized and gravelled toll road situate in the county of York, commencing at the liberties of the said city of Toronto and running westerly through part of the said county, being composed of all that part of the public toll road known as Dundas Street or West York road, lying between the western limit of the liberties of the said city of Toronto, and a line drawn across the said road at right angles to the northern limit thereof, from the south-west angle of lot number three on the north side of the Dundas Street in the Racy tract credit Indian reservation in the township of Toronto; and also, the macadamized planked and gravelled toll road situate in the county of York, commencing at the liberties of the city of Toronto, and running westerly along the front of part of the said county, being composed of all that part of the public toll road known as the Lake Shore road, lying between the

western limits of the liberties of the city of Toronto, and a line drawn across the said road at right angles to the northern limit of the said road at the distance of six chains west of the west side of the River Humber, at the price or sum hereinafter mentioned.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the Toronto Road Company aforesaid, their successors or assigns, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada for the time being at his office, to and for the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, her heirs and successors, the full and just principle sum of seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds of lawful money of Canada, with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of October now last past at the rate of five per cent. per annum, in manner and at the times following, that is to say—the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being five per cent. of said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the like sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being other five per cent. of said principal sum on the fifteenth day of October in each and every year thereafter until the whole of the said principal sum is paid; and the interest at the rate aforesaid on the said principal sum or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid half yearly on the fifteenth days of April and October next, and on the fifteenth days of October and April in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of the said principal money is paid. And if “The Toronto Road Company” aforesaid, their successors and assigns, do and shall at all times hereafter keep the said roads and bridges thereon, or which may hereafter be erected or built thereon, in thorough repair, (the sufficiency of such repair for all purposes of this bond to be ascertained and decided on by such engineer as shall be appointed to examine the same by the Commissioner of Public Works in said Province) then this obligation to be null and void; or in case Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall assume or be delivered the possession or control of the said Roads, under the terms and conditions to be embodied in the Order in Council to be made under the abovementioned statutes for granting and conveying the said Roads to “The Toronto Road Company” aforesaid, then if “The Toronto Road Company” aforesaid, their successors or assigns, at the time such possession or control shall be assumed or delivered as aforesaid, shall have paid all instalments of principal and interest then due and payable according to the terms of the foregoing conditions, and shall have kept the said roads and bridges in such thorough repair as aforesaid, at all times previous thereto, then also this obligation shall be null and void.

(Signed,) JAMES BEATY, [L. s.]
President.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
S. RICHARDS, JR. }

Two words on the second page, and two on the third page erased before execution.

No. 1591.

Recorded 4th
Feb'y, 1853,
in lib. B. H.
Folio 607.

TH. AMIOT,
Dep. Reg.

Know all men by these presents, that “The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company” are held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her heirs and successors, in the penal sum of sixteen thousand pounds of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, for which payment, well and truly to be made, the said “The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Com-

pany" bind themselves, their successors and assigns, firmly by these presents, sealed with the seal of the said "The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company" and signed by the president thereof, and dated the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Whereas the said "The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company," under the provisions of the Provincial Statutes thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, Chapter fourteen, and twelfth Victoria, chapter five, have purchased from the Government of the Province of Canada the Public Road Company hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the road between Hamilton and Port Dover, (including the Caledonia Bridge) at the price or sum hereinafter stated.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said "The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company" their successors or assigns shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada for the time being, at his office, to and for the use of Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, the full and just principal sum of seven thousand seven hundred pounds of lawful money of Canada, with interest thereon, from the fifteenth day of October now last past, at the rate of five per cent per annum, in manner and at the times following, that is to say, the sum of three hundred and eighty five pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and the like sum of three hundred and eighty five pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum on the fifteenth day of October in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of said principal sum is paid, and the interest at the rate aforesaid on the said principal sum of seven thousand seven hundred pounds or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid half-yearly, on the fifteenth day of April and October, in each and every year hereafter, until the whole of said principal money is paid and satisfied.

And if the said "The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company," their successors and assigns, shall at all times hereafter keep the said Road and the said Bridge in thorough repair, the sufficiency of such repair to be ascertained and decided on by such engineer as shall be appointed to examine the same by the Commissioners of Public Works in the said Province of Canada, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise shall stand and remain in full force, virtue and effect.

Or in case Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors shall assume or be delivered the possession or control of said Road and Bridge under the terms and conditions to be embodied in the Order in Council to be made under said statutes for granting said Road and Bridge to the said "The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company," thus, if the said "The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company," their successors or assigns, shall at the time of such possession or control being delivered or assumed as aforesaid, have paid all instalments of principal and interest then due and payable according to the terms of the foregoing condition, and shall at all times previous thereto have kept said Road and Bridge in such thorough repair as aforesaid, then also this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise shall stand and remain in full force, virtue and effect.

(Signed,) G. M. RYCKMAN, [L. s.]
President.

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
in presence of }
CHAS. A. SADLER. }

No. 1589.

Recorded 1st
Feb. 1853, in
lib. B. H. folio
601.T. AMIOT.
Dep. Regr.

Know all men by these presents, that "The Brantford Road Company" are held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, in the penal sum of forty thousand pounds, of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, for which payment well and truly to be made the said "The Brantford Road Company" bind themselves, and their successors and assigns, firmly by these presents, sealed with the seal of the said "The Brantford Road Company," and signed by the President thereof, and dated the eighteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Whereas, the said "The Brantford Road Company" under the provisions of the Provincial Statutes thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, chapter fourteen, and twelfth Victoria, chapter five, have purchased from the Government of the Province of Canada the public road hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: The Macadamized Plank and Gravel Road from the City of Hamilton, in the western boundary line of the county of Wentworth (including the Brantford Bridge) at the price or sum hereafter stated.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said "The Brantford Road Company" their successors or assigns, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada for the time being at his office, to and for the use of Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, the full and just principal sum of twenty-seven thousand and one hundred pounds of lawful money of Canada, with interest thereon from the Fifteenth day of October now last past, at the rate of five per cent per annum, in manner and at the times following, that is to say: the sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty-five pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the like sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty-five pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum on the fifteenth day of October, in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of said principal sum is paid, and the interest at the rate aforesaid, on the said principal sum of twenty-seven thousand and one hundred pounds, or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid half yearly, on the Fifteenth days of April and October in each and every year hereafter, until the whole of said principal money is paid.

And if the said "The Brantford Road Company," their successors or assigns, shall at all times hereafter, keep the said road and the said bridge in thorough repair, the sufficiency of such repair to be ascertained and decided on by such engineer as shall be appointed to examine the same by the Commissioners of Public Works in the said Province of Canada, then this obligation to be null and void, or in case Her said Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall assume or be delivered the possession or control of said Road or Bridge under the terms and conditions, to be embodied in the Order in Council to be made under said Statutes for granting said Road and Bridge to the said "The Brantford Road Company," then if the said "The Brantford Road Company," their successors or assigns, shall at the time such possession or control shall be assumed or delivered as aforesaid, have paid all instalments of principal and interest then due and payable according to the terms of the foregoing condition, and shall at all times, previous thereto have kept said Road and Bridge in such thorough repair as aforesaid, then also this obligation to be null and void.

(Signed,)

JOHN LOVEJOY, [L. S.]
President.

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
in presence of }
ADAM FERRIE, Jr. }
GEO. W. BURTON. }

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 23rd March, 1859, for papers relative to exploration of Road between Quebec and Lake St. John.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 13th April, 1859.

Appendix (No. 53.)

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all Correspondence, Orders in Council, and other documents, connected with the loan from the Public Chest, to the Ontario, Huron and Simcoe Railway Company, of \$49,383.00.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Toronto, 13th April, 1859.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 16th March last, for
Financial Statement of Crown Lands, Register Office, Ferry Licenses, and
Seignior of Lauzon, &c.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 14th April, 1859.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

STATEMENT, CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, AMOUNT of COLLEC-
TIONS, 1858.

	\$	cts.
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada.....	110820	20
Clergy Lands, Lower Canada.....	7498	56
Crown Lands, Upper Canada.....	100819	10
Crown Lands, Lower Canada.....	18553	85
Common School Lands.....	24916	88
Grammar School Lands.....	14184	60
	\$ 271293	14
Crown Domain.....	7811	94
Jesuit's Estates.....	23354	70
Seignior of Lauron.....	6019	42
Woods and Forests.....	276414	44
St. Maurice Slides.....	2394	84
Ottawa Slides.....	30269	16
Location Fees, Lower Canada.....	24	00
Casual Fees, Upper Canada.....	129	31
Patent Fees, Lower Canada.....	167	47
Casual Fees, Lower Canada.....	5	00
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Upper Canada.....	388	17
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Lower Canada.....	182	85
Mines.....	100	00
Total.....	\$ 618554	44

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 11th April, 1859.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

STATEMENT of DISBURSEMENTS by the CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT for the year 1858, on account of Expenses of Management.

	\$	cts.
Survey, North Shore, Lake Huron.....	5600	00
Huron and Bruce Commission.....	2894	16
Travelling expenses, Mr. Sinn, Emigration Agent, Order in Council, 18th December, 1858.....	212	00
Fisheries, Lower Canada.....	4056	90
Fisheries, Upper Canada.....	2035	06
Ottawa and Opeongo Road.....	1488	46
Hastings' Road.....	1498	19
Addington Road.....	1460	00
Bobcaygeon Road.....	452	00
Postage of Agencies, Upper Canada.....	73	18
Postage of Agencies, Lower Canada.....	31	20
Office Postage.....	675	79
Salaries to 31st March, 1858.....	22355	10
Commission Agents, Upper Canada.....	7273	84
Commission Agents, Lower Canada.....	879	62
Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, Upper Canada.....	730	85
Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, Lower Canada.....	400	00
Crown Advertising, Upper Canada.....	2658	50
Crown Advertising, Lower Canada.....	452	08
Inspection of Agencies, Upper Canada.....	3369	53
Inspection of Agencies, Lower Canada.....	3422	82
Crown Inspections, Upper Canada.....	1449	87
Exploration of Roads, Upper Canada.....	3167	28
Exploration of Roads, Lower Canada.....	17671	99
Crown Surveys, Upper Canada.....	42611	15
Crown Surveys, Lower Canada.....	17395	04
General disbursements.....	13511	60
Red River Expedition.....	628	88
Boundary Account, Upper and Lower Canada.....	444	25
Huron Land Claims.....	500	00
Bruce Land Claims.....	400	00
Ordnance Lands.....	2580	60
Bolton and Magog Commission.....	700	00
	\$ 162574	29
Deduct Commission, School and Clergy Services.....	9415	17
Total.....	\$ 153159	12

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 11th April, 1859.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Amounts Available for PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS on Sales of CROWN LANDS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS, and COMMON SCHOOL LANDS, under 16 Vic., cap. 159, sec. 14, in each County in CANADA WEST, for the year ending 31st of December, 1858.

C O U N T I E S.	R E C E I P T S.						A M O U N T S A V A I L A B L E.					
	Crown Sales.		Grammar School Sales.		Common School Sales.		Crown Sales.		Grammar School Sales.		Common School Sales.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Addington	720	80	1710	54	8962	78	144	16	342	10	2106	25
Bruce	1976	12					395	22				
Brant							725	87				
Carleton	3629	40										
Durham												
Dundas												
Elgin	399	02	158	75			79	80	31	75		
Essex	1056	84					211	36				
Frontenac	8001	46	2161	74			1600	28	482	33		
Grey	6011	77	3682	63	6388	28	1202	35	736	53	1501	27
Grenville	242	83					48	56				
Glengarry	280	00					56	00				
Haldimand												
Hastings	1261	40					252	27				
Hatton												
Huron	1956	43			6621	50	391	28			1556	09
Kent	1132	70					226	54				
Lincoln												
Leeds	406	92	84	00			81	38	16	80		
Lanark	2466	05					493	21				
Lennox	163	20					32	64				
Lambton	4470	15					894	02				
Middlesex	1430	83					286	06				
Northumberland	233	16					46	63				
<i>Carried over</i>	35838	58	7797	66	21972	56	7167	63	1559	51	5163	61

Schedule No. 3.—(Continued.)—STATEMENT of the Amounts Available for PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
&c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.						AMOUNTS AVAILABLE.					
	Crown Sales.		Grammar School Sales.		Common School Sales.		Crown Sales.		Grammar School Sales.		Common School Sales.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>												
Norfolk.....	35638	58	7797	66	21972	56	7167	68	1559	51	5163	61
Ontario.....	20	00	1020	30			4	00	204	05		
Oxford.....	1801	49	2935	46			360	30	587	08		
Peterborough.....	2902	64					580	53				
Peel.....	2861	03			2531	19	572	20			594	85
Prince Edward.....	252	00					50	40				
Prescott.....	2701	74					540	35				
Russell.....	4580	04					916	00				
Renfrew.....	18842	32					3668	46				
Simcoe.....	7868	65	160	86			1573	71	32	07		
Stormont.....												
Victoria.....	4389	32					877	86				
Wellington.....	6938	95			413	08	1387	92			97	08
Welland.....	1395	75					279	15				
Wentworth.....	2043	90					408	78				
Waterloo.....												
York.....	2777	80					555	56				
St. Joseph's Island.....	5921	29					1184	25				
Sault Ste. Marie.....	183	60					36	72				
Total.....	100819	10	11913	78	24916	83	20163	82	2882	71	5855	54

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 11th April, 1859.

RETURN of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT for the year 1858, in accordance with a Resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated Wednesday, 16th March, 1859.

Amount received for the Sales, Rents and Income of the Public Lands and Woods and Forests.	Amount Paid out of the Public Monies of this Province.	Amount of deductions for what is termed the Improvement Fund.	Amount of Commission at 6 per cent for Clergy and School Services.	Amount of Receipts on Account of the Seignior of Lauzon.	Amount of Receipts on Account of Woods and Forests or Timber dues.
SCHEDULE No. 1. \$ 618554 cts. 44	SCHEDULE No. 2. \$ 153159 cts. 12	SCHEDULE No. 3. \$ 28402 cts. 07	SCHEDULE No. 2. \$ 9415 cts. 17	SCHEDULE No. 1. \$ 6019 cts. 42	SCHEDULE No. 1. \$ 276414 cts. 44

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 11th April, 1859.

RETURN to certain parts of an Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, respecting the Revenue and Expenditure from and on account of the Crown Lands.

1st.—There was paid during 1858 to certain Indian Tribes, by Treaty, \$31,020.

2nd.—The Expense of the Provincial Registrar's Office during the same period, was \$10,152.81.

3rd.—The Salaries of the Crown Lands Department were \$60,272.93.

4th.—The Contingent Expenses of the Department paid otherwise than by the Department itself, were \$4,596.10.

5th.—The Expenditure on Road under the head of Settlement of Vacant Lands, was \$78,914.52.

6th.—There was no Expenditure for Surveys under the head of Civil Government.

7th.—The Revenue from Rents of Ferries was \$565.60. There was no Expenditure on that account.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
April 13th, 1859.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the matters and things set forth in the Petition of THOMAS BARNETT, and to report how far the Museum of the Petitioner has contributed to promote the knowledge of Natural History in Canada and on the Continent of America, and how far the science would be advanced by enabling Mr. BARNETT to establish a system of exchange with foreign countries of specimens peculiar to Canada for those of other countries, beg leave to report as follows :—

Upon consultation together, it appears that all the members of your Committee have had occasion to go through and examine the Museum of the Petitioner. They have also availed themselves of the evidence of scientific and professional gentlemen, who recently, at the request of your Committee, visited it and minutely examined its contents.

The Niagara Falls Museum has been established about twenty-five years. It is an extensive and valuable collection, and must have required a very large expenditure of time, labor and money.

It contains about one hundred and fifty native Canadian birds, from the humming bird to the eagle.

One hundred and seventy-five mammals, comprising the different varieties, from the smallest mouse to the elk and moose, to be found between Eastern Canada and the Rocky Mountains.

Four hundred and ninety specimens of foreign birds, comprehending specimens of the richest plumage to be found on the globe.

Thirty-eight foreign mammals, among which there is a fine Barbary lion.

Thirty-eight specimens of fish, one of which, the green bass, is not to be found in any other collection. Large sums have been offered for it by other institutions.

There are forty-two specimens of reptiles.

In Entomology there is a fine collection, numbering over eight thousand specimens.

In Conchology there is a large collection of specimens, packed in boxes and but partially visible, but apparently the collection is extensive and very valuable.

There appears to be a large and rich collection of eggs, but, like the shells, they are packed in boxes and but partially visible. This is a new feature in Zoology. Mr. Couper says no Museum can be complete without such a collection.

There is a collection of ancient and modern coins, from the most remote periods, which Mr. Barnett represents to be the finest in America.

There are miscellaneous articles, such as Indian antiquities, specimens of art from other countries, &c.; also a fine collection and a great variety of Egyptian antiquities, amongst which are two mummies and the remains of others, which, combined with Chinese and Indian relics, are very numerous and interesting, and of great use to schools and students generally.

The witnesses describe the Museum as containing excellent specimens from foreign countries of mammalia, and particularly of birds, of which there are some very rare and rich specimens; but they state, that it is principally a Canadian collection, and the more valuable on that account. The number of skeletons of various animals is large, and exhibits the gradation of classes.

The collection of reptiles is very good, an important branch of Zoology, particularly in Canada, where so little is known of them.

There are the remains of two specimens of the gigantic mastodon, which are particularly interesting; the tusk of one measures nine feet in length.

There are also several specimens of living animals, among which are two buffaloes, male and female, which Mr. Barnett has had for fifteen years.

Professor Hincks states, that, notwithstanding the favorable impression made upon him by the evidence of the other witnesses, which he had perused previously to his recent visit to the Museum, at the request of the Committee, the collection exceeded his expectations. He represents the number of valuable objects as great; that they appear to be carefully preserved, and displayed in an instructive manner, and that the extent of the collection is such as to excite surprise at its having been formed and thus far sustained by private enterprise. He considers the Niagara Falls Museum as a most useful and interesting institution, affording great public benefit, and deserving of encouragement, as a source of widely diffused and valuable instruction. He adds that a portion of the animals, birds and other creatures of this country are very beautifully exhibited, accompanied by good and valuable specimens from other countries. Professor Hincks was particularly impressed by the size and beautiful exhibition of some of the principal species of Canadian birds and mammalia, greatly exceeding in some instances what he himself had been able by great exertion and expense to procure for the Museum of the University of Toronto, under his care, shewing at once the advantages of many years prolonged exertions, and the skill and taste displayed by Mr. Barnett.

Dr. Ryerson states that he was surprised at the extent and the variety of Mr. Barnett's Museum in Natural History, especially in some of the largest species of Canadian birds, and some fine specimens of our forest animals. He thinks that every possible encouragement ought to be given by the Legislature to an undertaking of this kind, which, from its very nature, can very rarely be undertaken, and cannot be adequately remunerated, though of great permanent interest and value to the country.

Dr. Ryerson also concurs in the views and opinions expressed by the other witnesses.

The witnesses are unanimous in declaring that the building which now contains the Museum is much too small and too frail to hold securely or to exhibit to advantage so instructive and valuable a collection. Mr. Couper, who has visited all the Provincial Museums, and has made this branch of knowledge for several years his particular study, practically and theoretically, states that progress has already been made with a new building which Mr. Barnett has begun to construct, that it is well adapted for the purpose, being large and substantial enough to hold the present collection in good order and safety. He says that the plan for admitting light is something novel to him and different from any he has ever seen for such purposes, and he deems it a most admirable one.

Mr. Routh states that when the present collection is removed into the building in progress of erection, together with the specimens now expected from England, Egypt, Australia and South America, the Niagara Falls Museum will be second to none in the Province.

Professor Hincks also says that the new substantial appropriate building is

needed in order to secure to the public the benefit arising from this collection, and that the character of this building and the ingenious and most successful method of lighting the cases must command the admiration of every competent judge.

The original letters and correspondence produced by Mr. Barnett from foreign institutions and persons of distinction, requesting an exchange of specimens, shew conclusively the estimation in which his museum is held, and also how much the science of Natural History in Canada would be promoted were he in a condition to accede fully to their proposals.

Some of the witnesses have passed a very high eulogium upon the liberality of Mr. Barnett, in the management of his Museum. It is stated that, of the many annual visitors to his exhibition, very many are admitted free of any charge, and others at half-price, and that it is a standing rule to admit teachers and pupils of all schools *free*, and that they very freely avail themselves of the privilege. Instances are given, also, of Mr. Barnett's humanity and benevolence. Whenever he has been called upon to contribute to any fund for the relief of the destitute he has always most nobly responded to the call by giving the proceeds of admission for a fixed time towards such fund, at the same time publicly advertising such purpose, and calling on the public to assist him. Among these instances, particular mention is made of his contribution to the fund for the relief of the houseless and destitute in the City of Quebec, upon the occasion of the calamitous fires by which 1800 buildings were destroyed in 1845; and also, by a similar contribution to the Crimean fund.

We have thus presented to us the case of a gentleman who has by uncommon industry, and at great labor and expense, during twenty-five years, enthusiastically devoted himself to the formation of what may be termed a Canadian Natural History Institution, which is not only a credit to himself, but of which the country in which he lives may well be proud.

The forests of this vast continent are fast disappearing before the progress of the axe and the husbandman, and many kinds of animals that were once plentiful are becoming so scarce as to be considered almost extinct. It is, therefore, of great importance to Canada that there should be a repository of native specimens, in order that they may be therein preserved after the species has ceased to exist. It is most manifest that it would not be creditable to the country were such a laudable object left to the unaided enterprise and means of a single individual.

From the great advantages (in the opinion of the very competent and eminent gentlemen examined as witnesses in this case) to be derived from this institution, in the promotion of the study of Natural History and the general cause of education, your Committee unanimously and respectfully make an appeal to your Honorable House to consider the propriety of recommending to the Government the grant of some aid to Mr. Barnett, to enable him to effect the exchange of specimens solicited by other institutions, and also to facilitate the completion of his new building for the greater accommodation of the public.

Your Committee deem Mr. Barnett to be fairly entitled to share in the bounty of the Legislature towards all institutions which tend to promote the cause of science and education, and the gratification of the public desire for exhibitions which combine useful knowledge with rational amusement. The aid, whatever it may be, to be given to Mr. Barnett, to be upon such conditions, restrictions, and privileges as the Government may attach to it.

All which is most respectfully submitted,

G. McMICKEN, Chairman.

Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly, 14th April, 1859.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Thursday, 24th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

Ordered,—That Professor Hincks, Toronto; Mr. Couper, Naturalist, Toronto; and Mr. Routh, of Drummondville, be summoned to give evidence before the Committee.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Tuesday, 29th March, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

The Petitioner was present, and produced a statement of the different specimens that make up the collection in his Museum. Mr. Professor Hincks, Toronto; Mr. Couper, Naturalist, Toronto; and Mr. E. A. Routh, Drummondville, also appeared to give evidence before the Committee.

Professor *Hincks* called.—As he had not visited Mr. Barnett's Museum lately, he preferred reading his schedule of specimens before making any remarks.

Mr. *William Couper* called and examined:

(By Mr. *McMicken*.)

1. Have you visited Mr. Barnett's Museum? If so, please state to the Committee what you know of it?—I visited Mr. Barnett's Museum last week, have seen all the Provincial Museums, amongst which the Museum of Natural History, Montreal, and the Museum of the University of Toronto; have made this branch of knowledge my particular study for several years, practically as well as theoretically. I examined Mr. Barnett's collection, on my recent visit, very minutely; it is principally a Canadian collection, and the more valuable as such. It contains excellent specimens, from foreign countries, of mammalia, and particularly of birds, of which there are some very rich and rare specimens. There are a large number of skeletons of various animals, shewing the gradation of classes; there is also a good collection of reptiles, a very important branch in zoology, especially in Canada, where so little is known of them. I consider a fair commencement has been made in forming a collection of the fishes of this country, there being now from thirty to forty specimens. The remains of the two specimens of mastodon are particularly interesting, and, in my opinion, it is well worth a person's time and trouble to go to Niagara to see them, believing them to be the only remains of this extinct animal in this Province.

2. What do you think of the Entomological collection?—It is very fair; the Egyptian antiquities, amongst which are too mummies, and the remains of others, combined with Indian relics, are very numerous and very interesting, and of great use to schools and students generally. There is also a very large collection of Conchological specimens, at present packed in boxes awaiting room to place them in the new building, and only partially visible, but, as far as I could judge, the collection is extensive and a very valuable one.

3. Is there a good collection of eggs?—Yes, and I may remark it is a new feature in Zoology; there appears to be a rich and large collection, but being packed in boxes like the shells, I could not particularize them; in my opinion no museum is complete without such a collection. I noticed in the museum a very fine collection of ancient coin, also some Chinese relics grouped with the Egyptian antiquities, which I deem well worth attention. The gardens and grounds with fish-ponds and living animals form together a highly attractive, interesting and useful feature connected with the museum.

4. In what condition did you find the museum building, upon your recent visit?—In my opinion the present building is entirely too small to contain, and too frail to hold securely so very valuable a collection as Mr. Barnett has; judging from what progress has already been made with the new building, it is well adapted for the purpose, being large enough to hold the present collection in proper arrangement, and from its substantial character is capable of keeping the collection in good order and safety. The plan for admitting light is something novel to me and different to any I have ever seen for such purpose, but I deem it a most admirable one.

5. Have you seen the abstract statement made by Mr. Barnett of the number and variety of specimens said by him to be contained in the museum, and judging from what saw, do you believe it to be correct?—I have, and I should say it was correct. I would also add, that among the living animals were two buffaloes, male and female, which Mr. Barnett says he has had for fifteen years. In looking over the "Register of visitors" to the museum, I found the greater majority to be composed of persons from foreign countries.

6. Judging from the Register, what number of people do you suppose visit the museum annually?—I should say about 20,000.

Mr. *Routh* called and examined:

(By Mr. *McMicken*.)

7. Are you acquainted with Mr. Barnett, and have you visited his museum at the Niagara Falls. Please give the Committee what information you can respecting it?—I am well acquainted with Mr. Thomas Barnett of the Niagara Falls Museum, having known him for nearly, if not quite, twenty years; during a portion of that time I have had many opportunities (from my fondness for the study of Zoology), of being more intimately acquainted with the contents of his museum; his manner of conducting it, and his own enthusiasm in his profession, than I otherwise could have had; I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that Mr. Couper's testimony, which I have just heard, is quite correct, and as he is a practical naturalist, I shall not trespass on your time, by giving opinions less valuable, but shall at once proceed with my remarks upon the general management of the Institution.

The Niagara Falls Museum has been established about twenty-five years. It is open to visitors at all seasonable hours during the week, at a charge of twenty-five cents for each ticket of admission; season tickets being at the same charge. The number of visitors during the last year could not have fallen far short of twenty thousand. It must not be overlooked, however, that of this large number, very many were admitted *free*, and many others at half price. It is a standing rule to admit the teachers and pupils of all schools *free*; and the members of picnics and excursion parties half price. So far as the schools are concerned I am pleased to be in a position to say that this privilege is very freely used. The revenue derived from visitors would at the first glance appear to be sufficient to support the Institution, but when the immense expense attending the collection and arrangement of specimens is considered, it will be apparent

that nothing but the strictest economy could have brought the Institution to its present condition. Mr. Barnett has had his son in Egypt, and other parts of the old world, collecting and sending home curiosities and antiquities of the most valuable description, and has now, I understand, a gentleman collecting for him in the East. Mr. Barnett's enthusiasm is such that he expends every farthing he receives in either enlarging his collection or beautifying his grounds. I have again and again heard him assert that his greatest pride was to make the institution worthy of the country, and that he had labored more for his country's credit whilst making the collection, than his own. The remarks in the visitor's book of many of the first naturalists of the age, lead to the supposition that they at least deem the institution provincial. I need scarcely add that the remarks referred to are couched in most flattering language. When the buildings now in course of erection are completed, and the present collection removed from the several buildings it now occupies into the one intended for its reception, together with collections now on their way from England, Australia, South America, and Egypt, the Niagara Falls Museum will be second to none in the Province. I would take the liberty of mentioning a difficulty which, to my knowledge, the proprietor of the Niagara Falls Museum has had to encounter, and in several instances failed to surmount, it is the difficulty of procuring exchanges from other museums supported by, or the recipients of Government aid or protection. The proprietors of such institutions naturally look to the want of this "notice" on the part of the Government of the country, as an implied want of respectability. This has a most baneful influence upon Mr. Barnett's success as a practical naturalist and collector. Allow me to add that when ever Mr. Barnett has been called upon to contribute to any fund for the relief of the destitute, &c., &c., he has always most nobly responded by giving the proceeds of admission tickets to his museum for a fixed time, advertising the same and calling on the public to assist him. I will only call attention to the two instances, his contribution to the fund for the relief of the houseless and destitute, caused by the St. Rochs' fire, Quebec, and the Crimean fund.

Ordered, That Professor Hincks, Mr. Couper, Mr. Routh and Mr. Price, do attend before the Committee on to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 A. M.

Wednesday, 30th March, 1859.

The petitioner was in attendance and produced several letters from different parties on the subject of his Museum.

Professor Hincks and Mr. Couper, Naturalist, were also in attendance.

Professor *Hincks*, examined :

(By the Chairman.)

8. Have you seen the evidence respecting the contents of Mr. Barnett's Museum ?
—Yes ; and I have no doubt of its being a very valuable collection, and if properly arranged and named, an important source of instruction. I believe the encouragement of a taste for Natural History in a country to be a great means of advancing both its material, and its moral and social progress, and I have a very high estimate of the value of Museums easily accessible and well conducted. The evidence I have read respecting the conduct of Mr. Barnett's Museum shows it to be of a useful kind.

Ordered, That Professor Hincks be requested to proceed to Niagara Falls to visit the Museum, in order that he may be able to speak of it more fully.

Ordered, That Dr. Ryerson be summoned to attend before the Committee on Saturday next.

Adjourned until Saturday at 10.30 A.M.

Saturday, 2nd April, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

The Petitioner, Dr. Ryerson, Professor Hincks, and Mr. Couper, Naturalist, were in attendance.

Professor Hincks handed in a statement to the effect that he had visited the Museum, with his views respecting the same, and is, as follows :

I have now visited the Niagara Museum, and have examined with some care both the character of the collection and the plans for their proper display in the building which is in course of erection. Notwithstanding the evidence I had read, the collection exceeded my expectations. The number of valuable objects is great. They appear to be carefully preserved, and displayed in an instructive manner ; and the extent of the collection is such as to excite surprise at its having been formed and thus far sustained by private enterprise ; but it is manifest that they can neither be secured from injury nor displayed to any advantage in the present or any similar building, so that the new substantial and appropriate building is needed in order to secure the public benefit arising from them, and its character and the ingenious and most successful method of lighting the cases must secure the admiration of every competent judge. I cannot but consider the Niagara Falls Museum as a most useful and interesting institution, affording great public benefits, and deserving of encouragement as a source of widely diffused and valuable instruction. A large portion of the animals, birds, and other creatures of our own country are very beautifully exhibited and accompanied by many valuable specimens from other countries.

It occurs to me to add that I was particularly impressed by the size and beautiful exhibition of some of the principal species of Canadian birds, and mammalia, greatly exceeding in some instances what I have been able by great exertion and some expense to procure for the Museum under my charge, showing at once the advantage of many years prolonged exertions, and the skill and taste displayed by Mr. Barnett.

Ordered, That the same parties appear before the Committee on Tuesday next.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 10.30 A.M.

Tuesday, 5th April, 1859.

COMMITTEE MET.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Mr. Couper, Naturalist, Toronto, and the petitioner, were in attendance.

Dr. Ryerson was called, and gave the following testimony :

I visited some time last summer Mr. Barnett's Museum, and was surprised at the extent and variety of his collection in Natural History, especially in some of the largest species of Canadian birds, and in some fine specimens of our forest animals. It must have required a very large expenditure of time, labour and money, to make the large and interesting collection contained in this Museum.

The buildings appeared literally unfit either for safety or convenience. The

new building was not far enough advanced to enable me to form any opinion of its merits.

I think that every possible encouragement should be given by the Legislature to an undertaking of this kind, which, from its very nature, can very rarely be undertaken; cannot be adequately remunerative, though of great permanent interest and value to the country.

I have read the evidence of the gentlemen already called before the Committee, and quite concur in their statements and views as far as I am capable of judging. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Wednesday, 13th April, 1859,

COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT :

MR. McMICKEN, Chairman ;

MR. SIMPSON,

MR. DUNBAR ROSS, and

HON. MR. MERRITT.

The Chairman presented the draft of a Report, which was approved of. *Ordered*, That the Chairman report the same to the House.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

TORONTO :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

CONFERENCE CHAMBER,

14th April, 1859.

The JOINT COMMITTEE of both Houses, on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, beg leave to make the following as their FIFTH REPORT :

The Committee in entering upon the duty entrusted to them, were strongly impressed with the absolute necessity of endeavoring to reduce the expenditure in this branch of the public service to the lowest scale compatible with efficiency. The cost of printing, advertising, binding and stationery, for the Government, the Legislature, and the Public Departments, has been increasing year by year, by gradual and apparently unperceived degrees, until, for the year 1858, it culminated, according to the best estimate the Committee can form, in the enormous total of at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; a sum alike out of all proportion to the public revenue, as well as to the actual exigencies of the public service, notwithstanding the Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly last year reduced the expenditure under their immediate control by no less a sum than sixty-eight thousand dollars.

Your Committee are of opinion that if the Government, at an early day, had attached a Printing Office and Bindery to the Legislative Departments, many of the evils and extravagances which have grown upon the country, and a very large proportion of the money cost would have been saved. It would have been much more economical had the Government even taken the Official Gazette into their own charge, and contracted for printing the laws in the ordinary manner. It is useless, however, to speculate upon what might have been the result had a course been adopted different to that which has actually been pursued; and the Committee consequently felt it their duty to grapple with existing evils, and to devise and recommend such checks against wasteful extravagance as will furnish the Legislature with guarantees that will assure economy and efficiency for the future.

The Committee have therefore made strict inquiry into the subjects referred to them, and now submit the result of their investigations;

They issued a circular directed to the various printing establishments of the Province, which, with answers to the questions therein proposed, are annexed to this Report, and marked A.

They also submitted a series of questions to the Queen's Printer, which, with the answers thereto, are hereunto annexed, and marked B.

The Committee have had before them the Auditor General, and Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, printer, and examined these gentlemen as well upon special items as upon the general printing of the Province, and the information thereby obtained will also be found appended to this Report marked C (Mr. Langton), and D (Mr. Lovell.)

The Committee have also had under consideration the Patent constituting Messrs. Derbishire & Desbarats the Queen's Printer. This document, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked (E), is dated September 29th, 1841, and makes the gentlemen named "Our Printer and Law Printer, in and for our Province of Canada, and to print for us all Acts of the Provincial Parliament, and other public Documents and Acts which are to have force and effect throughout the whole of our said Province, or which may regard the same, and which of right ought to be printed by our Law Printer in and for the same."

With regard to this commission, the Committee are of opinion that it is revocable at the pleasure of the Crown, and that the power of revocation should be exercised when the interest of the public obviously demands it. Unquestionably such commission by no means justifies the holder in charging a higher price for the work done under it than would be charged by other printers of respectable standing; although the holding of a very heavy stock of material, as the Queen's Printer under existing circumstances is necessarily compelled to do, ought not to be overlooked in considering prices.

The Official Gazette has engaged a considerable share of the attention of the Committee. They find that in 1850, 1,600 copies were printed, 1,320 of which were circulated at the public expense. In 1858 they find the number printed increased to 2,500, and the number circulated at the public expense to 1,841—the private circulation being in 1850 only 280 copies, while in 1858 it is 659,—a certain portion of the latter, however, being circulated in exchange amongst the newspapers of the Province. Of the 1,841 copies paid for by the Government, the Committee find that 464 were sent to officials in Upper Canada, and 1,377 to various persons in Lower Canada. The Committee find that, of the number last named, 508 copies are sent to curés and ministers of religion, and 401 copies to Justices of the Peace, the latter of which, in the opinion of the Committee, might be struck off without any detriment to the public service. Others also, both in Upper and in Lower Canada, may be struck off the list without injury, and the Committee recommend that, in future, the distribution at the expense of the Government be limited to 1,011, in accordance with the statement hereunto annexed (marked F), and that the price per copy per annum be reduced from 12s. 6d. to ten shillings.

The Committee also find that in 1850 the Queen's Printer agreed to place fifteen columns of the Gazette at the disposal of the Government for official advertisements, at the rate of £250 per annum. This agreement has been carried out; but for all advertisements above the fifteen columns, the Government has been charged 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. The number of columns occupied by Government advertisements over and above the fifteen columns agreed for as above stated, was, in 1856, ten columns, in 1857, fourteen columns, and in 1858, fourteen columns. Now, taking the last year named as a fair sample of the three years, the Committee find that the total amount charged to the Government for advertising in the Gazette during 1858 was £1,644 13s. 4d., showing that while the cost to the public for the first fifteen columns was only £250, the expenses of the fourteen additional columns was

£1,394 18s. 4d., or very nearly six-fold. And this the Committee must confess their inability to understand, because, were the whole of the fourteen columns new matter every week, and charged for at 4d. per line,—as there are but eighty-seven lines in each column, and fifty-two weeks in a year,—the sum total would only amount to £1,055 12s., the extra numbers issued being supposed to be compensated for by repetitions.

The Queen's Printers have expressed their willingness now to set apart 20 columns of the Gazette for official advertising for the £250 hitherto charged for 15 columns, by which, of course, a considerable saving would be effected, but the Committee cannot consent that the additional space required by the Government should be paid for at the rates hitherto charged, and would recommend, in case the Government deem it unadvisable to change existing arrangements with regard to the Official Gazette, that the following rates be paid for the future, namely, for all space over the 20 columns agreed for, 3 cents per line for the first insertion, and 1 cent per line for each subsequent insertion.

The Committee have only further to observe, with regard to the Gazette, that the annual cost for subscription and advertising has steadily increased; the amount, for 1856, having been £2,127 16s. 5d.; for 1857, £2,568 11s. 4d.; for 1858, £2,813 0s. 8d.

The attention of the Committee was next directed to the printing and publication of the Statutes, and according to the returns for the last three years, they find that in 1856, 11,700 copies in English, and 5,400 copies in French, were printed, at a cost of £5,786 11s. 2d., including binding at 1s. 10d. per volume.

That in 1857 the same number was printed at a cost, including binding at 2s. 4d. per volume, of £7,938 18s. 8d.

That in 1858, 13,100 copies in English, and 5,400 copies in French were printed at a cost, including binding at 2s. 2d. per volume, of £7,334 15s. 2½d.

The Committee have made most minute enquiries into the distribution of this large edition of the Statutes for 1858, and find by the returns that about 2000 copies are still in the hands of the Queen's Printer. They also find the distribution to have been most lavish, and cite, by way of instance, that each member of the Legislative Assembly is charged with having received 14, and each member of the Legislative Council with 15 copies. The Committee recommend that, in future, the edition to be printed at the public expense be limited to 12,973 copies, and that these be distributed pursuant to a memorandum attached to this Report, marked G.

The Committee think it strange that the edition of the Statutes of 1858 should have exceeded the editions of the Statutes of 1856 and 1857 by no less than 1,400 copies, inasmuch as the number undisposed of, exceeding 2,000 copies, shows that no such increase was required, but the Queen's Printer states that it was duly authorized, and the Committee have no doubt that such was the fact.

The Committee have had before them the account of the Queen's Printer, showing the items constituting the sum of £7,384 15s. 2d., as passed by the Auditor and paid by the Government for printing the Statutes of 1858, and regret to say that several of these items appear to the Committee of a most extraordinary and extravagant character.

The price now paid for press work to the contractor of the Legislative Assembly is 1s. 11½d. per token of 250 impressions, and the highest trade price in Upper

Canada for press work, during the last 20 years, even for small editions, has not exceeded 2s. 6d. per token, and in all cases where contracts existed, and the impressions were extensive, a large deduction from this rate was and is the custom of the Trade. But it seems that under an Order in Council, passed 23rd March, 1843, confirmed by another order passed in August 1850, (both of which are hereunto annexed, marked H) which Orders have been acted upon from the date of the first mentioned up to the present time, the Queen's Printer was authorized to charge, and has been paid, for press work, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per 100 impressions. Thus calculated, the press work of the Statutes for 1858 was swollen to a total cost of £2,242 15s., while if the charge had been 2s. 6d. per token, the same press work would have cost no more than £912 2s. 6d., and at the rates paid the contractor to the Legislative Assembly would have been reduced to £710. The Committee cannot imagine how it has happened that such a reprehensible charge has been overlooked by successive Governments and Parliaments for so long a series of years.

The Committee further notice in this account, that the charge for folding, gathering, sewing and binding the Statutes is 2s. 2½d. per volume, and amounts to the sum of £2,042 14s. 2d. This charge is exceedingly high, about double the rate paid by the Legislative Assembly for similar work. Were the binding of the Statutes done by contract, the cost would be at least one shilling per volume less than the amount paid to the Queen's Printer, consequently in this item alone there would, last year, have been a saving to the Treasury of \$3,680.

The Committee notice in the same account charges for re-composition, and cutting out and replacing sections, amounting to upwards of £90, which, to say the least, are very singular, as they would rather seem to have arisen from a printing office exigency than from any necessity connected with the public service. They also notice a charge of £50 "for preparation and translating of notes for French version," a duty which, in the opinion of the Committee, ought to have been discharged by some of the officers of Parliament.

And the Committee is further of opinion that the prices paid to the Queen's Printer for getting out the Statutes are too high, and that 35 cents per 1000 ems for composition, more particularly as the matter is already composed, and 40 cents per token for press work of 8 pages, and 25 cents per volume for binding would be sufficiently remunerative, and gladly accepted by any tradesman.

Connected with the publication of the statutes, is the cost of their distribution. It appears from arrangements made under the law that the Queen's Printer distributes the Statutes, he has to mail and register them, and keep a correct account showing where they have been sent to, and in what manner the whole edition is disposed of. In addition to the disbursements made for boxes, packing, &c., a charge is made for salary to a clerk, of \$500 a year, in compensation for services required to be performed. In the opinion of the Committee, one or two of the yearly employes of Parliament could devote a month or two to this matter, and thus this salary would be saved, as it ought to be.

Upon a full consideration of the whole subject of the Printing, Advertising, Binding and Stationery required by the Government, the Legislature, and the several Public Departments, the Committee are of opinion that the enormous outlay for these services can, without difficulty, be very largely reduced by placing the whole under one system of management, constantly controlled and regulated by a competent head, with the aid of regular contracts in all cases where the contract system is practicable.

The Committee, in order to effect an object which both Government and Parliament cannot fail to regard as most desirable, feel it their duty to make the following recommendations :

1. That at the commencement of each session of Parliament, a Joint Committee of both Houses shall be constituted, to which shall be referred all matters connected with the Printing, Advertising, Binding and Stationery required for the public service—with a permanent clerk.
2. That such Committee shall be in the stead of the Standing Committees on Printing, now appointed by both Houses, and possess the same powers.
3. That all agreements for the above services shall be made and carried out by the said Joint Committee, and that all accounts for such services shall, before payment thereof, be audited by such Committee when Parliament is in session, and during the recess under such regulations as the said Committee may establish.
4. That all works done and supplies furnished under the several heads named, shall be upon the requisition of the Clerk of the Committee, agreeable to contracts entered into by the Committee, or, in the absence of such contracts, according to such regulations as the Committee may establish.
5. That all contracts and regulations made by the said Committee shall, before taking effect, be reported to and sanctioned by the two Houses.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

G. BENJAMIN,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
Toronto, April 14th, 1859.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

A.

Questions sent to the various Printing Establishments.

1. What, in your opinion, is the expense of printing and publishing the Official Gazette ?
2. Taking 5d. a line as the price which the proprietors are permitted to charge for advertising, can you inform the Committee, what the establishment would pay annually as a commercial speculation ?
3. At what rate, per line, do you think the proprietor of the Official Gazette could insert advertisements, notices, &c., and realize a remunerating profit ? And how do his charges compare with the advertising in other newspapers ?
4. Can you inform the Committee at what rate the printing of the Statutes in their present form can be done, to afford a reasonable compensation for the work ?
5. If you are in the habit of advertising for your customers by the year, please

state your charge by the column and by the line, as well as what portion of the paper such yearly advertising appears in?

6. Can you suggest any plan for reducing the expense of the Printing

For the Legislature,

For the Statutes,

For Official and Departmental Printing and Advertising ;

If so, be kind enough to say in what manner you think retrenchment in this branch of the public expenditure can be effected, without injury to the public service ?

7. Could you suggest any method for printing the Journals of Parliament, which would produce a reduction in the present expense ?

What type would you employ ?

How would you arrange the matter ?

Running Heads of Pages ?

8. What suggestions can you make for reducing the expense of printing the Appendix to the Journals ?

What type would you use ?

What arrangement would you adopt ?

ANSWERS BY MR. ROLLO CAMPBELL, OF MONTREAL.

Answer to question 1. Though a practical printer, I can form no positive idea ; not knowing how many copies are printed. Supposing, however, that there are 2,000 copies issued—48 pages in each—it would cost, including paper and everything else, \$240 each number ; provided each number was all new matter.

Answer to question 2. If properly managed, the *Canada Gazette* would, after paying every imaginable expense, including interest on the outlay for type, presses, &c., yield as profit at least one-third of the entire charge.

Answer to question 3. The proprietors of the *Canada Gazette* not being practical printers pay higher for labor than they otherwise would if they were, like Mr. John Lovell or myself. Their advertising charges are much higher than other newspapers.

Answer to question 4. At fifty cents per thousand ems, and seventy-five cents per token.

Answer to question 5. The printed slip enclosed answers this question : those advertisements by the year are almost invariably after the first insertion on second or third page, put in the first or fourth.

Answer to question 6. That for the Legislative Assembly may be considerably reduced by adhering to its own printed rules : *vide* "Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly" printed in 1856—rule 12, page 44 ; and rule 13, page 45. That for the Statutes cannot be much reduced ; nor in the other printing and advertising alluded to, owing to the immense stock of type and presses requisite to do the work.

Answer to question 7. I can suggest no method for reducing the expense of printing the Journals, and having them printed as well as they are now done. I would arrange the matter, after the present Session, and have the size of page, with marginal notes, the same as that used immediately preceding the adoption of the present form. The type I would recommend is Small Pica, with Brevier notes.

Answer to question 8. The first four lines of answer 6 explain this, or rather answers it, with the addition that I would use Small Pica, Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion and *Nonpareil*, according to the form of the document to be printed.

ROLLO CAMPBELL.

Montreal, March 23, 1859.

ANSWERS OF MESSRS. DERBISHIRE & DESBARATS.

Answer to question 1. The Official Gazette contains notifications under one hundred and twenty or thirty heads, the punctual repetition of which, for a certain number of times, and at stated intervals, is rigorously exacted by law; and the slightest failure, by omission, subjects the publishers to heavy pecuniary responsibilities. It is not therefore an ordinary publication of printed matter, in which accuracy in the setting of types only is required. Constant legal superintendence is essential to the efficiency of the Gazette for the purposes for which such a publication is deemed necessary. Many books are kept, and hands employed in keeping them, to avoid omissions and errors.

Hence, in answer to question No. 1 it may be understood that the publication of the Official Gazette is attended with more than ordinary expense, and the more especially as the greater part of the matter comes to hand, either the evening before, or by post from all parts of the country, on the morning of publication. A numerous staff of intelligent compositors and proof-readers, kept always ready and frequently unemployed, can alone execute the work with dispatch and accuracy.

The cost varies with the bulk of the annual volume, and amount of work done. Including the salaries of two translators, it may be set down at from £5000 to £6000 per annum.

Answer to question 2. The charge for insertions in the Gazette is not five pence per line as assumed in the question, but four pence for the first insertion, and only one penny for all subsequent ones. For Government matter only three farthings and a fraction, per line, is charged, and fifteen columns are kept open in each Gazette, for the reception of such matter, and the force of compositors to set it up, or double the amount, at whatever hour it may come to the office.

Answer to question 3. A comparison was made in 1851 between the charges for advertisements in the *Canada Gazette*, and in the newspapers of the Province, and it was found that the former were considerably below the latter; in some cases as much as thirty-three per cent. The particulars were given in evidence before the Committee on Printing. No extra charge is made by the Queen's Printer for rule and figure work, although the practice of the trade is to charge double.

Answer to question 4. The increased despatch now required in issuing the sessional volume of laws; the extensive premises for the working of power presses by steam, and the large amount of type called into use and kept standing, as the only means of ensuring the speedy execution of a large impression, entail the necessity of a considerable outlay for men and materials, which are not always fully employed. The rates allowed the Queen's Printer are fixed by the Executive Council, and are based on the current charges of the trade.

No allowance has hitherto been made for the costs of removal, and their only compensation is derived from the amount of work done at ordinary trade prices.

Answer to question 5. There are no annual advertisements in the Gazette, nor any for long periods.

Answer to question 6. When the Government shall be settled permanently in one place, and the expenses of frequent removals, losses by the accidents of travel (as in 1851, when the whole of their types, presses, books, and private and office furniture and effects, were submerged by the sinking of the "Ottawa" in Lake Ontario,) and the necessary erection of costly buildings, adapted to an extensive printing business, shall cease to be part of the ordinary outlay of the Queen's Printer, a plan of retrenchment may no doubt be devised and submitted to the Government.

With respect to other printing for the Legislature, the large amount now paid for printing, does not arise from any excessive rate paid the printers, but is solely due to the quantities of matter printed, and in very large numbers, to meet the increasing demands of the public for information.

Answers to questions 7 and 8. We believe that a folio form for the Journals and Appendix, might cause a small reduction in the expense of printing, but would make the book more cumbersome.

DERBISHIRE & DESBARATS.

Toronto, 24th March, 1859.

ANSWERS OF MR. JOHN LOVELL.

Answer to question 1. It is difficult to say, as it entirely depends upon the quantity of matter and extent of issue. In the volume ending December 31st, 1858, I see there are 4120 pages. The composition, presswork, and paper, for say 1000 copies of this volume would amount to about \$13,000.

Answer to question 2. The profits on the Gazette, provided all the advertisements, and 1000 subscriptions at \$4 each, were paid, would not amount to less than \$12,000.

Answer to question 3. As to remunerating profits, I must refer the Committee to answer to question 2. The charges for advertising are in my opinion, about equal to the rates of the leading papers in the Province.

Answer to question 4. Not having the statutes to refer to, and being unaware of the number of copies printed, I am unable to answer this question.

Answer to question 5. I am not the proprietor of any newspaper.

Answer to question 6. I would recommend a contract for ten years, as it would ensure a saving of at least 25 per cent., by reason of the period of time during which profits would be realized, and the large amount of work which the three heads enumerated would furnish.

Answer to question 7. Were the Journals set in Long Primer type, and the names of the Members in Brevier type, it would ensure a considerable saving. The number of mille ems would remain the same, but as the matter would occupy a smaller space, a saving would result in Presswork, Paper, and Binding.

Answer to question 8. I would recommend Long Primer type for the solid matter, and all table or rule work to be in a sufficiently small type, say Brevier of

Nonpariel, to secure compactness and economy of space. This would ensure a saving on the Presswork, Paper, and Binding.

JOHN LOVELL.

ANSWERS BY MR. S. THOMPSON.

Answer to question 1. It would be done for \$60 dollars per sheet of 16 pages—two thousand copies.

Answer to question 2. Perhaps from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Answer to question 3. Probably at one-half the present rates. The ordinary charge for advertising averages less than 2d. per line.

Answer to question 4. The statutes for 1858 might probably be printed for \$1150 for the first thousand copies.

Answer to question 5. We always charge per line—at \$2 per annum.

Answer to question 6. For the Legislature, and the Statutes: only by reducing the size of type, which reduces all other charges. I think the departmental printing might all be done at a fixed tariff of rates, in which case it would signify little whether it was executed by one or many printers, or it might be executed by tender.

Answer to question 7. Long Primer type; double columns.

Answer to question 8. Brevier type; double columns. All plans should, if possible, be reduced so as to be inserted in the shape of wood engravings.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

ANSWERS OF MESSRS. PARSONS & FINNEY.

Answer to question 1. The amount of composition in the *Canada Gazette* last year for 4100 pages was about 16,000 thousands of ems, which at one shilling and eight pence per 1000 ems, an outside price is £1333. But as the greater part of the advertisements appear more than once, the composition for the year's publication does not exceed £900. The paper for each copy issued for the year, inclusive of press work, is worth, at a liberal estimate, two dollars and a half. The sum of the issue added to the cost of composition, gives the annual cost, less use of material, rent, management, and office expenses, which need not exceed £1000 more. We do not know the issue, and therefore cannot give a detailed estimate.

Answer to question 2. 4000 pages averaging 170 lines, at 5d. per line, give a gross receipt of £14,166 per year; say that private subscriptions and sums paid by the Government for the same pays the cost of paper and printing, and the nett profit is over £12,000 a year.

Answer to question 3. Private advertisements, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each succeeding one. Government advertisements to be

free; the Government to pay cost for the copies distributed to officials. The rates given above are those generally charged by the press of Canada.

Answer to question 4. Composition at one shilling and six pence per 1000 of brevier; paper at seven pence half-penny per pound; press work at five shillings per ream. The binding is now badly done, and should be made equal to English for one shilling and six pence per volume.

Answer to question 5. We advertise by the year 312 publications at about one and a half-dollars per line, thirty dollars the square of twenty two-lines. The cost of the same space in the *Canada Gazette* for fifty-two weekly insertions would be at five pence per line each insertion, £23 16s. 8d. Yearly advertisements appear first in the inside, and then on the outside of the sheet; such advertisements may be altered once a month or more frequently, the alteration commencing to run on the inside, and gradually going to the outside.

With regard to questions 6, 7 and 8, we beg to say that we are not in possession of the information necessary to advise on these points, but we may remark, that there ought to be a Government Printing Office under an efficient manager, in which all the public printing, including the *Canada Gazette*, should be done; and that such an establishment, well conducted, would save the Province an immense sum of money, certainly not less than £20,000 a year on the amount of work now done, and at the prices now paid.

PARSONS & FINNEY,
Publishers "Commercial Advertiser," Montreal.

ANSWERS BY MR. J. ROWLANDS, OF KINGSTON.

Answer to question 1. Basing a calculation on the No. of March 19, the expense of issuing 2,000 copies a week for a period of 12 months, should not exceed £1,400.

Answer to question 2. The receipts per annum, judging from the same No., cannot be less than £2,000.

Answer to question 3. The charge for advertising in the newspapers of the Province is uniformly 4d. per line for new advertisements, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Answer to question 4. For the principal portion of the printer's work, which is the setting of the type, 1s. 9d. per 1000 ems would, I think, be a fair price.

Answer to question 5. The charge per line is given in answer to No. 3. For contracts in daily papers the charge varies; but £6 5s. per annum, for a space of 11 lines, and £10 for 25 lines, is about a standard.

Answer to question 6. I have no data upon which to form an opinion in refer-

ence to the printing; but in so far as the advertising is concerned, I don't conceive that a reduction would be beneficial to the public service.

Answer to question 7. No. Small pica.

Answer to question 8. None. Small pica.

J. ROWLANDS,

Publisher of "Daily News" and "Chronicle & News."

Kingston, 25th March, 1859.

ANSWERS BY MR. E. J. BARKER, OF KINGSTON.

Answer to question 1. Impossible for me to say, because some copies of the Gazette have only a few pages, and others are very bulky.

Answer to question 2. The Gazette must pay very handsomely, because every line of space is occupied by paying advertisements, charged at the rate of 1d. per line over other newspapers.

Answer to question 3. Four cents per line would pay well, because the publishers can enforce payment prior to insertion. A large proportion of the advertising in daily papers is inserted at a greatly reduced price.

Answer to question 4. At the same rate that is paid for printing the Journals and Appendices of the Legislative Council and Assembly.

Answer to question 5. The price is so various, and the plan of insertion so various, as to defy any brief explanation. The explanation can only be given *viva voce*.

Answer to question 6. The printing for the Legislature being by tender, no better mode can be. That of the Statutes might also be done by tender. All newspaper publishers expect Government to pay full price.

Answer to question 7. I consider the present mode an exceeding good one: can suggest no alteration.

Answer to question 8. Can suggest no improvement.

In the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, at Kingston, I executed five contracts for printing with the Legislature.

ED. JOHN BARKER,
Publisher of the "Daily British Whig."

B.

TO THE QUEEN'S PRINTER.

Ques. 1. What emoluments do you derive from your office of Queen's Printer say for

Government Printing,
Government Advertising, including Appointments to Office,

Advertising Sheriff's Sales of Lands of Individuals,
 Advertising Sheriff's Sales of Lands for Taxes,
 Notices of application to Parliament,
 Notices of Dissolutions of Partnerships,
 Amount of subscription to the Gazette by individuals,
 Amount of subscription to the Gazette by the Government, and the advertising of every kind from every department under the Executive, and all the publications made by virtue of any statute of either Province of Canada?

Ques. 2. What number of copies of the Official Gazette do you print?

Ques. 3. How many copies are furnished to the Public Offices, and how many to Public Officers? Give their official position.

Ques. 4. How many times on the average is each official advertisement published?

Ques. 5. What is the average number of pages in the Gazette?

Ques. 6. What is the average space occupied by the Government advertisements in the Gazette?

Ques. 7. At what rate per annum can the space of 20 columns of the Gazette be placed at the disposal of the Government; the matter to be changed as often as the Government may desire. At what rate per line extra for extra matter, stating the number of insertions; and one thousand copies to be circulated weekly, free of expense, under the direction of the Government?

Ques. 8. What amount of capital does it require to keep an establishment going, such as the Queen's Printer is required to have, to carry out the work guaranteed to him by his patent?

Ques. 9. Produce your patent.

Ques. 10. What emoluments do you derive from your office of Queen's Printer, not enumerated in the foregoing questions?

These six questions also sent to Mr. Desbarats, and the first four to Mr. Langton, the Auditor: (for the past three years.)

Ques. 1. The amount charged to Government, each year, for subscriptions to and advertisements in the Official Gazette, showing the average number of columns of advertising each year, and the price, per line, for the first subsequent insertions?

Ques. 2. The amount charged to Government, each year, for printing and binding for the several Departments, distinguishing each, and the rates charged?

Ques. 3. The amount charged to Government, each year, for printing and binding the Statutes, showing the number of copies printed, the rate charged for composition and press work, and the price, per volume, for binding?

Ques. 4. The amount charged to Government, each year, for printing Bills and other documents in their progress through the Legislature, showing the rates for composition and press work?

Ques. 5. Do the Queen's Printer charge composition for the third readings of Bills, and also composition for the Statutes?

Ques. 6. State the manner in which the 17,000 copies of Statutes printed are distributed, and to what parties they are sent.

Answers to series of ten questions addressed to the Queen's Printer.

Ans. 1. We have no emoluments from the office of the Queen's Printer properly so called. The profits we may make depend on the amount of work performed by us for the Government, the rates are fixed by the Governor in Council, predicated on the ordinary trade rates.

It is part of the instructions given us that we are to keep our office in a constant state of readiness in men and materials, to execute any orders we may receive from the Government. The efficiency and dispatch with which any work intrusted to our care has been performed, has fully proved that we always carried these out.

Extract of Order in Council of 18th May, 1847:

“The Executive Government expects that the Queen's Printer will be at all times prepared to execute any orders from it with due dispatch, and in a workmanlike manner.”

The amount received by us for Law printing, including the Revised Statutes of the year 1858, was £7,156, exclusive of binding. The Government allows us £250 per annum for 15 columns of the Gazette, of 87 lines each, close on three farthings per line, and 12s. 6d. per annum for every copy of the Gazette sent out by order of the Executive: for these, 12s. 6d., 4,120 pages of printed paper, besides an elaborate Index of 26 pages, prepared and printed at our expense, were distributed.

The gross amount received on account of the Canada Gazette, in 1858, was for Government advertisements from all public departments, and advertisements which parties are compelled by statute to record in the Gazette; that is to say:

Appointments to Public Offices and Commissions, Proclamations of the Executive, formations of new Districts, Counties, Townships and Parishes, Admiralty and Navigation Regulations, Quarantine Regulations, Civil Service Regulations, Customs Regulations, Orders and Appointments, Ports of entry, &c., Militia General Orders and Appointments, Crown Lands Notices of Land Sales, Timber and Mineral lands, appointment of Agents, &c., list of Patents issued, Public Works Contracts and Regulations, School Commissioners, alterations Post Offices, Judgments of Heir and Devisee Commissioners, General Statements of Banks under Charter, and of Free Banks, Laws requiring immediate action, Regulations and Sales of Fisheries, Regulations for the Military and E. I. Service, Trinity House Returns and Regulations, &c., including 1,841 copies of the Gazette addressed and mailed,	£2,813 0 8
From Sheriffs, Corporations and individuals, for Advertisements of every description required by Law, consisting of Notices of applications to Court, Notices of applications to the Legislature, Notices of Banks, Assurance Companies, Monthly Bank returns of liabilities and assets, Notices of Incorporated Cities, Church Trustees, Moneyed, Literary and Scientific Institutions, Admissions of Attorneys, Dissolutions and Forma-	

tions of Partnerships, calls of Creditors, Dividend, Railway, Gas and Mining Companies, Calls, Meetings and Dividends, Lands seized for Taxes, Lands attached, Sheriff's Sales of Lands in Lower Canada and in Upper Canada, Applications for confirmation of Titles, Licitations, and other notices affecting the rights of property, or the rights of individuals, and subscriptions, including cost of translations, £300.....	£3,477 14 1
	£6,290 14 9

Ans. 2. We print 2,500 copies weekly, of which about 200 copies are addressed gratuitously to the Public Press of the Country.

Ans. 3. 1,841 copies of the Gazette are supplied by order of the Executive to Public Departments and Offices, and to Collectors of Customs, Judges, Sheriffs, Wardens, and to Senior Justices of the Peace in Lower Canada.

Ans. 4. Official advertisements appear, on an average twice, some have only one insertion, whilst others appear three times.

Ans. 5. The Gazette of 1858 contained 4120 pages, and the index of 26 pages, making in all 4146 pages.

Ans. 6. Last year about 20 columns.

Ans. 7. The proposition of 15 columns for £250 was made by us to the Government in 1851, and should the Government require 20 columns we would be disposed to give them at the same rate.

The charge allowed us for extra matter is the same as that charged to the Public, viz., fourpence per line for the first insertion, and one penny for every subsequent weekly insertion, being the ordinary newspaper charge.

Ans. 8. The capital now engaged in carrying out the Commission, is, including the buildings required for the same, forty-two thousand pounds currency.

Ans. 9. We enclose copy of the patent. The Queen's Printer is held responsible for the correctness of the Laws, as sent out of the press, and must be sufficiently trustworthy not to betray confidence, by negligence or otherwise, in cases where confidence is necessary.

Answer to question 10. We have no other emoluments than those already stated. For the distribution of the Statutes, performed by us in obedience to Act of Parliament, entailing very considerable correspondence; the addressing and punctual delivery of 5000 separate parcels to functionaries and individuals entitled to receive them at their homes. Our disbursements only are re-paid.

We carry on business as Stationers, importing from Europe for that purpose articles of the most reliable quality. We also have an extensive Book-binding establishment, expressly organized for rapid and durable work.

Toronto, 24th March, 1859.

S. DERBISHIRE & G. DESBARATS,
Law Printer and Queen's Printer.

ANSWERS OF MR. DESBARATS TO THE SERIES OF SIX QUESTIONS.

Answer to question 1. The amount charged the Government for subscriptions and advertisements in the official Gazette, was—

For 1856.....	£2127 16 5
“ 1857.....	2588 11 4
“ 1858.....	2813 0 8

There are 52 regular, and from 10 to 20 Extraordinary Gazettes in the year, making 60 or 70 separate issues; the delivery being repeated by mail or other wise, for that number of times, being more than 150,000 for the Government list of 1840 subscribers, and others. The annual subscription is 12s. 6d., or weekly, less than 4 cents for 20 sheets, or 80 foolscap pages of printed matter.

For advertising in the Gazette the Government pay a reduced price of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per line, to the extent of 15 columns weekly, or 400 pages annually. When the space required by Government exceeds 15 columns, (and at times sudden and large demands come to the office, a short time before publication, for which the establishment has to be prepared,) the Government pays for the extra columns the same price as other advertisers, viz. : 4d. a line for the first and 1d. for subsequent insertions.

The average number of columns occupied by Government matter beyond the limit of 15 columns was—

For 1856.....	10 columns,
“ 1857.....	14 do.
“ 1858.....	14 do.

The Government matter frequently does not run beyond the limit of 15 columns. At other times there will be an excess of 100 columns. An average obtained by a simple division of the total for a year, does not, under the circumstances, give a true idea of the general wants of the Government.

Answer to question 2. There is no regular binding for the Public Departments of Government. Books are made to order to suit the particular wants of each office as explained by itself, the size and number of the columns, and printed headings, differing with the different offices as the business of each differs in some respects from that of every other. The prices range between 1s. and 60s., according to size, style and finish.

Our accounts against the Public Departments are chiefly for stationery, surveying and mathematical instruments, drawing and mapping papers, and materials imported from Europe, of qualities suitable for the particular service for which they may be required, and are constantly kept in stock.

The printing for the several Departments consists chiefly of circulars, headings of books, and small matters of that kind. The Government allowance for this printing, which is of a special nature, and requires time in the execution, is 2s. 6d. for composition and presswork, each. By printer's rules, for all jobs of 100 copies and under, a double token of press work is chargeable, but the Queen's Printer charges the Government but one token.

The gross amounts of the different articles supplied are in the Public Accounts.

Answer to question 3. For 1856, 11,700 copies of the Statutes in English, and 5,400 in French, were printed and bound at a cost of ... £5786 11 2
The binding being charged 1s. 10d. per vol. of 612 pages, 8 vo.

For 1857 the same number were printed. The cost, including binding.... 7938 18 8
Binding at 2s. 4d. per volume of 932 pages

For 1858 13,100 English and 5,400 French were printed, the cost, including the binding,.....7334 15 2
Binding at 2s. 2½d. per vol. of 772 pages.

It scarcely needs to be mentioned that the completion and working of so large an edition, with the accuracy and speed essential to a work so important as the laws of the country necessarily demands, a considerable reserve of material, and power, in men and machinery, which are called into action, only for a very brief period, and then remains dormant, and unemployed for the rest of the year.

Answer to question 4. The Bills introduced by the Government are charged to the Legislature, at the contractor's prices, that is, for composition and press work 1s. 11½d. each, in accordance with an order of the Legislative Assembly in 1856.

Answer to question 5. The Queen's Printer charges the above rates to the Assembly for the body of the engrossed Bills.

This matter is then laid by, and kept for months, until the final sanction of the measure, if sanctioned, and then altered to meet amendments which may have been made in either House. After the Royal sanction has been given to the Bill, notes are prepared by the Law Clerk, and placed in margin, and the set matter in consecutive pages, the whole being read and revised several times.

From this it will be seen that the body only as originally set up being kept in type, and from the time required to keep this matter up, the additions thereto, readings and revisions, &c., the printer is fully entitled to new composition.

Answer to question 6. As per Return herewith, immediately after the printing of the Statutes, 7,750 copies were addressed to the Clerks of the Peace and County Clerks in Upper Canada, to be by them distributed, according to the nominal lists supplied them by the Secretary of the Province; and 4,670 copies in English, and 3,886 copies in French, were addressed to each individual entitled to receive the same in Lower and Upper Canada, and mailed and registered, necessarily involving much correspondence. In the course of each year, copies are forwarded also to such parties as the Government may direct.

The correct distribution of the Laws is made by statute imperative on the Queen's Printer, who are paid only their cash disbursements for the execution of this duty.

DESBARATS & DERBISHIRE.

Toronto, 6th April, 1859.

SCHEDULE of distribution of the Statutes 22 Victoria, from the 29th September 1858, to the 4th April, 1859 :

	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
The Government Departments.....	249	180
“ Judges in Lower Canada	48	48
“ Judges in Upper Canada	19	0
“ County Attorneys	19	0
“ Magistrates newly appointed.....	78	0
“ Clerks of Appeal, &c.	42	42
“ Crown and the Peace.....	30	30
“ Circuit Courts	46	46
“ Sheriffs and Coroners.....	47	47
“ High Constables, &c.	7	7
“ Clerks of Small Cause Courts	260	260
“ County Registrars	55	55
“ Collectors of Revenue	34	26
“ Revenue Inspectors	20	20
“ Police and Magistrates	755	806
“ Libraries in Lower Canada	34	34
“ Municipalities	280	486
“ Catholic Clergy	40	372
“ Church of England Clergy	165	0
“ Militia Officers.....	243	367
“ Members of the Legislative Council	460	260
“ Members of the Legislative Assembly.....	1240	590
“ Supplementary distribution	309	132
“ Editors of the Press	190	38
“ County Clerks in Upper Canada	1920	0
“ Clerks of the Peace in Upper Canada.....	5650	0
“ County of Essex	0	40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
To 31st December, 1858	12240	3886
Distribution to J. P.'s and others, from January 1st to April 4th	155	133
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12395	4019

ENGLISH.
By 12,395 copies distributed.
705 on hand.

13,100 No. printed.

FRENCH.
By 4019 copies distributed.
1381 on hand.

5,400

TORONTO, June, 1858.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE TO DERBISHIRE & DESBARATS, DR.

		MATTER.				£ s. d.	
		NEW.		OLD.			
		Cols.	Lines.	Cols.	Lines.		
To amount of allowance for 15 columns of the <i>Canada Gazette</i> from 1st of January to 30th June, 1858.....						125	0 0
January 9..	Matter over 15 columns		102				
February 6..	Do do do	8	533				
do 10..	Extra	10				1	18 4
do 13..	Matter over 15 columns	11	475				
do 20..	Do do do	8	317	4	547		
do 26..	Extra	3	80			1	18 4
do 27..	Matter over 15 columns	2	506				
March 8..	Extra	6				1	18 4
do 6..	Do	3				1	18 4
do 6..	Matter over 15 columns	8	623				
do 9..	Extra	2				1	18 4
do 13..	Matter over 15 columns		247				
do 20..	Do do do	2	689				
do 26..	Extra	3	80			1	18 4
do 27..	Matter over 15 columns	3	767				
do 31..	Extra	12				1	18 4
April 3..	Matter over 15 columns	22	605				
do 10..	Do do do	4	200	12	140		
do 17..	Do do do	18	243	3	232		
do 24..	Do do do	4	159		112		
do 26..	Extra	1					
May 1	Matter over 15 columns	12	408				
do 8	Do do do	6	333				
do 15	Do do do	14	515				
do 22	Do do do	24	313				
do 29	Do do do	5	99	6	229		
do 5	Do do do	8	231	2	248		
do 12	Do do do	11	689				
do 19	Do do do	6	190	5	332		
do 26	Do do do	8	60	12	281		
		219	8364	44	2121		
			19053		3828		
44 × 87 lines at 1d.....					5949	24	15 9
219 × 87 lines at 4d.....			27417			456	18 0
For six months subscription to the <i>Canada Gazette</i> from January to June inclusive, for the following:—						<i>Copies.</i>	
For Governor General and Public Departments.....						75	
For Curés and Ministers of Religion.....						505	
For Colleges, 14; Clerks of Courts, etc., 73; Prothonotaries, 8						95	
For Coroners, 11; Mayors and Municipalities, 73.....						84	
For Judges, 27; Sheriffs, 7; Registrars, 58.....						92	
For High Constables, 6; Collectors of Customs, 54.....						60	
For Justices of the Peace, 393; Libraries, 4						397	
For Secretary and Commissioners erecting churches						4	
For Superintendent of Police, 2; Trinity House, 2						4	
For Supervisor of Cullers, 1; Educational Office, 1						2	
For Comptroller of Customs, 2; Benevolent Societies, 1						3	
For Commander of Forces, 1; Ordnance Office, 1						2	
Carried forward						1823	

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE TO DERBISHIRE & DESBARATS. DR.

		£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	1323			
For Commissariat Office, 1; Emigration Agent, 1	2			
For Inspectors of Licences, 6; Inspector of Post Offices, 1	7			
For Quebec F. L. Office, 1; Lieutenant-Governor and Ministers	8			
UPPER CANADA.				
For Judges, 51; Sheriffs, 81; Clerks of Peace, 29	111			
For County Registrars, 39; Registrars and Surrogate Courts, 23	62			
For Chancery Clerks, 6; and Wardens of Counties, 22	27			
For Inspector of Licences, 22; Deputy Clerks of Crown, 23	45			
For Roman Catholic Bishops, 3; Crown Timber Agents, 17	20			
For Clerk Common Pleas, 1; Collectors, 60	61			
For Magistrates, 6; Ministers, 1	7			
For Mayors, 2; Inspectors of Post Offices, 7	9			
For Educational Office, 1; King's College, 1	2			
For Recorder, Toronto, 1; Welland Canal, 1	2			
For Provincial Penitentiary, 2; Collector and Secretary, London, 2 ..	4			
For H. B. M. Consuls	2			
For Clerks of County Courts, 6; Clerks of District Council, 24	30			
For Treasurers, 26; Clerks of District Courts, 21	47			
	1769			
		At 6s. 3d.		
		552	16	3
		£	1174	16 8

TORONTO, December, 1858.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE TO DESBARATS & DERBISHIRE, DR.

		MATTER.				£	s.	d.
		New.		Old.				
		Cols.	Lines	Cols.	Lines.			
For 15 columns of the <i>Canada Gazette</i> , from 1st July to 31st Dec., being 6 mos.						125	0	0
1858.								
June 30	Extra Gazette	2	60	..	..	1	18	4
July 2	Do	100	..	..	..	1	18	4
" 3	Matter over 15 columns	10	37	7	200			
" 10	Do do do	..	410	..	..	
" 17	Do do do	1	249	..	..	
" 24	Do do do	1	318	..	..	
" 24	Extra	6	32	..	..	1	18	4
" 31	Matter over 15 columns	8	489	..	..	
" 28	Extra	80	..	..	..	1	18	4
August 2	Do	2	94	..	..	1	18	4
" 6	Do	2	58	..	..	1	18	4
" 7	Do	2	..	..	..	1	18	4
" 7	Matter over 15 columns	62	144	1	239			
" 14	Do do do	4	285	..	..	
" 16	Extra	12	46	..	..	1	18	4
" 20	Do	76	66	..	..	1	18	4
" 21	Matter over 15 columns	2	115	10	107			
" 27	Extra	45	43	..	..	1	18	4
" 28	Matter over 15 columns	6	266	..	..	
" 31	Extra	..	20	..	..	1	18	4
September 4	Matter over 15 columns	4	330	..	..	
" 18	Do do do	36	195	..	..	
" 25	Do do do	4	246	31	170			
October 2	Do do do	8	89	29	233			
" 9	Do do do	2	293	..	..	
" 16	Do do do	4	112	8	151			
" 20	Extra	9	..	..	..	1	18	4
" 23	Matter over 15 columns	5	275	..	..	
" 30	Do do do	8	62	..	205			
November 6	Do do do	4	165	1	200			
" 18	Do do do	..	212	..	..	
" 20	Do do do	1	317	..	..	
" 27	Do do do	14	609	..	..	
December 4	Do do do	1	274	10	296			
" 9	Extra	14	60	..	..	1	18	4
" 11	Matter over 15 columns	23	55	2	273			
" 18	Do do do	6	202	8	305			
" 24	Do do do	5	161	11	216			
		519	6398	118	2845			
			45153	.....	10266			
519x87 lines a 4d.			51551	.....				859 3 5
118x87 do a 1d.				.....	12911			58 15 11
For 6 months' subscription to the "Canada Gazette," from July to December, 1858 inclusive, for the following, viz.:					Copies.			
To Governor General and Public Department					75			
" Curés and Ministers of Religion					508			
" Colleges, 14; Clerks of Council, 73					87			
" Prothonotaries, 18; Coroners, 11					29			
" Mayors and Municipalities					73			
" Judges, 28; Sheriffs, 20; Registrars, 58					106			
" High Constables, 6; Collectors of Customs, 54					60			
" Justices of Peace, 401; Libraries, 4					405			

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE TO DESBARATS & DERBISHIRE, DR.

(Continued.)

	Copies.	£	s.	d.
" Secretaries and Commissioners—erecting Churches	4			
" Superintendent of Police—Trinity House.....	4			
" Inspectors of Cullers, 1; Education Office, 1	2			
" Comptroller of Customs, 2; Benevolent Societies, 1	3			
" Commander of Forces, 1; and Ordnance Office, 1.....	2			
" Commissariat Office, 1; Emigration Office, 1.....	2			
" Inspector of Licenses, 6; Inspector of Post Offices, 1.....	7			
" Quebec I. L. Office, 1; Lieut. Governors and Ministers, 7.....	8			
" Inspector of Ports, 1; Board of Agriculture, 1.....	2			
UPPER CANADA.				
Judges, 51; Sheriffs, 31; Clerks of Peace, 29.....	111			
County Registrar, 39; Registrars Surrogate Court, 28.....	62			
Chancery Clerks, 5; Wardens of Counties, 22.....	27			
Inspector of Licenses, 22; Deputy Clerk Crown, 28.....	45			
Roman Catholic Bishops—Timber Agents	20			
Clerk Crown and Pleas, 1; Collectors, 60.....	61			
Magistrates, 6; Ministers, 1.....	7			
Mayors, 2; Inspectors Post Offices, 7	9			
Education Office, 1; King's College, 1	2			
Recorder, Toronto, 1; Welland Canal, 1	2			
Clerks County Courts, 8; Clerk District Council, 24.....	30			
Treasurers, 26; Clerks District Courts, 21.....	47			
County Attorneys, 19; Inspector of Ports, 1	20			
Board of Agriculture, 1; Collectors of Canal Tolls, 13.....	14			
Consul, 1; Provincial Secretary, 2; Col'l Sec'y, 2; H. B. M. Consuls, 2	7			
	1841		At 6s. 3d.	
			575	6 1
		£	1638	4 0

October, 1858.

The Government Law,

DR. to DERBISHIRE & DESBARATS.

		£	s.	d.
1858.				
October 31...	To 13100 copies of the Statutes of Canada, 22 Vict., cap. 1 to 143, and of Imperial Act., 22 Vict., cap. 99, each copy containing 96½ Sheets, semi-Imperial Superfine Paper, Small Pica and Brevier types, including 1 sheet reprinted:			
	To 1599 M ems.....at 2s. 6d.	199	17	6
	To 12642 Cs P. W.....at 2s. 6d	1580	5	0
	To 53751 Quires Paper.....at 8d.	1791	14	0
	To Recomposition of 31 sheets for extra Edition of 1400 copies included in above. 514 M ems.....at 2s. 6d.	64	5	0
	To Cutting out 2 Sections and replacing do by sheet, (2 Sections) reprinted.	27	5	10
	To 273 Quires paper for guards.....at 8d.	9	2	0
	To Folding, gathering, sewing & gluing, & extra strong twining above...at 11d.	600	8	4
	To Binding do half bound, leather, strong binding, cotton sides and lettered, Royal 8vo.....at 1s. 3¼d.	846	0	10
	To 5400 copies of above, in French, each copy containing 98 sheets as above.			
	To 1624 M ems.....at 2s. 6d.	203	0	0
	To 5292 Cs P. W.....at 2s. 6d.	661	10	0
	To 22540 Quires Paper.....at 8d	761	6	8
	To 112½ Quires Paper for guards.....at 8d.	3	15	0
	To Folding, gathering, sewing & gluing, and extra strong twining same, at 11d.	247	10	0
	To Binding do, same as English.....at 1s 3¼d.	348	15	0
	To Preparation and translating of notes for French Version of Statutes.....	50	0	0
		£	7384	15 2

C.

Canada Gazette.

	1856.		1857.		1858.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount charged for subscriptions.....	1019	1 8	1053	2 6	1128	2 4
Do do advertisements.....	1119	8 6	1535	8 10	1634	18 4
	£	2138 9 9	2588	11 4	2813	0 8

Average number of columns, 1856.....	27	$\frac{1}{4}$
Do do 1857.....	33	$\frac{1}{4}$
Do do 1858.....	36	$\frac{1}{4}$

4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent one.

Printing and Binding the Statutes.

	1856.		1857.		1858.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount charged.....	5786	11 2	7938	18 8	7334	15 2
Rate per M for composition.....	0	2 6	0	2 6	0	2 6
Rate per C for Press Work.....	0	2 6	0	2 6	0	2 6
Rate per volume for binding.....	0	1 11	0	2 2	0	2 2
Number of copies printed, 1856.....						17100
Do do 1857.....						17100
Do do 1858.....						13500

C.—(Continued.)
 Statement of the Amounts paid on account of the various public Departments, for Printing and Binding, from 1856 to 1858,
 both years inclusive.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Rate of Printing.		1856.	1856.	1857.	1857.	1858.	1858.	Totals.	
		M's.	C's.							Printing.	Binding.	Printing.	Binding.
Derbshire & Desbarats	CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.										
Do	Printing Cards, Circulars, Addresses, Visitors Book..	Cts.	50	\$19 85		\$38 83	9 20			\$88 18	9 20
	Binding copy of Statutes, L.C., \$6.00, V. Book, \$3.20										
				19 85		38 83	9 20			38 18	9 20
Derbshire & Desbarats	PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.										
Do	Circulars, Patents, Commissions	Cts.	50	1171 15						1171 15	
James Beatty	Binding 2 copies since the Union				24 00						24 00
	Indexes to Judges' 1000 @ 20 cts., and postage				201 40						201 40
				1171 15	225 40					1171 15	225 40
Derbshire & Desbarats	PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR.										
Do	Printing Commissions, Pay Lists, Patents	Cts.	50	497 86		715 47				1546 63	
	Binding 6 Books of Registers, Land Sales, Can. Gaz.				187 65		200 50		57 00		895 15
				497 86	137 65	715 47	200 50	57 00		1546 63	895 15
Derbshire & Desbarats	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.										
Do	Printing Warrants, Pay Lists, Reports, &c.	Cts.	50	360 26		513 06				1088 45	
	Bind. Statutes, Acts in force in U.C., B. Bk., Ed. Rep.				79 75		120 05		145 35		265 40
				360 26	79 25	513 06	120 05	145 35		1088 45	265 40
Derbshire & Desbarats	PUBLIC WORKS.										
Do	Printing Rec'ts, Registers, Ret's, Eim's, Cir's, F's, &c.	Cts.	50	98 15		466 18				559 33	
James Beatty	Binding Certificates, Telegraphs				3 55		2 50				6 05
Thompson & Co.	Printing Progress, Estimates, Receipts, Circulars			37 00						87 00	
Do	Forms						492 00			492 00	
Do	Do						44 00			44 00	
Do	Do										
				130 15	3 55	466 18	2 50	476 00		072 33	6 05

	50	242 06	522 15	759 06	1523 27
CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.					
Derbshire & Desbarats	50				
Do					
Printing Letters Patent, Appointments		122 40		81 30	242 55
Binding Writs of representation, Register of Bills, N. S. Gazette, Law Forms, Draper's Rules, Statutes, Law Books, Census of the U. S., Manuscript Book		242 06	522 15	759 06	1523 27
Inspector General's Office.					
Thompson & Co.	50	22 50			22 50
Derbshire & Desbarats	50				
Statements of Prisoners, Fee account.					
Printing Licenses, Fees, Headings, Circulars, and Exports and Imports.	50	167 95	265 04	286 58	719 57
Do	50	248 70	46 60	16 80	28 60
C. Dunlevy	50				
Printing Circulars			84 20		332 90
Rollo Campbell					
Returns of Fees, Reports County Court			230 85		230 85
Thompson & Co.					
Printing Statement of Prisoners			1000 00		1000 00
Do					
Forms, &c.				28 35	28 35
Rollo Campbell		439 15	46 60	1580 09	2334 17
Do					
Printing Customs Forms		5419 05	6626 94	5980 06	17976 05
A. Coté		676 65			676 65
Do		46 12			46 12
C. Donlevy					
Do					
Derbshire & Desbarats		4835 58	4456 65		9292 23
Do					
Do			800 00	700 00	1500 00
Michael Hayes					
Do					
Do					
S. Thompson		10977 40	11833 59	9880 06	32741 05
Do					
Derbshire & Desbarats		81 78	49 20	12 60	143 58
Printing Public Institutions, Minutes of Board of Audit.					
AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.					
John Lovell					
Rev. H. Hope		361 75	252 00		618 75
Flemish Husbandry, Dupond's Essay					
Handbills, Circulars, Pamphlets, Mrs. Trail's Work, Translating German		520 00	1100 00	90 00	1710 00
Circulars, Hind's Essay, Blue Book		54 00	2699 90	600 00	3353 90
A. C. Buchanan					
Pamphlet in Norwegian			240 00		240 00
M. Hayes					
Agricul. Circulars—Queries in French and English.			150 00	336 00	486 00
Do					
Do		985 75	4441 90	1026 00	6403 65
CROWN LANDS.					
Sundry persons		5926 85	6476 80	3110 58	15513 73
Derbshire & Desbarats					
Printing and Advertising, O. E. & W.					
Printing, including Stationery					
Michael Hayes					
Printing Circulars					
Do					
Do					
Thompson & Co.		5926 35	6476 80	4805 69	17208 84

C.—(Continued.)
 Statement of the Amounts paid on account of the various Public Departments, for Printing and Binding, from 1856 to 1858,
 both years inclusive—(Continued).

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Rate of Printing.		1856.	1857.	1858.	Totals.	
		M's.	C's.				Printing.	Bind'g.
Derbshire & Desbarats	LEGISLATION. Revised Statutes and Statutes			\$ 23716 00	\$ 39355 00	\$ 38337 65	\$ 101408 65	
Lelièvre and Anger	SEIGNIORIAL TENURE. Printing Reports				4400 72	2937 60	7338 32	
Derbshire & Desbarats	MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING. General Printing, Subscription and Advertising in Canada Gazette			8085 23	10292 12	2306 90	20684 25	
C. Dunlevy	do			248 70			248 70	
Rollo Campbell	do				230 83		230 83	
A. Côté	Relation of the Jesuits					5600 00	5600 00	
E. R. Frechette	Edits and Ordinances					6854 29	6854 29	
				8333 93	10522 95	14761 19	33618 07	

Recapitulation.

	Printing.	Binding.	Total.
Civil Secretary's Office	\$38 18	\$9 20	\$47 38
Provincial Secretary	1171 15	225 40	1396 55
Provincial Registrar	1546 63	395 15	1941 78
Executive Council	1038 45	265 40	1303 85
Public Works	1072 33	6 05	1078 38
Crown Law Department	1523 27	242 55	1765 82
Inspector General's Department	2334 17	89 50	2423 67
Customs Branch	32741 05		32741 05
Auditor General			
Bureau of Agriculture			
Crown Lands			
Legislation			
Seigniorial Tenure			
Miscellaneous			
Total.	\$207536 34	\$143 58	\$1233 02

D.

To MR. LOVELL.

Ques. 1. Are you aware of the rates allowed to the Queen's Printer for the composition, press-work, paper, and binding of the Statutes?—*Ans.* 2s. 6d. per 1000 ems, in English, 2s. 9d. per 1000 ems, French, 2s. 6d. per token press-work, 25s. per ream for royal paper, and 1s. 6d. per vol. for binding.

Ques. 2. At the rates you have just stated, what would be the cost of 13,100 copies in English, and of 5,400 copies in French, of the Statutes for 1858?—£5,169 18s. 6d. (Detailed statement as below.)

Ques. 3. If the work now done by the Queen's Printer was put up for competition, what, in your opinion, would be the probable saving to the Province?—*Ans.* From 20 to 25 per cent. on the rates allowed; and from 30 to 40 per cent. on the charges made by the Queen's Printer.

Ques. 4. What would you charge for printing and binding 13,100 copies in English, and 5,400 copies in French, of the Statutes for 1858; 772 pages, in half sheep, cloth sides, lettered.

Answer. \$17,054 60c., as follows:—

Small Pica.	Brev. Notes.	
57	74	8) 772
28	7	96½
<hr/>	<hr/>	
456	518	
114		
<hr/>		
1596		
518		
<hr/>		
2114		
8 pp.		

16912 mille ems, at.....	40 cts.	\$ 6 80
Press 13,100 = 53 Tokens, at	40 cts.	21 20
Paper, 14 Reams, at	\$4 20 cts.	58 80
		<hr/>
		\$86 80
		96 sheets.
		<hr/>
		\$8332 80

½ Sheet :

Composition.....	\$ 3 40	
Press work.....	21 20	
Paper.....	29 40	
		<hr/>
		\$54 00
Paper for waste leaves, 14 Reams,	\$4 20 cts.	58 80
Binding each vol., 13,100,	25 cts.	3275 00
		<hr/>
		\$11720 60

5400 French, Composition.....	\$6 80	
Press, 22 Tokens at 40 cts	8 80	
Paper, 6 Reams, at \$4 20 cts..	25 20	
	<hr/>	
	40 80	
		97 sheets.
	<hr/>	
	3957 60	
Papers for waste leaves, 4 Reams	\$4 10, 26 40	
Binding each volume, 25 cts.	1350 00	
	<hr/>	
		5334 00
		<hr/>
		\$17054 60

E.

[Seal.]

(Signed,) R. D. JACKSON.

PROVINCE OF } VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of
 CANADA : } Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To *Stewart Derbyshire* and *George Desbarats*, Esquires, Greeting:—

Know ye, That having full confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, we have constituted and appointed, and by these our Royal Letters Patent do constitute and appoint you, the said *Stewart Derbyshire*, and you the said *George Desbarats*, to be jointly our Printer and Law Printer in and for our Province of Canada, and to print for us all Acts of the Provincial Parliament, and other Public Documents and Acts which are to have force and effect throughout the whole of our said Province, or which may regard the same, and which of right ought to be printed by our Law Printer in and for the same; To have and to hold unto you, the said *Stewart Derbyshire*, and you the said *George Desbarats*, jointly, the said office of our Printer and Law Printer, with all and singular the rights, privileges, profits, and emoluments to the said office appertaining, or which of right ought to appertain for and during our Royal pleasure.

Commisson appointing *Stewart Derbyshire* and *George Desbarats*, Esquires, jointly, Law Printer to Her Majesty.

FIAT.

Recorded in the Registrar's Office of the Records at Kingston, the 30th day of September, 1841, in the seventeenth Register of Commissions and Letters Patent, Folio 14.

(Signed.)

R. A. TUCKER,
 Registrar.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Trusty and well Beloved Sir *Richard Downes Jackson*, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Our Province of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces in British North America.

At our Government House, in our Town of Kingston, in our said Province of Canada, the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Signed,)

D. DALY,
 Secretary.

A True copy.

WILLIAM ELSON.

F.

<i>Official Gazette.</i>	Present distribution.	Proposed distribution.
Governor General and Public Departments.....	75	50
Curés and Ministers of Religion	505	505
Colleges.....	14	14
Clerks of Courts	73	73
Prothonotaries	8	8
Coroners.....	11	....
Mayors and Municipalities	73	....
Judges	27	27
Sheriffs	7	7
Registrars	58	....
High Constables.....	6	....
Collectors of Customs	54	....
Justices of the Peace.....	398	....
Libraries	4	4
Secretaries and Commissioners.....	4	....
Superintendents of Police	2	2
Trinity House	2	2
Cullers.....	1	1
Education Office .. -	1	1
Collector of Customs.....	2	2
Benevolent Societies	1	....
Commander of Forces.....	1	1
Ordnance Office.....	1	1
Commissariat Office.....	1	1
Emigration Office.....	1	1
Inspector of Licences	6	6
Inspector of Post Offices.....	1	1
Judges	51	51
Clerk of the Peace	29	31
County Registrars	39	39
Registrars Surrogate Courts.....	23	....
Chancery Clerks.....	5	5
Clerk of the County Council	22	31
Inspector of Licences	22	31
Deputy Clerks of the Crown	23	31
Roman Catholic Bishops	3	....
Crown Timber Agents.....	17	....
Clerk Common Pleas.....	1	1
Collectors	60	....
Magistrates	6	....
Ministers.....	1	....
Mayors	2	....
Inspector of Post Offices.....	7	7
Educational Office	1	1
King's College	1	1
Recorder, Toronto.....	1	1
Welland Canal.....	1	....
Penitentiary	2	2
Colonial Secretary, London.....	2	2
British Consuls.....	2	2

Clerk County Courts	6	6
Clerks Division Courts.....	24	....
Treasurers.....	26	31
Clerk District Courts.....	21	31
	408	304
Total.....	1730	1011

G.

Distribution of Statutes.

	NOW DISTRIBUTED.		PROPOSED FOR FUTURE	
	Eng.	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.
Government Departments	249	180	49	49
Judges in Lower Canada	48	48	12	12
Judges in Upper Canada.....	19	...	9	9
County Judges in Upper Canada	19	...	31	...
County Attorneys in Upper Canada.....	19	...	31	...
County Registrars in Upper Canada	55	...	37	...
Clerks of the Peace in Upper Canada.....	30	...	31	...
Clerks of County Court.....	...	...	31	...
Circuit Courts, Lower Canada.....	46	46	...	...
Sheriffs, Upper Canada	47	...	31	...
Sheriffs, Lower Canada.....	...	47	10	10
High Constables, Lower Canada.....	7	7	...	...
Clerks of Appeal.....	42	42	...	...
Small Cause Courts, Lower Canada.....	260	260	260	260
Registrars, Lower Canada.....	22	22	...	...
District Judges, Lower Canada.....	...	...	20	20
Clerks of the Peace, Lower Canada.....	30	30	15	15
Collectors of Ports.....	34	26	...	...
Revenue Inspectors.....	20	20	...	...
Police and Magistrates, Lower Canada.....	755	806	755	806
Libraries in Lower Canada.....	34	34	34	34
Libraries and Institutes in Upper Canada.....	...	...	38	...
Municipalities, Lower Canada.....	280	486	280	380
Roman Catholic Clergy, Lower Canada.....	40	372	40	372
Church of England.....	165	...	165	...
Members Legislative Council.....	460	260	140	90
Members Legislative Assembly.....	1240	590	500	250
Press	190	38	190	38
Militia Officers.....	243	367	...	...
Supplementary Distribution	309	132	...	...
County of Essex.....	...	40	...	...
County Clerks, Upper Canada.....	1920	...	1920	...
Clerks of the Peace.....	5650	...	5650	...
Distributed in 1859.....	155	133	...	...
Executive Council.....	...	...	12	12
Parliamentary Library .....	...	..	50	50
Stock to be kept on hand .....	...	...	150	75
			10491	2482

Printed in 1858:—		
French	5400	
English.....	13100	
	————	18500
Proposed to be printed in 1859:—		
French	2482	
English.....	10491	
	————	12973
Reduction proposed.....		5527

H.

TARIFF established for the Queen's Printer.

Printing.	Composition per 1000 ems.	Press Work per 100 sheets.	Paper per quire.
	s. d. reduced now to	s. d.	s. d.
Laws, English and French	3 3 2 6	5 0	1 3
Fine Jobs on Folio Post	2 9	4 3	2 @ 3 0 according to quality.
Foolscap	2 9	2 6	9d. @ 2 0 do

CANADA GAZETTE.

Advertisements, first insertion, per line.....	s. d. 0 4
Do subsequent weekly, per line	0 1
For every copy delivered by order of Government, including addressing and postage, per annum.....	12 6

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 21st March, 1843, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd March, 1843.

On a letter from Messrs. Desbarats & Derbishire, Queen's Printer, dated 18th March, 1843, submitting a tariff for Government Printing.

The Committee of the Executive Council have examined and considered a scale of prices proposed for Government Printing by Her Majesty's Printers; they are of opinion that the proposed prices are reasonable, and they recommend that the scale be adopted until further orders.

Certified,

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

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 15th August, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

On the letter of the Inspector General, dated 15th August, instant, with reference to the printing of the laws and the official advertising.

The Committee recommend that the Queen's Printer be informed that his charges for advertising and for circulating the Canada Gazette, must in future be regulated by the terms of his letter to the Committee appointed during last Session for inquiring into the state of the revenue and expenditure of the Province.

And the Committee further recommend that Mr. Wicksteed, Law Clerk to the House of Assembly, be entrusted with the supervision of the printing of the Laws, and that he be authorized to take steps to ensure the greatest possible economy consistent with maintaining the present scale of charges for printing the Laws.

Certified,

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

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

CONFERENCE CHAMBER,
2nd May, 1859.

The Joint Committee of both Houses, on the subject of Printing, to whom were referred back their Third and Fourth Reports, with instructions to state the calculations upon which their recommendations with regard to Tenders were based, and with an additional instruction from the House of Assembly not to accept any Tender for a period exceeding five years, beg leave to submit this as their SEVENTH REPORT:

The Committee, in advertising for tenders, required competitors to state the rates at which they would perform the work for the several periods of four, eight and ten years, and in naming the longest period specified, they were influenced by this consideration:—That for a long period parties would in all probability offer terms more advantageous to the Province, because of the probability of two removals of the Seat of Government within the next four years, and because of the necessity which, in the event of acceptance, many of them might be under the necessity of increasing very extensively their stock of materials.

This anticipation was fully borne out by the result, the four lowest tenders for printing being considerably lower for ten than they were for four years.

The additional instruction from the House of Assembly above adverted to embarrassed the Committee somewhat, because, while with one breath they were directed to state the calculations upon which their recommendations were based for the ten years, with another they were instructed not to accept any tender for a period exceeding five years, and the offers of some of the parties tendering were confined to ten years.

Under these anomalous and contradictory directions, your Committee have concluded to report what, in their judgment, would be the respective amounts of the offers for Printing for the several periods of four and ten years, of the four lowest Tenders, assuming, as the basis of their calculations, that the work for the next ten years will average two-thirds of the quantity performed in 1858, the different descriptions of work, however, bearing the same proportion to each other.

Upon this basis, in the Sessional Printing, there would be annually of composition for the two Houses 40,918 thousand ems of composition, 18,698 tokens of press-work, and 4,967,472 sheets folded, or folded and stitched; in the journals

and appendixes there would be 21,778 thousand ems composition, and 7,592 tokens of press-work.

This work, by the four lowest tenders for the ten years, would cost per annum, as follows :

Mr. S. Thompson's	\$28,252
Messrs. Owler & Stephenson.....	29,819
Mr. John Lovell's	31,122
Mr. Rollo Campbell's.....	33,878

The same work by the same tenders, for the four years, would cost annually, as follows, leaving out Owler & Stevenson, who tendered for ten years only :

Mr. S. Thompson's.....	\$30,232
Mr. Rollo Campbell's	35,885
Mr. John Lovell's	37,737

Upon this head it only remains to be added, that all the parties above named have intimated to the Committee their willingness to accept the contract for five years at the rates named in their tenders for ten years.

Your Committee consider that the tender of Messrs. Buntin & Co., for the Paper be accepted, it being considered the most satisfactory both as to price and quality.

With reference to the Binding, your Committee can see no reason to change their opinion as recommended in their fourth Report.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

CONFERENCE CHAMBER,
Monday, 2nd May, 1859.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, beg leave to make the following as their Eighth Report :

The Committee have gone thoroughly through some of the accounts of the year 1858, but in consequence of so much of the time of the members thereof having been occupied with other matters of importance, they have been unable to examine all the accounts even for the single year mentioned.

The Committee are convinced, and they think the Reports of the present session will satisfy the Legislature, that it is absolutely necessary that all the accounts for printing, advertising and binding, from the time when the contracts now in force were entered into up to the close of the present session, should be rigidly investigated and reported upon.

For this purpose, and in order to carry out properly the new system recommended by the Committee, if it pleases the Government and Legislature to adopt the same, the Committee are of opinion that some gentleman, fully competent by experience and ability, and thoroughly acquainted with the views and intentions of the Committee, and their opinions as to the details of economical management, should be employed during the recess of Parliament. And they press this point with the greater earnestness because they feel sanguine that by the plans they propose, if worked out with the sanction and co-operation of the Executive and of the Legislature, the expenditures under the several heads of printing, advertising and binding will be reduced from \$350,000 to less than \$200,000 annually.

The Committee ask the sanction of the Legislature to the selection of their Chairman, George Benjamin, Esquire, for the performance of the duty above indicated, to be assisted in his labors by Mr. Hartney, the present clerk of your Committee.

The whole, nevertheless humbly submitted.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Chairman pro tem.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

The Standing Committee on Printing beg leave to make the following as their FOURTEENTH REPORT :

The attention of the Committee having been called to last year's accounts for printing, they have had the same under consideration, and have now to report for the information of the House :

1. The accounts of Mr. John Lovell have been rendered in strict accordance with the terms of his contract.

2. Your Committee regret that the same cannot be said of the account of Mr. Rollo Campbell. A charge is made for extra hours and delay, which in the opinion of your Committee is not warranted. True, indeed, your Committee cannot in this instance speak of a contract, for it does not appear that a contract was ever entered into with Mr. Campbell, nor can your Committee even find the tender which was accepted. In making their calculations they had to be guided by the reputed prices, and upon these prices they base their report. Reverting to the charge of extra hours and delay, your Committee desire to say, that even if this item were admitted, the number of hours charged is so greatly in excess of the actual number, that it forms a very important item in the amounts overcharged: the number of hours charged being 5,446, while the record kept by the foreman shews the number to have been only 1,341. The amount of this item is £514 6s. 2d.

3. An item for press-work in the publication of the Public Accounts is also a serious error, even after allowing the press-work on 2,125, (the number of the Journals printed) when in fact the Edition consists of but 1,600, (being the number of the Appendices in which it appears) there is an overcharge of 1,338 tokens, equal to £129 18s. 3d. It must be remarked, that Mr. Campbell has made his calculations upon a form of *four* instead of *eight* pages, for which your Committee can find no excuse, because it is well known that the *quarto* token is a *four* page form, while the *octavo* is a form of eight pages. The Journal and Appendices are *octavo* and not *quarto*. But even were this allowed, the quantity charged is nearly double the actual amount.

4. There is an error in the composition of the Journals, amounting to 242 m-ems, equal to £18 14s. 3d.; and for press-work there is an over-charge of 879 tokens, equal to £48 8s. 6d. In the course of the discharge of their duties, the Standing Committee on Printing recommend that certain Returns made to the House should not be printed in the Appendix, consequently nothing but the titles

appeared, each title occupying a page. According to the regular prices these would have cost 15s. 9d. each. In seventeen cases they are charged £2 12s. 6d., and in one case £9 12s. 6d. Your Committee cannot understand why these items were not corrected.

5. The Index to the Journal is charged for as a separate item, amounting to £186 9s. 10d., the whole of this work being included in the charge for the Journal; but even calculated separately it would only come to the sum of £63 3s. 6d.

In the item of the Provincial Penitentiary a charge is made for £144, this should have been £78 5s. 9d. A charge is also made for reprinting 13 signatures, amounting to £46 8s. 3d. There were only 3 reprinted—consequently there is an overcharge of £35 18s. There are several other inaccuracies in the account, in fact the whole account is wrong, and never should have been passed in its present shape. Even the additions are wrong, shewing an overcharge of £21 17s.

With reference to the charge for over hours—it appears that in 1855 Mr. Alfred Patrick objected to the charge, but according to his statement he was over-ruled in the matter, by the Chairman, and having on subsequent occasions, objected to similar charges, he states he was directed by the Chairman, the late Mr. Stevenson, to admit Mr. Campbell's own account for the extra hours and delay, and to pay the demand. After this he made no further objections. It is much to be regretted that this fact was not brought under the notice of Your Committee during the last Session of Parliament, as steps would then have been taken to disallow the matter, which it is now the duty of Your Committee to declare entirely subversive of all systems of contracts.

Your Committee annex to this report a statement of the overcharges—a letter from Mr. Alfred Patrick, a letter from Mr. Campbell, and sundry other papers forwarded by him to the Committee. By the statement it will be seen that the amount overcharged is £2196 13s. 10d. Your Committee also append a “memo-randum in explanation” by Mr. Campbell.

Your Committee also beg to draw attention to two items in Mr. Campbell's account, which are undercharged, viz: Appendix Nos. 26 and 52—No. 26 is charged at £4 18s., and should be £5 17s. 3d.—Appendix No. 52 is charged at £14 2s. 6d., and reduced by the examining officer, Mr. Alfred Patrick, to £12 15s., whereas the correct charge should have been £23 14s. 3d. These inaccuracies are even more astonishing than the overcharges, and do not, in the opinion of Your Committee, admit of any explanation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. BENJAMIN,
Chairman.

General Committee Room,
2nd May, 1859.

TORONTO, 23rd April, 1859.

MR. ALFRED PATRICK,

SIR,—In the account of Rollo Campbell for 1858, the following charges are found :

3041 extra hours and delays, at 1s. 10½d.....	£285 14 4½
2405 “ “ “ 1s. 10½d.....	228 11 10

Will you be pleased to state upon what authority these were passed by you as being correct.

G. BENJAMIN, Chairman.

SIR,—With reference to the above charges being passed by me, I beg to submit to you the following statement :

About the time of commencing the present contracts, I think 1855, there was a charge in Mr. Campbell's account of, I think, over one thousand hours extra in the printing of the Journals. I refused to allow that item. Mr. Campbell appealed from me, and brought the subject under the notice of the Chairman of the Printing Committee ; and, after various explanations, I was directed to allow all Mr. Campbell's extra charges, which, of course, was done accordingly.

I then thought I should be right in insisting on the proofs being fyled, whereon extra hours were charged. This was partly done during the next account ; but, as stated by Mr. Campbell, the first proofs were always returned, and could not be produced. Then Mr. Stevenson, the Chairman, was appealed to during the recess, and Mr. Campbell produced the Chairman's directions to me, that from his own memorandums the charges should be allowed. I then considered it to be my duty never again to question Mr. Campbell's accounts for extras, and never did ; but, owing to new contracts being required to be given, I did request that last year the extra hours might be inserted, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Printing Committee and Chairman to the charges, and that a different arrangement might be made with new contractors. I should remark that the extra hours are spread over every item in the account, as in each month the time lost by men, while engaged, is charged in the items of that time, so I understood. For example, the Journal is commenced, and for some cause it is suspended. I saw that the time of the men was charged when not engaged, as well as alterations from copy.

I do indeed regret I cannot now refer to Mr. Stevenson himself for his explanations.

Your obedient humble servant,

A. PATRICK.

25th April, 1859.

TORONTO, April 25, 1859.

SIR,—In answer to a letter addressed “ Mr. Sloane, in charge,” and signed “ G. Benjamin, Chair. Com.,” wherein I am requested to refer to the Accounts of Rollo Campbell, Esquire, against the Legislative Assembly for the year 1858, and to state, in writing, addressed to you, for the information of the Committee, the basis of the Extra Charges in the said Account, including the items “ Extra Hours and Delays,” I have simply to say :

1st. I have no copy of Mr. Campbell's Accounts against the Legislative Assembly. •I have never made them out for him, and I know not how he makes them out. I believe the accounts are kept and made out in Montreal by Mr. Campbell himself, and I have no doubt he will be able to explain them, if called upon.

2nd. Extra Hours.—I apprehend this is a charge for so many hours extra labour in making alterations after the type is set up, and the first proof read and verified with copy by the office reader ; a charge which arises from incorrectness or incompleteness of the copy, and for which, to my knowledge, payment has never been refused.

3rd. Delays.—I am under the impression that this charge is made on account of the want of copy and of proofs. As far as I am concerned, I have taken but little notice of delays since the close of the Session of 1854-5, on which occasion Mr. A. Patrick rejected the charge for a delay of twenty-six days.

For further particulars, Mr. Campbell must be called upon, when he will, I have no doubt, give all the necessary information required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. SLOANE.

H. HARTNEY, ESQ.

MONTREAL, 26th April, 1859.

SIR,—Mr. Benjamin's letter to Mr. Sloane, and a copy of Mr. Sloane's answer, came to hand to-day ; and I lose no time in forwarding the following statement of facts.

In the progress of printing the Journals and Appendix of the Legislative Assembly, there has been, generally, a great amount of detention, caused by alterations from the original copy, waiting on copy,—and on some occasions re-composing some forms. Instead of adding the "extra hours" and "delays" to each account, I have included them in the general charge. I have not now all the sheets to verify this statement, but respectfully submit the memorandum of Mr. Sloane on the Public Accounts printed last year, as tending in a measure to confirm what I have said. That memorandum, in a yellow cover, I enclose. You will please observe, that until the present session, I printed all the sheets composing the public Accounts. This session, Desbarats and Derbishire printed nearly two-thirds of that document, yet on the one-third printed at my office, my manager, Mr. Sloane, has two thousand and forty-seven extra hours charged. I enclose also, this memorandum in a blue cover, with the sheets printed by me, that the Committee may judge for themselves.

There may be, however, some error in my account, of which I am at present unaware.

I had intended leaving for Toronto on Saturday, important business detaining me here ; but if, after reading and examining what I send, I am wanted sooner, a telegraph will be all that is necessary.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

ROLLO CAMPBELL.

H. HARTNEY, ESQ.

Public Accounts for 1857.

Number of copies, Legislative Council	250
Do do Legislative Assembly	1225
Do do Inspector General's Department	300
Total.....	1775 copies.

Note.—Commenced, March 1, at 3, P. M. Received the last of the copy, April 8, at 5, P. M. Last Revise signed, April 13, at 2, P. M. Printed and delivered to the Binder, April 14, at 9, A. M. Delivered 500 copies to the House at 6 o'clock that evening, and the remainder on the morning of the 15th. There were 305 hours extra labor, over-running, altering, &c., &c..... 305 hours

Delayed for copy, 6 men for 116 hours	696	“
Press Delays, 4 “ 85 “	340	“
Total	1341	“

Delayed for copy—6 men—March 3–5, 21 hours. March 13–18, 50 hours. March 26–27, 15 hours. March 31, 10 hours. April 6–7, 20 hours=116 hours × 6 =696 hours.

Press Delays—4 men—March 10, for sig. 10, 10 hours. March 13, for sig. 14, 5 hours. March 20, for sig. 23, 5 hours. March 25, for sig. 30, 5 hours. March 26, for sig. 31, 10 hours. March 29, for sig. 34, 5 hours. March 30, for sig. 35, 10 hours. April 5, for sig. 2, 5 hours. April 6, for sig. 38, 10 hours. April 8, for sig. 1, 39, 40, 10 hours. April 10, for sig. B and C, 10 hours=85 hours × 4=340 hours.

JAS. S. SLOANE.

Public Accounts for 1858.

Number of copies—Legislative Council.....	250
“ Legislative Assembly.....	2094
“ Inspector General's Department.....	308
Total.....	2047 copies.

Note.—Commenced January 29 (noon). Received the last of the copy, March 7, at 8½ p. m. Last Revise signed, March 8, at 5 a. m., and 200 copies delivered the same day at 3 p. m. (Could have delivered at 10 a. m., if the Queen's Printer had sent me the sheets.) Delivered the remainder on the 9th at 6 p. m.

There were 213 hours extra labor, over-running, altering, &c., &c..	213	hours
Delayed for copy—6 men for 215 hours.....	1290	“
Press delays—4 men for 132 hours	528	“
Fair sheets furnished—8 sets, equal to 16 hours.....	16	“
Total.....	2057	“

Reprints—Sig. 1 and Sig. 5*. Cancelled—2 pages Sig. 4*.

Delayed for Copy, Proofs and Revises :—January 31st, 8 hours. February 1st to 5th, 33 hours. 7th and 8th, 10 hours. 9th and 10th, 10 hours. 11th and 12th, 18 hours. 14th to 16th, 17 hours. 17th, 5 hours. 18th and 19th, 12 hours. 22nd, 6 hours. 23rd to 26th, 40 hours. 28th, 10 hours. March 1st to 3rd, 30 hours. 4th, 10 hours. 7th, 6 hours. = 215 + 6 = 1290 hours.

Press delays :—February 7th, Sig. 2*, 3 hours. 8th and 9th, Sig. 3*, 4 hours. 10th, Sig. 4*, 3 hours. 16th, Sig. 10*, 2 hours. 17th, Sig. 1, 3 hours. 19th to 22nd, Sig. E, 25 hours. 24th and 25th, Sig. 12*, 17 hours. 26th to March 5th, Sig. 13*, 70 hours. = 132 + 4 = 528 hours.

JAMES S. SLOANE.

Memoranda, in explanation, by Mr. Campbell :

Item 1, in the Accounts—

Public Accounts, 2125 copies, bourgeoisie type, rule and figure work. Composition, 2s. 9d. 2128 m. ems...	£266	0	0
2. Two signatures re-printed, 104,000, at 2s. 6d.....	13	0	0
3. Press-work, 1368 tokens, at 2s. 6d	171	0	0
4. 1341 extra hours in alterations from copy, as per previous memorandum ; 1700 additional, for time of office for two weeks and three days, from the day orders were received to be prepared for Public Accounts, to day copy was received. The price charged per hour does not cover the actual payment under this head.			
5. In this item the word " Paper " should be " Press-work "— a clerical error. The press-work is 1216 tokens, at 2s. 6d. Binding, 7½d. each.....	252	0	0
	55	9	4
6. Sig. 1 to 31 inclusive, per 8 pages 1048			
Sig. A, B, and C..... 24			
Total pages plain.....	1472,	or 134	
Sig. at 18 m. ems each, at 1s. 6d.....	180	18	0
Table matter, long primer, Yeas and Nays, throughout the Journal, over the plain matter, equals the charge.			
7. Press-work, 2225 copies—1072 pages—2412 tokens, at 2s. 6d.....	180	1	8
8. This is discovered to be included in the extra hours charged.			

9. This charge is made for time of whole office, when prepared by order of House to commence work of Journals, namely, immediately after Session commences. I am obliged to be prepared, but cannot be supplied with copy, owing to various causes, but invariably made the application. The necessary expenses are not covered in reality by the charge.

Index to Journal—Evident error of £100—Calculated at two prices, instead of a price and a half.

Appendix 52 undercharged—should be over	£38	0	0
“ 26 also undercharged—should be	11	0	0

ROLLO CAMPBELL.

Toronto, 2nd May, 1859.

	QUANTITY CHARGED.	SHOULD BE.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	SHOULD BE.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—2125 Copies.				
Presswork	1745 Tokens	387 Tokens	183 2 6	53 4 3
3041 extra hours and delays			285 14 4	
JOURNALS—2225 Copies.				
Composition	3123 Mille ems.	2881 Mille ems.	270 16 0	252 1 9
Presswork	2247 Tokens	1368 Tokens	168 2 6	119 14 0
2406 extra hours and delays			228 11 10	
17 Returns not printed	£2 12 6	£0 15 9	44 12 6	13 7 9
1 Return not printed	£9 12 6	£0 15 9	9 12 6	0 15 9
Index to Journals (included in Journals; if measured, it only comes to £63 3s. 6d.)			186 9 10	
Reprinting 13 Signatures	£13 0 0	£3 0 0	46 8 3	10 10 0
Northern Road			61 2 0	25 16 3
Provincial Penitentiary			144 0 0	78 5 9
General Statement of Baptisms, &c., &c.			39 6 0	23 10 9
Appointments in Public Departments			21 8 5	13 13 0
			£ 1689 6 8	590 19 3
			590 19 3	
			£ 1098 7 5	
			1098 7 5	
Being an overcharge in the English of				
To which must be added a similar overcharge for the French				
			£ 2196 14 10	
Making a total overcharge of				

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools, in Upper Canada, for the year 1858; with Appendices: by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

[No. 1643, A².]

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 20th April, 1859.

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 1858, including a Statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix which contains copious extracts from Local Reports, and various Documents and Papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

The Honorable

CHARLES ALLEYN, M. P. P.

Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

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Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Grenville, Leeds, Lanark, Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Ontario, York, Peel, Simcoe, Halton, Wentworth, Brant, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Grey, Perth, Huron, Bruce, Middlesex, Elgin, Kent, Lambton, Essex.

Cities.

Hamilton, Ottawa.

Towns.

Brantford, Cornwall, Collingwood, Paris, Goderich, Picton, Port Hope, Whitby, Woodstock.

Incorporated Villages.

Bradford, Fergus, Iroquois, Mitchell, Napanee, Newcastle, St. Thomas, Thorold.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR
AND
COMMON SCHOOLS
IN
UPPER CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

=====
PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.
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TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR EDMUND
WALKER HEAD, BARONET,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to present herewith my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada for the year 1858,—a year of still greater financial depression and commercial disasters, in both Europe and America, than 1857. Two successive years of failures in the productions of husbandry, attended by a large decrease in the public revenue, and an unprecedented stagnation in every branch of business, could not fail to be seriously felt in the operations of our school system.

Under these extremely adverse circumstances I expected a decline in the works of the school system in proportion at least to that which has been experienced in every other branch of our social economy. In this painful apprehension I have been pleasingly disappointed. There has been an increase of *six days* in the average period of keeping open the schools throughout Upper Canada. There has, however, been a decrease of \$49,927 in the aggregate sum raised for the support of Common Schools; but this decrease falls entirely under the head of *Trustee School Rates*, and chiefly in relation to moneys raised and expended for the *purchase of school sites and the erection and rent of schoolhouses*—there being a decrease under these heads of \$34,620,—the very large sum of \$245,495 having been raised and expended for those purposes in 1857, and in 1858 the still large, but less sum, of \$210,875.

On the other hand, there has been no decrease in the number of schools kept open, but an increase of 135. Nor has there been any decrease in the attendance of pupils at school, but an increase of 21,046. The aggregate number of children attending the Common Schools in Upper Canada in 1858 was 293,683, and the number of schools open was 3,866. There has also been an increase of \$22,687 in the Municipal assessments for school purposes, and an increase of \$60,402 in the aggregate amount paid to teachers.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the financial depression of the country and the check to the multiplication of new schoolhouses, the opening of 135 new schools, and the increased attendance of 21,046 pupils, together with an increase of \$22,687 in the school Municipal assessments, and of \$60,402 in the amount paid to teachers, show an unexpectedly large and gratifying success under the circumstances, and evince the varied adaptation and resources of our Local Municipal and elective Trustee school system, in contradistinction to a central Legislative or European despotic system.

I. EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The extracts from the reports of Local Superintendents, given in Appendix A. pp. 1-84, present the best view possible of the nature and working of the school system in the Townships, Cities, Towns and Villages of Upper Canada. The Local Superintendents (of whom there are 303) are not appointed or paid by the Government; they are appointed and paid by the County, City Town, and Village Municipalities, and are paid out of Municipal funds independent of the school fund; they, therefore, reflect the feelings as well as watch over the interests of those by whose local representatives they are appointed and paid. This fact presents another feature of the local Municipal character of our school system—that it is not only supported and extended by means of voluntary local assessments, supplemented by Legislative grants, but administered by officers of local appointment in co-operation with one of responsible executive appointment.

The extracts from the Local School Reports are brief, impartial, and practi-

cal, and present a life picture of the labors and deficiencies, the struggles and neglects, the enterprises and sacrifices, the difficulties and disadvantages, the successes and failures of the people in the cities, towns and villages in the old and new settlements, in promoting the school education of their children, and the nature and facilities of the school law and regulations in aiding them to accomplish that great object.

As a copy of each of my Reports is sent to the Trustees of each school section, and to other local school authorities, these extracts of reports of Local Superintendents are read with a great deal of interest; as also the statistical tables, and the doings of one township or town compared with those of another; and often furnish topics and materials of earnest and useful discussions at school meetings.

I will now proceed to give a *resumé* of the statistical tables.

II. TABLE A.—MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED FOR THE SUPPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. (Page xxxiv.)

1. The amount of Legislative School Grant apportioned to the Municipalities in aid of Common and Separate Schools in 1858, was \$133,000—increase on that of the preceding year \$3,000. The law required an equal sum to be raised by Municipal assessment in order to entitle Municipalities to this aid. The amount raised by Municipalities was \$270,503—being \$137,503 *more* than the sum the law required in order to entitle them to the whole of the Legislative Grant, and \$22,687 *more* than the amount raised by them in 1857.
2. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant for Common School apparatus, prizes and libraries, was \$6,517—decrease on the preceding year \$1,649. The same sum was received from the local sources; the amount of the apportionment in each case depending upon the amount advanced from local sources, in connexion with the application for the articles or books desired. The total value of articles sent out to, or elsewhere purchased by Common School Trustees under this head was \$14,142—being a decrease of \$3,254.
3. The amount of Trustee School Assessments was \$486,572—being a decrease to the large amount of \$98,569, chiefly under the head of moneys raised and expended for the purchase of school sites, and the erection and furnishing of school houses. Still the amount of \$486,572 of Trustees' Assessments, in addition to *Municipal* Assessments of \$270,503, is very large, and indicates the educational spirit, as well as resources of the country, considering the unprecedented pressure of the times.
4. The amount of Trustee School Rate Bills on parents sending children to school was \$195,879—increase, \$45,380.
5. The total receipts for Common School purposes for the year 1858 was \$1,244,488—being a decrease on the total receipts of the preceding year of \$49,927

6. The total amount paid Teachers was \$920,633—an increase of \$60,402 on the amount paid in 1857.

7. The total amount raised and expended for the purchase of school sites and the erection of schoolhouses was \$173,625—a large sum, but \$34,263 less than the amount raised and expended the preceding year for the same purposes. The amount raised and expended for the *rents* and *repairs* of schoolhouses was \$37,250—a decrease of \$356.

8. The amount raised and expended for school-books, stationery, and to defray incidental expenses, was \$102,838—an increase of \$13,804.

III. TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION, PUPILS ATTENDING THE SCHOOLS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION. (Page xxxviii.)

1. Formerly the legal school ages of children having a right to attend the schools, were from 5 to 16 years; since 1850, the right to attend the schools has been extended to all persons from 5 to 21 years of age; but the provisions of the law in regard to school population returns remain unchanged, and include only children from the ages of 5 to 16 years. The school population in 1858, as thus limited, was 360,578—increase 35,690.

2. The number of pupils attending the Common Schools (not including Grammar Schools, Colleges or private schools) between the ages of 5 and 16 years, was 267,383—increase 19,949. The number of pupils of other ages attending the schools was 26,300—increase 1097. The whole number of pupils attending the schools was 293,683—increase 21,046.

3. The number of *boys* attending the schools was 160,633—increase 10,604. The number of *girls* attending the schools was 133,050—increase 10,442. Number of *indigent* children attending the schools was 6,490—increase 1,670. The distinction of *indigent* children does not obtain where the schools are *free*, as no child then attends as a *pauper*, but all children attend as a matter of right, each inhabitant contributing to support the school according to his *property*, and not according to the number of his children.

4. The other columns in this table show the different periods of time children attend the schools, and the number in the different branches of common school education—presenting, as last year, a gratifying increase in the number studying the higher branches. The number of children reported as not attending any schools I lament to say amounts to 52,943, being an increase of 6,216 on the number returned under this head the preceding year.

IV. TABLE C.—COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS. (Page xlii.)

Table C. gives the number of Common School Teachers employed, their religious persuasion, rank and salary. I will only make three remarks in reference to this table.

1. The number of *male* teachers employed during the year was 2,965—being an increase of 178. The number of *female* teachers employed was 1,237—being a decrease of 59.

2. The number of *first* class teachers employed during the year was 856—being an increase of 216. The number of *second* class teachers employed was 2,364—being an increase of 300. The number of *third* or *lowest* class teachers employed was 883—being a decrease of 79. It is to be hoped this class of teachers will decrease more and more from year to year. With a view to raise the standard of the teachers' qualifications, the Council of Public Instruction has recently altered the Programme of Examination, as will be seen in Appendix E., page 151.

3. The average salaries of *male* teachers as reported by the Local Superintendents for the year was \$454—being a decrease of \$7. The average salaries of *female* teachers was \$242—being a decrease of \$12. Had all the Local Superintendents reported under this head the average decrease would not have been material, for the aggregate increase in the sum paid as salaries of teachers is \$60,000, including the salaries of the new teachers employed in 1858.

V. TABLE D.—SCHOOL SECTIONS, SCHOOLS, SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES TO SCHOOL PROPERTY, SCHOOL VISITS AND LECTURES, TIME OF KEEPING THE SCHOOLS OPEN. (Page xlvi.)

Table D. contains the statistics of the number and kind of schools, the number and kind of school houses, the number built during the year, the titles to school property, the number of school visits, lectures and by whom delivered, and the time of keeping open the schools in each county, city, town and village in Upper Canada.

1. *Number of School Sections and Schools.*—The number of School Sections (formerly called School Districts) formed by the Township Councils, including the Ward School Divisions in cities and towns was 4,267—being an increase during the year of 250. The number of schools reported as open was 3,866—being an increase of 135. Number of school sections not reporting schools open, 401.

2. *Kinds of Schools, as to the mode of support.*—The number of schools in which the rate-bills were less than *twenty-five cents* per month for each pupil was only 13—being an increase in the schools abolishing this rate-bill of 431. The number of schools in which the rate-bills were twenty-five cents per month for each pupil (the highest rate-bill permitted by law) was 114—a decrease of 1240, indicating the gradual doing away with rate-bills by the people, as the result of their own trial and experience. The number of schools *partly free* was 1660—being an increase of 101. Number of *free schools* (that is, schools in which there are no fees paid by pupils, but which are supported by all according to property) was 1936—being an increase of 229. These facts show the gradual and sure

progress among the people (the result of their own voluntary action, arising from their own reason and experience) of that true principle of universal education which is regarded as a national interest, and therefore, like every national interest, as the interest of every man in the nation according to his property, and in which every child in the nation is held to have a right to such an education as will qualify him to become a good and useful citizen.

3. *Number and Kinds of School Houses.*—The whole number of school houses reported was 3,694; of which 352 are reported as built of *brick*, 244 of *stone*, 1505 of *frame*, 1573 as built of *logs*, 20 kind not reported. The number of school *sites* held by deed was 2,993—increase 255; the number held by *lease* 463—increase 19; the number *rented* 160—increase 13; the number of which the tenure is not reported 78—decrease 165. The whole number of school houses built during the year was 158, a large number considering the times, but a decrease of 43 as compared with the number built the preceding year; of these 21 were of brick, 15 of stone, 50 of frame, 50 of log (in the new settlements), and 22 not reported.

4. *School Visits.*—The whole number of school visits during the year, reported, was 58,941—being an increase of 9,745; a very gratifying and encouraging fact. The number of school visits by *Local Superintendents* was 8111—being an increase of 789; an increase of ten per cent. The number of visits by *Clergymen* was 4360—increase 335. Number of visits by Municipal Councillors, 1949—increase 155. Number of visits by Magistrates, 2005—an increase of 371. Number of visits by Judges and Members of Parliament, 353—decrease, 13. Number of visits by School Trustees, 20,210—increase 2,480; an increase of more than ten per cent. Number of visits by other persons, 21,953—increase 5,628. The returns under this head, as a whole, are very gratifying.

5. *School or Educational Lectures.*—The whole number of school or educational lectures delivered during the year was 2,957—increase 417. The number delivered by Local Superintendents being 2,389—increase 144; by other persons, 568—increase 273; gratifying facts.

6. *Time of Keeping Open the Schools.*—The number of schools which have been reported under this head is 3,665—increase 207. The *average* time of keeping open the schools throughout Upper Canada was *ten months and twelve days*, being an increase of *six days*; or an aggregate increase of 21,990 days.

The facts reported in this table indicate the increasingly energetic and successful exertions of the people in the great work of educating their children. This table, like the preceding, relates to each township, city, town and incorporated village.

 VI. TABLE E.—RELIGIOUS EXERCISES, SCHOOL BOOKS AND APPARATUS. (Page 1.)

Table E. exhibits the number of schools in which the different text-books are used, maps, globes, &c., are provided, and the bible and religious exercises employed. It appears that in 1,708 schools the daily exercises are opened and closed with prayer—being an increase of 159; that the bible or testament is read in 2,510—being an increase of 95. These facts show that prayers and the scriptures might be used in all the schools were the local school authorities favorable to their introduction. The Regulations provide for and recommend religious exercises and instruction in the schools, but do not *compel* them, and the question is, whether the government has the right to employ compulsion in matters of religion, or whether the right and responsibility in such matters are not with the parents and pastors of the children, and whether the government has not gone to the utmost limits of its legitimate power and duty when it has secured the rights of all parents, and provided facilities by which they and the pastors can discharge their natural and divinely enjoined duties to their children. The official regulations and recommendations on this subject will be found in Appendix E. page 136.

From this table it also appears that the text-books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, especially the National School Books, are almost universally used in the schools, and that the great evils of a changing and endless variety of text-books no longer exist in Upper Canada. Maps are provided in 2,403 schools—being an increase of 113; Globes in 612—the first report under this head; Blackboards in 2,895—being an increase of 243; sets of Apparatus, including orneries, tellurians, &c. in 500—being an increase of 28. These details exhibit essential and important progress in the right direction, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. In regard to the General Regulations for the Government and Discipline of Common Schools in Upper Canada see Appendix E., page 135.

VII. TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS. (Page liv.)

The Protestant Separate Schools are still established and conducted under the provisions contained in the 19th section of the School Act of 1850, and the 4th section of the Supplementary School Act passed in 1853. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools were established and conducted under these same sections until May, 1855, when the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church succeeded in getting the "Roman Catholic Separate School Act" (18 Vict., cap. 131) passed. There are less than a dozen Protestant Separate Schools in all Upper Canada, and these seem to exist (and they only exist) under peculiar circumstances. On the other hand, great efforts have been made to establish and increase the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and especially under the new Act, the provisions of which were framed by the supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, in contradistinction to the separate school clauses of the law, which had been framed by the Chief Superintendent, after full and free consultation with the ecclesiastical leaders of the Roman Catholic Separate School movement.

The supporters of separate schools are exempted from the payment of any public school taxes in the school divisions in which their schools exist; they are exempted from the county school tax, for a sum equal to the Legislative Grant apportioned to the county, as a condition of receiving it; nor are they, like the supporters of public schools, required to employ teachers who have appeared before the County Board, to be examined and obtain a certificate of qualification, as each Board of Separate School Trustees can examine and give a certificate of qualification to any teacher whom it thinks proper to employ. The supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools were exempted from all these conditions, which are required on the part of the supporters of public schools, because they complained of them as a burden and as restrictive upon their own voluntary action. The only conditions required of them, as the law now stands, are,—that each supporter of a separate school should notify the Clerk of his Municipality before the 1st of February in each year that he is, for that year, a supporter of a separate school; and that the separate school be kept open, at least, six months of the year, and reported half-yearly and yearly according to blank forms provided, the two latter conditions being required of the trustees of the common schools in each section throughout Upper Canada. The trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools have also the same corporate powers to levy and collect rate-bills and property rates from their supporters as have the trustees of public schools or municipal councils. The Legislative School Grant is likewise distributed to each separate school according to the average attendance of pupils, precisely as it is distributed to every public school in every school section in Upper Canada; and maps, apparatus, and books are furnished to separate schools by the Educational Department upon the same conditions as to the public schools.

I make these remarks to correct again the truthless and absurd statements and representations which are still authoritatively repeated by some parties, and in some newspapers, as to the Roman Catholic Separate School Law of Upper Canada; whereas, under that law, the supporters of separate schools have fewer obligations to fulfil than the supporters of public schools—have the most free scope for the exercise of the voluntary principle, and also the power to levy such rates as they please upon all of their own persuasion who prefer the separate to the public schools.

If, therefore, the Roman Catholic Separate Schools are of little account, and feebly supported in comparison with the public schools, it is because the supporters of separate schools are less concerned and energetic in the education of their children than are the supporters of public schools, and isolate themselves from the latter in order to avoid paying municipal and public trustee school rates, rather than to employ greater efforts for school purposes; or because, in spite of all appeals and influences to the contrary, the progressive portion of the Roman Catholic as well as of the Protestant population prefers the public schools to separate schools, combined action to isolated action, the principle which is the *magna charta* as well as characteristic of a free people, to the principle that has been the prop of every despotism which has oppressed mankind; the principle which makes a good education the right of every child in the land, to the principle

which, in every land where it has prevailed, has left the great majority of the most needy classes of children in ignorance.

With these explanatory and general remarks I proceed to refer to the statistics of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, as contained in Table F., pages liv.—lvii.

1. The number of separate schools is 94—being a decrease of 6, or six per cent. The number of separate schools in townships, 50. The number of separate schools in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, 44.

2. The whole number of pupils is 9,991—being an increase of 27.

3. The average time during which the schools have been kept open is *ten months*—being a decrease of *one month*, or nine per cent.

4. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned according to average attendance of pupils as compared with the average attendance of pupils at the public schools was \$8,531—being an increase of \$16.

5. The amount raised and paid for the salaries of teachers of separate schools was \$16,731—being a decrease of \$2,012, or eleven per cent. The amount raised and expended for the purchase of school sites, erection, repairs, and furnishing of school houses, &c., was \$11,180—being a decrease of \$2,444, or twenty per cent. The whole amount received from all sources for separate school purposes was \$28,206—being a decrease of \$4,161, or about fifteen per cent.

By comparing the statistics of this Table with the statistics of the Tables relating to public schools, the following results are obtained :

1. There has been a decrease of 6 in the number of separate schools, but an increase of 135 in the number of public schools.

2. There has been an increase of 27 in the number of pupils in the separate schools, and an increase of 21,046 in the number of pupils attending the public schools.

3. The whole number of pupils attending the *public* schools is 283,692; the *average* attendance according to the returns is 98,254—about *one-third* of the aggregate attendance. The whole number of pupils attending the separate schools is 9,991; the *average* attendance, according to the returns, is 4,838—nearly *one-half* of the *aggregate* attendance. The apportionment is made to both classes of schools according to *average* attendance—to the public schools by each Local Superintendent out of the sum apportioned to townships by the Chief Superintendent, and to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools by the Chief Superintendent direct.

4. The whole amount of the Legislative Grant apportioned and paid to the *public* schools was \$123,993—not quite *forty-four cents* for each pupil; the whole amount paid to separate schools from the same grant is \$8,531—over *eighty-six cents* for each pupil. The amount paid per pupil, according to *average* attendance

to the *public* schools, is *one dollar and twenty-six cents* : the amount paid per pupil according to *average* attendance to the *separate* schools is *one dollar and seventy-six cents*. Thus just *twice as much* has been paid to the *separate* schools according to the reported *aggregate* attendance of pupils as to the public schools, and just *fifty cents more* per pupil according to the reported *average* attendance. This ought not so to be. The reason of this difference is, that the returns from the trustees of separate schools show a larger *average* attendance of pupils than do the returns from Local Superintendents in regard to the public schools, and the benefit of every doubt and of every doubtful return has been given to the separate schools. The fact shows that the law has been administered in the most liberal spirit in regard to the separate schools, while the Chief Superintendent has been the object of incessant attacks on the part of many of the supporters of separate schools for not doing them justice !

5. But while one hundred per cent. more has been paid out of the Legislative School Grant to separate schools than to the public schools, in proportion to the whole number of pupils taught in both, the former have done only one-fourth as much as the latter for the support of their schools, in proportion to the amount of Legislative aid granted to them. The amount paid to separate schools from the Legislative grant was \$8,531 ; the amount paid by their supporters from local sources was \$19,590, not quite *two and a half* times the amount paid from the Legislative Grant. The amount paid from the Legislative Grant to public schools was \$123,993 ; the amount paid by their supporters was \$1,085,856—*nearly nine times* the amount paid from the Legislative Grant towards their support.

From these comparisons of statistics it is clear that the Roman Catholic Separate Schools have received twice as much from the Legislative Grant as the public schools, in proportion to the work performed or the number of pupils taught by them, and that the supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools have not done one fourth as much as the supporters of public schools in proportion to the amount of Legislative Aid granted to them. From these facts and the preceding observations on the law relating to public and separate schools, the following inferences may be drawn :

First, That nothing can be more groundless than the statements and apprehensions expressed by some, that the general school system is endangered or enfeebled by the separate school provisions of the law.

Secondly, That nothing can be more untrue and unjust than the assertions and accusations on the part of some supporters of separate schools, that the Department of Public Instruction and the Legislators and people of Upper Canada have treated them unjustly and oppressively—the very reverse of which the foregoing facts and figures show to be the case.

But it is insisted by some advocates of separate schools, that Municipalities should be *compelled* to levy and collect taxes for the support of separate schools, as well as for the support of public schools. To this it may be replied : *First*,—That the Municipalities are not *compelled* to levy and collect a farthing for the support of public schools ; when they do, they do so voluntarily ; and it is in the power of each Municipality to put an end to the public school system within its own limits, by simply declining to levy and collect any rates for school purposes. *Secondly*,—The separate schools are established and conducted for exclusively Roman Catholic denominational purposes. The avowed object of these schools is to train up children under exclusively Roman Catholic influences, and to employ a great part of the school time in teaching and practising the ritual elements and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of inculcating betimes that Protestants are at war with God and His Church, and are subjected to the Divine curses in both worlds. I can easily adduce proof, if occasion requires, that those teachings form a part of the catechetical instruction of the separate schools ; and it is with the express view of providing for these instructions and ceremonies, that the separation of Roman Catholic children from other children, and the establishment of separate schools, are advocated. Now, whatever may be the right and liberty of teaching in a free State, or whatever the liberality of the State may grant in aid of schools established for the purpose of imparting such instructions, that a free State or a free Municipality should be *compelled* to support such schools, is a thing unknown in the history of constitutional government, and monstrous in its very conception. What a feeling of indignation would arise in the mind of every Protestant in Upper Canada, of whatever religious persuasion, were it authoritatively proposed to *compel* the Municipalities to levy and collect rates to support schools for the Episcopal, or Presbyterian, or Methodist Churches, though in the Catechisms of not one of them is there a word in regard to either the Roman Catholic Church or Romanists ! Yet it has been insisted upon by some Roman Catholic ecclesiastical leaders, even as their right, that the Municipalities of a free country, and that country mostly Protestant, should be compelled to levy and collect taxes for the support of Roman Catholic schools !

But I remark, secondly, that the public schools exist for no one religious persuasion more than another, but for all classes of citizens alike, without reference to their religious persuasion ; that the rights of all religious persuasions are equally protected ; that whatever religious instruction is given to any pupil, it is with the consent of his parent or guardian ; that no pupil can be required to receive any religious instruction, or be present at any religious reading or exercise, or use any religious book against the wish of his parent or guardian ; that the pastor of each religious persuasion has the right to each school-house within his charge, one hour a week for the special religious instruction of the children of his own persuasion in the school ; and every resident from the ages of five to twenty-one years, of every religious persuasion in each municipality, has a *legal right* to

attend the school of the section in which he resides, as long as he observes the discipline of the school. Yet no municipality is *compelled* to levy and collect rates for the support of even these public schools; but any municipality can provide little or much or nothing at all, as it pleases, for the purchase and erection of school-houses, and the support of schools; and it can do the same for any separate school on the application of its supporters, though no municipality in Lower Canada is permitted by law to levy and collect any rate from the supporters of a "*dissentient*" school for its support, even on their application.

But when the proposition for the *direct* compulsion of a municipality to levy and collect rates for the support of separate schools is found untenable, it has been proposed *indirectly* to compel the municipality to do the same thing, by depriving it of the power to levy and collect rates for the support of public schools, unless it at the same time levies and collects such an amount for the support of separate schools, as is proportional to the Roman Catholic population or property in a municipality compared with the population or property of Protestants in such municipality. This proposition has a double aspect and a double application—the one in respect to the municipality at large, the other in respect to the Roman Catholic population in particular. In regard to the former, it involves to the municipalities the abolition of the conceded and inviolable rights of local self-government in school matters, unless they become agents and tax-gatherers for the support of Roman Catholic Schools—that they shall not provide schools at all for the education of all classes, with equal protection, and Roman Catholics equally with other classes, unless they at the same time provide separate schools for the Roman Catholics! A proposition as monstrous in principle as it is impudent in assumption. But this proposition is more odious and outrageous still, in reference to the Roman Catholic population. It proposes to do *by the law of the land* what certain ecclesiastics have warmly but vainly endeavoured to do, namely, to separate the Roman Catholic population *en masse* from the rest of their fellow-citizens—to take away from each Roman Catholic all right of choice as to how his money for school purposes shall be applied, or where his children shall receive school instruction, and to isolate him and his children from the rest of the community in which they live, whether they desire it or not!

Now, if some or many Roman Catholics choose to transfer their *divinely* supreme parental right to the priest, and at his command, to isolate themselves and their children from the rest of their fellow-citizens, the State *does* not prevent them from doing so—it has even gone to the extent of enabling them legally to do so; but it is quite another thing for the State to *compel* them to do so, to isolate them and their children by law from other classes of the community, whether they will or not,—to deprive them and their children of the right of choice in school matters, of the rights and privileges enjoyed by all other classes of their fellow-citizens. What, therefore, some ecclesiastics and their instruments have advocated, under the seductive title

of "freedom of education," is but the absolutism of the priesthood in education on the one hand, and the annihilation of the freedom and rights of the State and the parent in respect to education on the other. How would the whole community be startled, as by a Catiline conspiracy, were it gravely proposed from any high quarter, that all the school rates paid by members of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Methodist, or other churches should be paid into a separate fund for the support of such schools, and such only, as the clerical authorities of their persuasion approved, and that their children should have no right to attend any other than such schools? It would be said, and justly said, that such a proposal involved the establishment of the worst kind of clerical despotism, and the annihilation of the inherent rights of parents and children, and of the people as a State. But such is what has been advanced under the plea of "freedom of education," in respect to the priesthood and population of the Church of Rome. But the State is undoubtedly as much bound to protect the individual rights of Roman Catholic parents and children as those of Protestant parents and children. It cannot have a right to take away from one class of citizens rights enjoyed by all other classes, nor to take away from the municipalities rights with which they have been so long invested by law, and which they have exercised with so much energy and patriotism for the good of all classes of the community. It is these rights which make "freedom of education" the essential and vital principle of our school system—freedom for each municipality, parent, child and clergyman; but not freedom of absolute power to any one priesthood to employ the members, children and property of a religious denomination as goods and chattels for its own special purposes.

But in the event of all the foregoing propositions failing, it has been proposed as the last resort, to insist upon the *voluntary principle* in education; that is, to deprive the State, and municipalities, and citizens collectively, of the power of combining by law the resources of all for the education of all—to leave the vast public and social interests of the education of the youth of the land wholly to isolated, individual impulse and effort—to shut up and sell the public school-houses to private speculators, perhaps for grog shops and kindred purposes, and abandon the rising and future generations of our country to the educational freedom of nature—to ignore as a State what in every free and enlightened State is held to be the highest national interest—to transfer Upper Canada from the catalogue of civilized, to that of uncivilized nations!

This is a very natural resort for any interest in respect to which knowledge is weakness, and ignorance is power; but it must be as abhorrent to the great body of the Roman Catholic community as to all other classes of the population, and is the last and desperate device of a few individuals of one idea and one aim—that of making the priesthood the sole standard of truth and source of knowledge, and of extinguishing every ray of light and every spark of liberty which is not the emanation or creature of that clerical supremacy.

For the sincere and benevolent supporters of separate schools, the law is indulgent, perhaps to a fault, certainly beyond comparison; and the explanations and financial analysis above given prove the more than merely equitable provisions of the law in respect to separate schools, and the corresponding spirit in which I have administered it. But I should be unfaithful to my trust and alien to my country, did I not at the same time show how little has been done in proportion to the Legislative aid received, and in comparison with other sections of the community, by the partizan assailants of our school system, and who in their newspaper organs are equally the assailants of everything sacred to the throne and the liberties, the character and prevalent Christianity of the British Empire; and did I not sedulously watch and plainly expose every scheme for subverting or weakening an organization by which the people of Upper Canada can work out their highest educational and social destinies.

The Legislature has faithfully and fully provided for "the equal rights and privileges of all classes" in Upper Canada in our system of public schools, and more than what is "equal" in regard to the Roman Catholics, who have all that every other religious persuasion enjoys, besides a right and aid to establish separate schools not granted to any other one religious persuasion. Having settled the principles and created the frame work of the system, and secured inviolable parental supremacy and the rights of conscience in all matters of religion, the Legislature transferred the responsibility and power of management to the parents and rate-payers themselves in each municipality. The elected school representatives of the rate-payers in each municipality employ their teacher and determine the manner of supporting their school; and in each city, town, and incorporated village in Upper Canada they can establish any kind or description of schools they please; so that if in any of these municipalities they prefer denominational schools to mixed schools, rate-bill schools to free schools, or *vice versa*, they can establish them. As early as the year 1846, I drew attention to the inconvenience and frequent source of embarrassment, if not corruption, in a Government or Legislature being brought into contact with any one or more religious persuasions, and the necessity therefore of removing all questions of that kind from the arena of the Legislature and the Executive Government to each municipality; and this is one characteristic feature of our school system. The efforts of certain parties to denude the rate-payers in the municipalities of this right to manage their own school affairs, by making it a religious party question in the Legislature, and invoking Legislative and Governmental interference, can receive no countenance from any one who respects the acknowledged and established rights of the municipalities and people.

VIII. TABLES G., H., I., AND K.—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. (Pages lviii-lxxi.)

These tables present the various statistics which have been collected respecting the Grammar Schools. I refer to the Report of the Inspector (Appendix C., page 95,) for an account of the actual state and working of these schools,

and some important observations on the defects of the law ; I here make a few references to the principal matters contained in the tables.

1. *Schools, Moneys, Salaries, Head Masters—Table G.*—There are 75 Grammar Schools, including 31 Senior County Grammar Schools. The amount of apportionment from the Grammar School Fund was \$30,382—being an increase of \$2,213. The amount derived from fees of pupils was \$19,991—being an increase of \$474. The amount granted by municipalities was \$13,305—being a decrease of \$3,525. The amount of *balances* of the previous year, \$11,417—being a decrease of \$10,314. The total receipts for Grammar School purposes for 1858, were \$75,617—being a decrease of \$10,631—chiefly under the head of building, rent and repairs of school-houses, the decrease under this head being \$7,839. The amount of Masters' Salaries was \$61,073—being an increase of \$3,520. This table contains a statement of the salaries and names of the Head Masters, and the authority under which they teach.

2. *Number of Pupils in different Branches of Instruction—Table I.*—The number of pupils reported is 4,459—being an increase of 386, or nearly 10 per cent. The number of pupils in Latin is 1,724—being an increase of 395, or about 20 per cent. ; in Greek 378—being an increase of 94, or about 25 per cent. ; in French 851—being an increase of 250, or about 30 per cent. The table shows the number of pupils in each class, and in each subject taught in the Grammar Schools, and indicates a gratifying progress.

3. *Table K.* contains a list of the Text-books used in the schools.

I see no means of any considerable improvement in the Grammar Schools, or of making them efficient, unless they are made the schools of the cities, towns, or incorporated villages within the limits of which they are situated, and the Trustees invested with the powers of the Trustees of Common Schools, and the Grammar School Fund distributed upon the same condition as the Legislative School Grant—namely, that of the Municipality raising a sum equal to that apportioned from the Parliamentary Grant. If Grammar Schools exist at all, they ought to be made as efficient as possible. Trustees cannot make them so without means of supporting them. The means of support which have been necessary and effective for the improvement and efficiency of the Common Schools ought to be provided for the Grammar Schools. This is alike the dictate of economy and patriotism, for it is both improvident and unpatriotic to leave without adequate means of support that class of schools in which the teachers of the higher seminaries, the members of all the liberal professions, and the chief servants of the public receive the elementary and most essential part of their education. For Programme of Studies and General Regulations for the County Grammar Schools in Upper Canada see Appendix C., page 106.

IX. TABLE L.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA. (Pages lxxii-lxxv.)

Table L. presents a complete view of the statistics of the Normal School from its establishment in 1847 to the end of 1858. It will be seen that the

number of applications and admissions for the last year exceeded those of any preceding year. The number of students in the Normal School became inconveniently large, while their attainments were not likely to keep pace with the progress of the best schools, and the demand for teachers of higher qualifications. To promote the two-fold object of keeping the number of students within manageable dimensions, and sending out teachers of higher qualifications, the standard of *entrance examination* was raised; (See Appendix D., page 130); but this change has been attended with little or no diminution in the number of successful applicants, while it will contribute to multiply the number of Teachers possessing superior qualifications.

It will be seen that of the whole number of (2,463) students admitted to the Normal School since 1847, 1,267, or more than one half, had been teachers before attending the Normal School. Of 162 admitted the first session of 1858, 84 had been teachers; of 196 admitted the second session of 1858, 102 had been teachers. These facts furnish the strongest practical proof of the objects contemplated by the candidates admitted to the Normal School; while the influence of their teaching, and the demand for them throughout the country sufficiently illustrates the value of their training and instructions in the Normal School.

I do not think that the Normal and two Model Common Schools (the latter being essential appendages and practical exponents of the former) were ever, in all respects, in so high a state of efficiency as they are at the present time. Further information in regard to the Normal and Model Schools will be found in Appendix D., page 123.

The Model Grammar School, which was opened a few weeks before the close of the year, promises to contribute most efficiently to the improvement of the Grammar Schools of the country. Information in regard to it will be found in Appendix C., page 102.

X. TABLE M.—COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS. (Page lxxvi.)

Table M. contains such statistics as I have been able to collect respecting the Colleges, Academies, and Private Schools of the country. These returns are voluntary, and appear to be very incomplete. They are, however, sufficiently full to convey a pretty accurate idea of the amount of public expenditure, and of the nature of the instruction given in other institutions than the Grammar and Common Schools. The number of students and pupils taught in these Colleges, Academies and Private Schools is reported as 7,467—being 388 less than the number reported the year preceding. The number of pupils taught in Private Schools appears to be nearly equal to the number taught in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools; but the former receive no Legislative aid, though their supporters contribute their rates according to property to the support of the public schools, which is not the case with the supporters of separate schools.

XI. TABLE N.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES. (*Pages lxxviii.—lxxxiii.*)

In Table N., a complete view is given of the sums expended for Free Public Libraries, the number of volumes furnished, the kinds of books in each Library, the number of books read, and the number of inhabitants reading them. The returns of the number of books read and the number of readers, are defective; but as far as they go, they are highly satisfactory. The number of inhabitants reported as reading the books in each Library must be the number applying for them. The number actually reading them may be assumed to be much larger. This table is extremely interesting, as it exhibits the actual working of the Free Library System throughout Upper Canada.

In 1857 a large dividend from the Clergy Reserve sales was distributed to the several Municipalities, and many of them appropriated their shares to the purchase of Public Libraries and School Apparatus. The sums expended for these purposes in 1858 have been chiefly derived from rates levied and collected, and are therefore much less than those of the preceding year, though a larger amount was levied and collected by *rate* in 1858 than in 1857.

The amount appropriated from local sources (chiefly from the Clergy Reserve Fund) for Libraries in 1857 was, \$8,100; the same sum was apportioned from the Legislative Grant—total, \$16,200. The amount appropriated from local sources in 1858 (chiefly from rates) for the same purposes was, \$1,991; the same sum was apportioned from the Legislative Grant—total, \$3,982; and the number of volumes despatched was, 7,587 (not including prize books). The whole number of volumes sent out to Public School Libraries from the commencement of the system to the end of 1858, was 167,765; and if we add the 10,602 Prize Books, the number will be 178,367. Of the Library Books there were 29,400 volumes of *History*; on *Zoology*, 12,098 volumes; on *Botany*, 2,174; on *Natural Phenomena*, 4,819; on *Physical Science*, 3,749; on *Geology and Mineralogy*, 1,400; on *Natural Philosophy*, 2,674; on *Chemistry*, 1,183; on *Agricultural Chemistry*, 687; on *Agriculture*, 7,390; on *Manufactures*, 7,476; of *General Literature*, 16,359; of *Travels*, 12,478; of *Biography*, 18,406; *Tales*, 45,654; Teachers' Library, 1,799.

The same table contains such information as has been collected respecting Sunday School and other Public Libraries, as those of Mechanics' Institutes, &c. In the Sunday School Libraries there were 254,489 volumes—being an increase during the year 1858 of 20,141 volumes. An immense deal of good must result from so large a number of strictly religious books, and those, as a general rule, of a most interesting character. The number of volumes in the other Public Libraries was 110,639—being an increase during the year of 13,631 volumes. The number of volumes in Public School Libraries was 167,765—being an increase of 7,587. Total, 532,893—being an increase during the year of 41,359 volumes—a most gratifying fact. Further information on the Library system will be found in Appendix I., page 173.

September	125	55	2	9	6	9	10	14	49	19	40	123	1	119	557	
October	18	9	4	16	5	1	7	5	28	21	17	184	4	168	595	
November	78	9	1	20	7	6	8	6	66	49	62	375	...	1666	2437	
December	22	2	1	24	...	...	1	16	66	10	8	24	...	2989	343
January, 1858	44	6	1	16	1	1	20	9	87	99	74	356	21	107	1007	
February	119	15	1	28	14	10	34	9	91	110	104	330	5	843	1945	
March	237	63	15	25	28	14	24	9	48	83	79	234	6	633	1409	
April	168	61	7	10	5	4	24	9	15	18	12	33	7	624	797	
May	40	19	6	9	7	4	16	7	116	28	49	90	3	876	1290	
June	88	39	9	7	4	4	17	12	98	53	41	168	1	503	978	
July	269	51	9	23	4	1	36	4	119	197	83	347	1	350	1590	
August	118	6	26	28	4	12	14	4	67	77	52	145	2	485	971	
September	4	0	1	9	4	9	17	6	4	4	6	32	2	574	643	
October	358	126	16	54	12	12	17	6	155	138	158	393	83	630	2181	
November	40	16	3	9	6	2	28	24	31	18	78	86	11	2111	2478	
December	29236	12105	2160	4817	3742	1403	2694	1184	689	7355	7499	16446	12832	18495	45830	
Total to 31st December, 1858																178,367
																3,900
																182,267

Deduct volumes returned for exchange, &c.

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

Grand Total, Library Books, &c., despatched, to 31st December, 1858

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

	Vols.	Years.		Vols.	Years.
Baltimore	75	1858	St. Catharines	60	1854
Berlin	158	1855	Toronto	300	1858
Bratham	313	1853-4	Toronto	275	1856
Colquhoun	350	1856	Vancouver	108	1858
Collingwood	46	1857	Whitby	244	1857-8
Fonthill	157	1858			
Franklin	105	1858	Total	3256	
Guilford	372	1853-4			
Huntington, C. E.	150	1855	Books were also sent to Leeds and Grenville Agricultural Society	208	1856
Milton	68	1857	McGill College, Montreal	200	1857
N. Bruce	27	1858	Sarnia Diocesan Society	82	1858
Newmarket	37	1858	Southwold Agricultural Society	23	1856
Oakville	250	1856	Various other institutions, &c.	131	1851-8
Port Perry	109	1858			
Smith's Falls	73	1857-8			

 XII. TABLE O. —MAPS, APPARATUS, PRIZE BOOKS.—(Pages lxxxiv.—xcvii.)

Table O. shows the amount which has been expended in providing Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books for the schools, and the number supplied. The appropriations from the Clergy Reserve Fund in 1857, which had added so much to the Libraries, added proportionally to the amount expended for Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books. Nevertheless, the amount provided and expended under this head, in 1858, was \$11,810 —\$6,308 less than the sum appropriated in 1857.

The number of Maps of different kinds as detailed in the Table sent out in 1858, was 2,201; the number of Globes, Orreries, Tellurians, sets of Apparatus, and various articles was 1,474, including 3 complete sets of Meteorological Apparatus;* the number of sheets of Natural History and Phenomena, Scripture History and other Object Lessons was 12,350; the number of Prize Books was 8,045—being an increase under this head of 5,488 volumes.

Summary and General Remarks relative to the system of providing Public Libraries, Maps, and School Apparatus.

It was not until 1853 that provision was made by law for apportioning one hundred per cent. upon all contributions by Municipalities and School Sections from local sources, to encourage and aid them in procuring Libraries for their Schools, and not until 1855 that a similar provision was made for providing Maps and Apparatus. During the previous years the Municipal and School authorities were supplied with school requisites at cost prices, but without the apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon their contributions. So though Mechanics' Institutes are supplied with Library Books, and professional teachers and schools are supplied with classical school books at the net catalogue prices, no apportionment from the Library and Apparatus Grants is allowed to them.

To give a summary view of what has been done to supply the Municipalities and School Sections with Libraries, Maps and Apparatus, the following Table has been prepared:

* A set of Meteorological Instruments, &c., consists of: 1 Self-Registering Maximum Thermometer, 1 Minimum Thermometer, 1 Standard Barometer, 1 Hygrometer; manufactured by Negretti & Zambra, London; Rain Gauge, Drew's Meteorology, Glaisher's Hygrometrical Tables, Record Book, Book of Instructions, Register, Abstract Book, Plan of Stars, &c., Wind Vane procured at the Station.

A list of the Meteorological Stations at the Senior County Grammar Schools to which these instruments have been sent will be found in Table H., page lx.

TABLE showing the value of articles sent out from the Educational Depositories during the years 1851 to 1858 inclusive.

Year.	Articles on which the one hundred per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices, without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize, and School Books, Maps, and Apparatus dispatched.				
	Public Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.						
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		
1851.....					1414	25	1414	25
1852.....					2981	13	2981	13
1853.....					4233	14	4233	14
1854.....	51376	23			5514	18	56890	41
1855.....	9947	15	4655	53	4389	40	18992	08
1856.....	7275	82	9320	87	5726	76	22323	45
1857.....	2200	92	18118	28	6459	20	26778	40
1858.....	3982	99	11810	28	6972	05	22765	32
Total...	\$74783	11	\$43904	96	\$37690	11	\$156,378	18

Tables N. and O. (Pages lxxviii. and lxxxiv.) show how extensively and in what detail this work is diffused to the various Municipalities. In this connexion the following facts may be noted:—

1. That the books for Libraries, and Maps and Apparatus of every description, are furnished to the remotest Municipalities and School Sections in Upper Canada, at lower prices than they are retailed to the public in London, Edinburgh, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia; in addition to which one hundred per cent. is added to the local contributions of our Municipalities and School Sections for these purposes.

2. That all the text-books used in the schools (except the classical, and one or two others,) are *printed* in Canada, and mostly on paper of Canadian manufacture; and nearly all the Maps and Apparatus, (such as Globes, Orreries, Tellurians, &c. &c. &c.) are manufactured in Canada, after having been carefully revised or improved under the direction of the Department. Copies and models are furnished by the Department to the publishers and manufacturers, and they are allowed to use them at their discretion in producing articles for sale to all individuals and families desiring them, while the Department confines its supplies to the Municipalities and School Sections. It is highly creditable to the parties engaged in this publishing and manufacture, to state, that their work is generally not only equal in point of excellence to that of the English and American makers, but, in many cases, it is quite superior, and, at the same time, cheaper.

3. That this method of creating and developing Canadian manufactures of articles seldom produced in a new country, and of supplying the Municipalities

and School Sections with Libraries and all the appliances of school instruction, must largely contribute to the improvement of the schools, and to the intellectual and social advancement of the country.

XIII. SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS. (*Pages xcvi-cix.*)

Table P. contains a list of the Superannuated or worn out Common School Teachers, who have been admitted as pensioners on the small grant which has been made for their relief; the age and abstract of the case of each pensioner, &c. It will be seen that the aggregate number of the pensioners is 170, of whom 15 have already died. The average age of the 155 survivors is 65 years, and their average period of service $21\frac{2}{3}$ years. Of these pensioners, 54 are members of the Church of England; 50 members of the Presbyterian Churches; 27 of the Church of Rome; 18 of the Methodist Churches; 5 of the Baptist Churches, &c. &c.

The maximum of the sum allowed as a pension is at the rate of six dollars for each year that the pensioner has taught a Common School in Upper Canada; but the number of the admitted claimants is so large in proportion to the sum to be distributed, (\$4,000, besides subscriptions,) that the amount available for each pensioner is less than two dollars for each year he has taught. No new claimants are admitted except those who pay their annual subscriptions according to the regulations; and comparatively few teachers seem to avail themselves of the privilege. As the existing pensioners die, those who survive will, of course, receive a larger dividend; and the teachers who subscribe will be materially assisted when they become worn out, as none but subscribers will hereafter be entitled to participate in the fund. The official regulations in regard to Superannuated Common School Teachers will be found in the Appendix E., page 156.

Tables from Q. to U. inclusive, (pages cx-cxxxvi,) present a complete view of the receipts and expenditures of school moneys for every purpose and school authorized by law; as also a statistical abstract (Table S.) exhibiting the comparative state and progress of education in Upper Canada from 1842 to 1858 inclusive.

XIV. REFERENCES TO THE APPENDICES.

Appendix A. (pp. 1-84) contains extracts from local reports, to which I have already referred, p. ii.

Appendix B. (pp. 84-95) contains a very valuable paper from the Rev. H. Mulkins, on *Prison Libraries*, and the operation of the Library in the Provincial Penitentiary. This is followed by several other brief reports from the Governors and other officials of Gaols, in which the Department has aided the authorities to establish libraries.

Appendix C. (pp. 95-123) contains a lucid report, with useful suggestions, on the state and progress of the Grammar Schools, by the Rev. W. Ormiston, A.M.,

sole Inspector of Grammar Schools for 1858; also a statement of the objects and regulations of the *Model Grammar School*, and the Programme of Studies, Text Books and Regulations of the Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.

Appendix D. (pp. 123-135) states the origin and progress of the Provincial *Normal School*, its Regulations, and the Programme of Studies.

Appendix E. (pp. 135-159) contains the General Regulations relative to the Common Schools of Upper Canada, the duties of County and Township Councils, Trustees, County Boards, Local Superintendents, Teachers, &c., together with the Revised Programme for examination and classification of Teachers, a Special Notice to Teachers, and the Forms and Regulations for Superannuated Teachers.

Appendix F. (pp. 159-166) contains the apportionment of Legislative School Grants for the current year, 1859.

Appendices G. and H. (pp. 166-172) contain Circulars and Addresses.

Appendix I. (pp. 173-175) explains the principles on which Books for the Public Libraries have been selected, and the regulations according to which Library and Prize Books, School Maps, and Apparatus are furnished to the Municipalities and Schools.

Appendices J. and K. (pp. 175-179) contain a brief statement of the character and objects of the Educational Museum for Upper Canada, and the Building and Rooms in which it is established. I regret not having been able to procure in time for this report, an engraving of the Model Grammar School Building.

In the extracts from my report for 1856, published separately, I gave an engraving of the Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education, and some account of it, together with a statement of the origin and objects of our own Educational Museum. I need not therefore enlarge upon the subject again in this report. I may observe that the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with that which is said of the Educational Museum in London. The number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has been considerable; and the greatest satisfaction and delight has been generally expressed with the contents of the Museum. But the establishment of the School of Art and Design is essential to the practical use of a large portion of the contents of the Museum and the full accomplishment of its objects.

Appendix K. (pp. 180-200) contains an account of the Department of Public Instruction and its duties, together with a list of the Local Superintendents appointed by the County Councils to inspect the schools and administer the law. The Department has frequent communication with the 463 Municipal Councils,

with great numbers of the Trustees and Teachers of the 3,866 schools, besides the 303 Local Superintendents. The letters *sent out* per annum from the Department (not including circulars) have increased since 1850 from 720 to 4,627.

Of the 303 Local Superintendents of schools appointed by the Municipal Councils, 166 are Laymen, and 137 are Clergymen. Of the latter, 43 are Clergymen of the Church of England, 2 of the Roman Catholic Church, 57 of the Presbyterian Churches, 12 of the Methodist Churches, 15 of the Baptist Churches, 5 of the Congregationalist Churches, and 3 not ascertained.

XV. GENERAL AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Having thus given a statistical and practical view of the state of the Schools, and the working of the system, I have now to offer some remarks on two or three features which some writers continue to mistake and misrepresent.

1. The first relates to the QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION in the Public Schools. I discussed this question at length in my last report, as also in some preceding reports. I need not discuss the question again at length in this place; but think it proper to furnish anew the antidote to the representations which some writers persist in making, when they oppose the Public School system upon the ground that it is opposed to that religious education which it is the duty of every Christian parent to give to his children: whereas, so far have I been from regarding religious education as a secondary duty or interest, or establishing a system which ignored it, I have on every occasion insisted upon the religious education of youth as the first duty of parents,—as the first interest of the country, and of the individuals of its rising and future generations; and these objects have been regarded as permanent, so far as the State has power to promote them, in the construction of the School system in all its details. In a letter, dated 14th July, 1849, and addressed by me to the late Hon. R. Baldwin, C.B., then Premier of Upper Canada, I employed the following strong language:

“Be assured that no system of popular education will flourish in a country which does violence to the religious sentiments and feelings of the Churches of that country. Be assured, that every such system will droop and wither which does not take root in the Christian and patriotic sympathies of the people,—which does not command the respect and confidence of the several religious persuasions, both ministers and laity—for these in fact make up the aggregate of the Christianity of the country. The cold calculations of unchristianized selfishness will never sustain a School System, and if you will not embrace Christianity

in your School System, you will soon find that Christian persuasions will commence establishing Schools of their own; and I think they ought to do so; and I should feel it my imperative duty to urge them to do so.”—*Correspondence between Members of the Government and the Chief Superintendent, 1850, page 54.*

In my last report, I introduced a lengthened discussion of the question with four paragraphs, in which, after referring to the supreme importance of the subject, I distinguished between the delegated powers and functions of the State, and the Divine rights and duties of the Parent and the Church in regard to the bringing up of the rising generation; and according to that natural and Divinely appointed *division of labour* is our School System constructed, and are the three-fold labours of the State, the Parent, and the Church, combined in the elementary education of the children and youth of the land. The paragraphs referred to, are as follows:

“ 1. Man has a higher destiny than that of States; for these are born, and live, and die upon the earth,—man survives the earth, and is created for higher employment and higher distinctions and happiness than the earth affords. It is not state legislation that makes known to man his high destiny, nor state law that qualifies him for it. It is religious truth that reveals to him his immortal nature, and provides the proper food for its nourishment and perfection. Religious instruction is, therefore, an essential part of the education of every human being. The absence of religious instruction in youth is the precursor of the absence of religion in manhood. It is, therefore, alike the Divine command and the instinctive dictate of enlightened piety, “to bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.”

“ 2. There is then no difference of opinion, there is no question, as to the necessity and importance of religious instruction for the youth of the country. But the question is, to whom is the Divine command to provide for it given—to the parent or to the State? It is clearly the duty of the State to provide for the security of life and property, and therefore to punish all crime that endangers the one or the other. It is clearly within the province of the State to provide for its own safety, and to do much for the well-being of man in his temporal and social relations; and as education is essential to the security of government, the supremacy of public law, and the enjoyment of public liberty, as well as to the individual interests of the members of the community, it becomes the duty of the State, or of the people in their civil capacity, to provide for it. This the State can do; this is within its legitimate province; this is the common interest of all as men.

“ 3. But as there is a destiny, so there is a mission higher than that of States. The State is not the individual parent of the child, nor is the State the Christian Church; nor was it intended to supersede either the parent or the church. The

functions of the parent and of the church are prior to and above those of the State. It is not to the State that the command was given, to "preach the Gospel to every creature," and "bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Though religion is essential to the welfare of the State, and even to the existence of civil government and civil liberty, the State is not the Divinely appointed religious instructor of the people. Nor can the State perform that work without determining the kind of religious instruction to be given, and appointing the religious instructors. This may be done where the State is the Church and the Church the State, as in the Roman States of Italy and in Turkey; but it is at the expense of all civil and religious liberty on the part of the people. It may also be done where but one form of religion is established and supported by the State, and where the clergy are officers of State; but in such circumstances there is no provision for dissentients, educationally or religiously, except at the expense of their religious rights and convictions. In none of these cases is there any instance in which civil or religious freedom has been enjoyed, or the people of a country educated; on the contrary, in every instance, the mass of the people have grown up in ignorance, and in most instances a government of absolute and oppressive despotism has prevailed.

"4. There remain but three other courses of action. The *first*, is to do as has been done in some of the neighbouring States, namely, to ignore religion altogether in a system of Public Instruction; an example that I should lament to see followed, or even to think of as necessary, in Upper Canada. The *second* is, to commit the public schools to the care of the religious denominations, as has been attempted in England, where £600,000 sterling are granted by Parliament for elementary education, and where there are only some 700,000 children in the schools, out of upwards of 4,000,000 children of school age. The *third* course is, for the State to provide for the education of the youth of all religious persuasions in *secular subjects* and at the same time to provide facilities by which such religious instruction may be given to the children of each religious persuasion as is desired and provided for by their respective parents and pastors. This is the system which was proposed and established for Ireland in 1831, but which now exists in only 1600 out of the 5000 schools aided by the National Board of Education in Ireland. This is the system which has been established in Upper Canada, and which now prevails, with the single exception of the 104 Separate Schools. In this system, as was the case in Ireland in regard to all the National Schools, the Commandments are taught, the daily exercises of the school are allowed and recommended to open and close with a recognition of Almighty God in such form of thanksgiving and prayer as the authorities of each school prefer, but no pupil is compelled to join in them contrary to the wish of his parents or guardians; the rights of conscience in regard to each child are equally protected; each parent's authority and wishes are supreme on the subject, and provision is made by which each child can receive religious instruction according to the wishes of his parents or guardians, and from

his own pastor or his authorized representative. The authorities of each school decide what version of the Scriptures shall be read at the opening and close of the daily exercises of the school, or whether any version shall be used. The Forms of Prayer prepared for the convenience of Local School Authorities who wish to use them, consist of collects and petitions, which are used alike in both Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches; but it is at the discretion of the authorities of each school to use those or any other form of prayer they think best.* There is no compulsion in the matter; nor has the State any right to compel in matters of religion. The State aids parents in the teaching of their children the *secular subjects* of a necessary education during six or seven hours each week-day, but the *religious part* of the education of children as well as their food and clothing and their education during more than two-thirds of each week-day and the whole of Sunday, must rest exclusively with parents and their clergy, who, both by the injunctions of Scripture and their respective books of faith and discipline, are required to teach their children their catechisms and "bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." [Page 18-24, Report for 1857.]

In my report for 1851, I thus explained how the principle of religious education should be recognized and provided for in respect to both day schools and the higher seminaries of learning, and the relations of the State, Parents and Christian denominations in regard to each class of educational institutions:

"I am persuaded that the religious interests of youth will be much more effectually cared for and advanced, by insisting that each religious persuasion shall fulfil its acknowledged rules and obligations for the religious instruction of its own youth, than by any attempt to convert for that purpose the common day schools into denominational ones, and thus legislate for the neglect of duty on the part of pastors and parents of the different religious persuasions. The common day school and its teacher ought not to be burthened with duties which belong to the pastor, the parent, and the church. The education of the youth of the country consists not merely of what is taught in the day school, but also of what is taught at home by the parents, and in the church by the pastor. And if the religious part of the education of youth is, in any instance, neglected or defective, the blame rests with the pastors and parents concerned, who, by such neglect, have violated their own religious canons or rules, as well as the express commands of the Holy Scriptures. In all such cases, pastors and parents are the responsible, as well as guilty parties, and not the teacher of the common school, or the common school system.

"But in respect to colleges and other high seminaries of learning, the case is different. Such institutions cannot be established within an hour's walk of

* See the Regulations on the subject of Religious Instruction in Schools, in Appendix to this Report, [1858] pp. 136-138.

every man's door. Youth, in order to attend them, must, as a general rule, leave their homes, and be taken from the daily oversight and instructions of their parents and pastors. During this period of their education, the duties of parental and pastoral care and instruction must be suspended, or provision must be made for it in connection with such institutions. Youth attending colleges and collegiate seminaries are at an age when they are most exposed to temptation—most need the best counsels in religion and morals—are pursuing studies which most involve the principles of human action, and the duties and relations of common life. At such a period and under such circumstances, youth needs the exercise of all that is tender and vigilant in parental affection, and all that is instructive and wise in pastoral oversight; yet they are far removed from their pastor and parent. Hence what is supplied by the parent and pastor at home, ought as far as possible, to be provided in connection with each college abroad. And, therefore, the same reason that condemns the establishment of public denominational day schools, justifies the establishment of denominational colleges, in connection with which the duties of the parent and pastor can be best discharged.

“Public aid is given to denominational colleges, not for denominational purposes, (which is the special object of denominational day schools,) but for the advancement of science and literature alone, because such colleges are the most economical, efficient and available agencies for teaching the higher branches of education in the country; the aid being given, not to theological seminaries, or for the support of theological professors, but exclusively towards the support of teachers of science and literature. Nor is such aid given to a denominational college until after a large outlay has been made by its projectors in the procuring of premises, erecting or procuring and furnishing buildings, and the employment of professors and teachers—evincive of the intelligence, disposition and enterprise of a large section of the community to establish and sustain such an institution.” [Page 24, Report for 1857.]

It is thus seen that I have not ignored religion even in regard to Seminaries and Colleges, and that in no instance, and in no respect, has *religious* education been ignored or overlooked in our system of elementary schools, but that the State, or people collectively, propose to do what never has and never can be otherwise done by other parties,—namely, provide the means of day school instruction for all the children of the land; and it then provides facilities to enable both parents and pastors to do what the State, or people collectively, cannot do, but what JEHOVAH Himself has commanded parents and pastors to do,—namely, “to train up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.” If the State, or people collectively, are responsible for the one, parents and pastors individually, are responsible for the other. They have no right to impose upon the State, or upon any State teacher, what God hath enjoined upon them, any more than the State has a right to usurp the religious functions of the Parent or the Church.

But were the authorities and supporters of the schools disposed to carry even to the schools, *mixed religious* teaching to a greater extent than has been proposed, there would be no compromise of religious faith in their doing so; since there is no difference in the essentials of faith, any more than of words, among all the religious persuasions of Upper Canada, except one or two small congregations of Unitarians and Jews. It is known that the "Symbol of Faith," or "Apostles' Creed," is the same, *verbatim et literatim*, in the Roman Catholic, as in the Protestant Churches. To show the extent to which this Apostles' Creed expresses the Faith of the religious persuasions of Christendom, I quote the following account of a general meeting for prayer and supplication, lately held in one of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia, and published in the Protestant *Episcopal Recorder* :

"Dr. Nevin, of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School) rose and stated, that the Apostles' Creed was one of the symbols of his branch of the Church, and it might be of all the churches represented, and proposed that Mr. Cracraft, (the rector) should repeat it as the creed of the meeting, all standing and joining in it. Instantly every individual of the vast assemblage rose to his feet, and every voice responded, while the minister said :

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary, Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell; the third day He rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic Church; The Communion of Saints; The Forgiveness of sins; The Resurrection of the body, And the Life everlasting, Amen."

"Nearly two thousand people—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, (Old and New School,) Seceders, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Moravians. Independents—all repeated with the simplicity of children, this grand old formula which has come down to us on the stream of ages—"I believe in God, the Father Almighty!" Even a calm spectator, not easily excited, and standing aloof from any enthusiasm of the moment, could not but be moved. As the 'Apostles' Creed,' is the only uninspired summary of Christian doctrine in which all these churches believe, it seemed like an Act of Union of the Church Universal. It brought startlingly, and judging from the appearance of the congregation, affecting to every individual, the idea so much lost sight of, that in all that is essential, these Christians, cut up into what are called *sects*, are in fact one."

Here is a platform of common faith, as the Ten Commandments furnish a

common platform of morals. There may be rival sects and parties among Protestants, as there are rival orders and parties in the Roman Catholic Church; but as the latter all rally under the standard of one POPE, and aim at a common object, so the former all rally under the standard of one BIBLE, and aim also at a common object. Yet both great divisions of Christendom avow a common Symbol of Faith, professedly received by them from the Apostolic Churches, and can therefore, without any compromise on either side, combine to teach their children the *faith*, as well as *morals* of the Apostles. It is only when they wish to teach their children what is not contained in the creed of the Apostles, or Ten Commandments, that they are *compelled* to separate. It is true that they differ in forms of worship and in matters of ecclesiastical discipline and procedure; but these form no part of the Apostles' Creed, or of the Ten Commandments, or of the Lord's Prayer, and therefore need not be taught in Schools of Apostolic Faith, of Apostolic Morals, and of Apostolic Charity.

- I make these remarks to show, how far even *combined religious teaching* could be carried in the public schools, did not adverse jealousies and influences prevent it; but this is not involved in our common school system, which recognizes and provides facilities for *separate religious teaching*, under the direction of Parents and Pastors, whom God has appointed to teach children, as well as others, those Truths which are able to "make them wise unto salvation."

The School System, therefore, instead of ignoring religious education, as has been most unjustly asserted, recognizes it,—is based upon it,—provides for it, by giving to God, or the Church, the things that are God's, at the same time that it gives to Cæsar, or the State, the things that are Cæsar's; it assumes and maintains inviolate the Divine right and duty of the Parent and Pastor, while it provides for the human duty of the Teacher and the State; in its every school it is the voluntary creation of its supporters, the expression of their will, and the benefactor of their offspring.

2. A second point on which I beg to remark, is

THE DEFECTIVENESS OF OUR MUNICIPAL LAW IN REGARD TO VAGRANT AND IDLE CHILDREN IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

In most of these municipalities, *free schools* have been established by the rate-payers, (who alone, have power to decide upon the mode of supporting their schools)—that is, schools to which all contribute according to their property, and to which all residents between the ages of five and twenty years have an equal right of access, without further payment of fee. But some of the largest rate-payers naturally object to this mode of supporting the Schools, unless means are employed to secure to all the children, especially to the more needy classes, the benefit of the Schools; that numbers of children are idle in the streets, quarrelling, swearing, and pilfering, and being sent to prison, while Schools are provided, supported, and open for their reception. Some have even objected to the School

system on this ground. But it is clear that the Schools cannot be accountable for the conduct of those who never enter them; and the statistics of youthful crime show, that scarcely one of the juvenile delinquents is, or ever has been a regular pupil of the Schools. Nor does any party under the School Law possess any power to *compel* parents to send their children to School any more than any party, by the common or ecclesiastical law, possesses power to compel attendance at a church, which has been built and opened *free* to all. The defect is not in the School System, or School Law, but in the *Municipal law*, by which each Municipal Council should be invested with power to impose penalties in all cases of street idleness and vagrancy, and to punish, or send to a House of Industry and instruction, all persons from the ages of six to sixteen or eighteen years of age who have no employment and attend no School. On this point, I beg to reiterate the remarks which I made in my last report :

“The rational objection is not that the people are municipally invested with too large powers for the education of the rising generation, but that those powers are still too limited to enable them to accomplish the great object desired—the education of all the youth in each Municipality. If ignorance is an evil to society *voluntary* ignorance is a *crime* against society. And if society is invested with power to relieve all from the evil of ignorance by providing for the education of all, the safety and interests of society, no less than the mission of its existence, require that it should be able to suppress and *prevent* the crime of *voluntary* ignorance by punishing its authors. If *idle mendicancy* is a crime in a man thirty years of age, why is not *idle vagrancy* a crime in a boy of ten years of age? The latter is the parent of the former. Why is not crime prevented by being punished and suppressed in its commencement, rather than be allowed to advance to the completion of manhood, ignorance, mendicancy and even theft, before being punished?

“In most European cities, except those of the Roman and Neapolitan States, street mendicancy, and especially idle mendicancy, whether in the young or old, is a crime punishable by law; and in many cities of Europe and in several States of Germany and Cantons of Switzerland, as also in some of the cities and towns of the neighbouring States, voluntary ignorance and idle vagrancy in youth is not less a crime, as it is a still greater evil to society. Why should it not be held as a crime, as well as an evil, in the cities and towns, and incorporated villages of Upper Canada? If society voluntarily and patriotically taxes itself to provide a free school for all the youth who will voluntarily enter it, why should it be prevented from sending to a school of reform, labour, and instruction, those who will enter no school, public or private, who pursue no labour, but are habitually committing the crime of idle ignorance and vagrancy, if not practising all kinds of vice? If parents cannot, or will not, prevent such crime in their own children, ought not society to do so? Ought it not to do so, and be empowered to do so, upon the double ground of self-protection and common humanity?” [Pages 26, 27.]

3. In conclusion, in my last report I compared the working and results of our School System with those of the School Systems of Great Britain and Ireland. I had intended in this report to institute a similar comparison between our School System and those in the principal neighbouring States; but I must defer this for another year. In the mean time, I trust the statistics and documents of this report, together with the observations with which I have thought proper to accompany them, furnish increased evidence that our School System, unanimously supported by successive Governments and Parliaments, and voluntarily sustained by the people in their several municipalities, is not less adapted than heretofore to teach self-reliance and self-government, to develop the spirit of liberty, in harmony with obedience to law, to unite Church and State in their appropriate and noblest work, to diffuse education and knowledge among all classes in the land, in connexion with the Christianity of the land.

I have the honor to be,

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

Most obedient, humble Servant,

E. RYERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA,
Toronto, July, 1859.

PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT,

1858.

Table A.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

COUNTIES.		RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						Total Receipts for all Common School purposes, 1858.
		FROM LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.		FROM LOCAL SOURCES.				
		For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate-bill for Fees.	Balances and other Receipts.	
<i>Counties.</i>	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	
1	Glengarry.....	2479 26	...	2295 52	3257 50	3627 38	119 37	11779 68
2	Stormont.....	1620 00	...	1748 00	3150 68	1350 92	358 80	8237 40
3	Dundas.....	1838 00	12 00	2428 92	6738 24	1383 83	193 76	12587 79
4	Prescott.....	1478 46	51 75	2000 00	4190 51	521 63	...	8223 55
5	Russell.....	529 82	...	610 32	1961 91	736 95	...	5005 58
6	Carleton.....	3042 64	108 50	3063 88	8982 89	4246 90	614 74	20059 75
7	Greenville.....	2184 22	10 13	2134 00	5512 27	3333 83	1810 30	14984 10
8	Leeds.....	3452 94	53 00	3398 53	7123 29	8858 60	2633 74	25520 24
9	Lanark.....	2908 00	287 50	2908 40	8224 09	4767 52	851 83	19947 61
10	Frontenac.....	1403 00	309 20	1509 82	5831 95	1268 25	475 79	10798 96
11	Addington.....	2243 40	19 34	2188 00	10032 24	2204 69	956 18	17663 89
12	Lennox.....	1728 75	11 00	1795 00	5992 08	2315 78	967 28	12809 28
13	Prince Edward.....	776 00	16 25	960 00	2366 17	1792 28	615 65	6526 29
14	Hastings.....	1966 60	170 56	2260 00	8377 68	5496 53	1160 67	19432 04
15	Northumberland.....	3439 86	190 99	3424 49	12815 07	5459 03	1287 54	26596 23
16	Durham.....	3291 22	95 81	3268 80	15862 82	5580 88	3140 70	31240 30
17	Peterboro'.....	3152 80	132 30	3153 50	18534 39	3759 17	1496 61	30223 77
18	Victoria.....	1773 00	164 52	2195 77	7943 03	8445 47	313 24	15840 05
19	Ontario.....	1641 00	89 25	1690 00	9554 70	1699 85	145 57	14820 37
20	York.....	3359 20	173 01	3361 20	13910 58	9144 86	5013 20	32528 65
21	Peel.....	6233 12	448 00	6481 00	28761 89	11200 66	4561 27	67655 94
22	Simcoe.....	2710 00	53 51	2710 00	14995 40	6065 26	1493 23	28058 20
23	Halton.....	3488 10	397 01	4727 35	13546 13	8224 14	8705 09	39087 53
24	Wentworth.....	2186 00	168 99	3504 77	9076 51	4471 35	1514 89	20922 51
25	Brant.....	2659 00	112 21	2659 00	13886 17	6764 78	1663 51	27744 67
26	Lincoln.....	1969 00	95 89	2100 00	7935 93	8842 55	1872 41	28215 75
27	Welland.....	2005 23	191 49	2430 00	7133 14	5976 97	2544 89	90281 77
28	Haldimand.....	2000 20	77 38	3062 45	8253 10	6983 21	3901 60	23989 28
29	Norfolk.....	2213 44	122 88	2596 00	8560 55	7451 89	3848 16	24773 95
30	Oxford.....	2607 27	35 00	2603 00	13150 78	3779 03	1514 90	23689 95
31	Waterloo.....	3647 00	176 02	3647 00	22498 46	6470 85	4229 30	40689 65
32	Wellington.....	3279 73	209 97	4895 16	19025 27	3554 23	3495 05	35459 33
33	Grey.....	3320 60	297 30	4802 75	16390 84	3066 11	2474 72	32453 45
34	Perth.....	1750 00	51 03	2490 00	9272 12	815 92	1671 41	16850 96
35	Huron.....	2566 92	124 57	3205 69	14194 13	1713 35	3842 29	25846 40
36	Bruce.....	3261 00	323 69	3333 14	23145 14	2921 37	1629 16	34513 35
37	Middlesex.....	1372 24	100 25	1286 50	7223 75	752 75	1511 84	12247 23
38	Elgin.....	4277 36	254 75	4244 77	20110 45	8897 16	6322 43	45096 94
39	Kent.....	2815 00	142 00	2820 00	14208 25	3784 97	2783 72	26563 94
40	Lambton.....	2162 89	50 50	2139 35	11238 19	2789 53	1789 52	20149 20
41	Essex.....	1770 00	112 63	2200 00	19135 91	2122 34	2422 20	27763 50
42	Essex.....	2021 93	67 20	2387 08	9799 64	1168 61	882 04	16326 50
Total.....		104658 25	5487 23	116718 06	472399 38	179382 38	88975 68	967621 63
<i>Cities.</i>								
1	Toronto.....	6443 36	242 85	28672 00	...	...	1284 55	36643 76
2	Hamilton.....	2434 80	155 21	18660 00	...	2625 77	10799 24	34675 68
3	Kingston.....	2213 25	...	8918 00	800 72	142 99	913 64	12968 00
4	London.....	1591 45	...	9991 98	261 75	47 ...	5692 46	16994 64
5	Ottawa.....	2075 20	...	4000 00	...	618 64	3389 86	10083 70
Total.....		14758 06	398 06	70241 98	1062 47	3434 40	21479 75	111374 78
<i>Towns.</i>								
1	Belleville.....	939 04	...	2557 54	3989 26	11 00	594 95	8091 79
2	Bowmanville.....	220 00	50 88	2020 00	...	537 96	160 26	2989 07
3	Brantford.....	555 19	...	5863 33	77 00	1552 73	4730 91	12779 68
4	Brockville.....	643 00	...	2745 00	...	...	...	3388 00
5	Chatham.....	383 15	50 00	2039 93	105 00	743 60	501 82	3823 64
6	Cobourg.....	452 98	61 37	2300 00	2300 00	580 93	199 26	5894 00
7	Collingwood.....	In Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cornwall.....	190 00	...	1000 00	...	126 00	242 42	1558 66
9	Dundas.....	530 13	10 69	362 90	...	547 75	4100 22	5551 00
10	Galt.....	277 00	12 02	4190 68	...	...	2183 65	6663 00
11	Goderich.....	280 00	20 ...	2800 00	...	...	1489 13	4589 15
12	Guelph.....	631 20	14 51	2393 60	...	789 50	725 14	4603 00

EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and building School-houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School-houses.	For School-books, Stationery, Fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes, 1858.	Balances unexpended.
	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.
1	9283 11	8 00	1617 89	270 01	121 51	11300 52	478 51
2	6843 10	...	500 76	141 36	183 03	7623 25	614 15
3	10082 25	...	393 47	285 43	305 04	11070 19	1517 56
4	6702 63	24 00	781 02	825 74	131 89	7904 78	317 67
5	2673 59	2 00	1895 53	100 40	91 70	4763 02	242 56
6	16530 76	217 00	290 38	290 33	329 16	17657 63	2401 92
7	10776 67	57 46	868 81	435 10	15 33	12153 37	2831 38
8	18289 92	106 00	2563 12	743 91	348 38	22049 33	3470 77
9	15323 30	575 00	1087 03	396 56	51 46	17593 35	2353 99
10	5262 34	618 40	474 00	403 70	216 52	6674 96	3823 05
11	11966 87	38 68	2037 70	468 37	644 78	14556 40	3107 45
12	6392 06	22 00	1285 28	230 25	318 49	10238 08	2571 81
13	4293 09	32 60	550 18	130 27	197 49	5203 53	1323 36
14	14093 67	341 12	1266 64	486 09	1136 49	17314 01	2118 03
15	18830 98	321 98	2502 45	553 64	647 85	22861 90	3725 03
16	18723 40	191 62	2479 94	700 81	1753 80	23849 57	7390 66
17	12351 52	264 60	2791 14	654 02	1012 47	26673 75	4135 02
18	9908 87	329 04	1498 05	46 09	179 68	11963 43	3976 60
19	21900 87	178 50	235 24	546 64	395 16	6223 73	5596 94
20	48420 52	239 15	3512 40	942 36	1578 29	27592 77	7686 28
21	21479 13	896 00	4372 11	1401 05	4331 87	54421 55	3264 39
22	16371 55	179 49	1543 40	835 28	770 75	24808 05	3250 25
23	16827 13	337 98	4734 99	537 24	7530 42	32973 32	6114 50
24	19499 82	224 42	2517 26	1449 22	1006 17	24696 89	3047 78
25	13924 77	191 78	1222 45	474 45	1090 05	20232 34	2533 44
26	15619 84	154 76	99 44	375 15	635 69	16681 64	3600 13
27	17598 91	245 76	699 85	430 85	1209 28	17514 17	6486 77
28	14625 23	71 75	1543 66	455 02	1269 05	20268 59	4504 33
29	27948 34	352 04	6796 96	550 81	1996 09	36654 24	4014 39
30	24114 26	419 94	3933 90	780 05	2158 84	31436 99	4022 42
31	20339 51	594 60	2885 88	877 61	1642 21	26819 81	5632 51
32	16510 85	102 06	1869 04	609 17	1167 73	12258 85	3791 63
33	13905 29	249 14	3709 74	459 45	1815 73	21839 35	3807 60
34	25113 93	647 13	1779 90	861 63	951 08	29363 72	5249 68
35	9102 38	200 50	1686 36	351 22	472 10	11812 56	434 77
36	31107 29	509 50	2318 04	988 48	1371 06	36294 37	6802 55
37	18039 59	284 00	1629 66	380 33	1748 93	22083 01	4470 93
38	14535 97	101 00	300 45	210 28	934 55	16082 25	4607 73
39	17439 00	225 26	2028 28	579 56	1255 47	21527 57	6236 01
40	11942 87	140 40	705 11	577 36	419 52	13785 26	2541 24
41	660611 18	10956 11	77119 90	22067 75	45800 40	816415 34	151205 69
42	15843 35	488 04	2138 78	1440 93	12130 45	32041 55	4601 21
43	12731 63	1337 24	...	3122 87	3682 23	21853 67	12821 35
44	5293 63	40 00	4231 23	1344 81	1625 82	12535 49	453 11
45	7226 78	...	1176 70	374 25	1908 35	10686 08	6298 56
46	4885 38	30 00	414 92	610 50	1655 14	7595 94	2487 76
47	46960 47	1895 28	7961 63	6893 36	20981 99	84712 73	26661 90
48	2368 01	...	40 00	463 36	1214 94	4086 31	4005 48
49	2107 24	101 76	...	87 80	680 61	2877 41	111 69
50	3475 98	...	4515 81	1128 16	3523 80	12643 75	135 32
51	2253 36	...	...	...	432 00	2685 36	702 64
52	3630 00	100 00	...	180 83	497 45	3808 28	15 22
53	2387 50	144 73	...	404 55	323 63	3260 41	2634 13
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	1060 00	...	115 00	...	205 25	1400 25	158 17
56	1567 11	21 38	2970 00	...	418 18	4976 67	575 02
57	8442 37	24 04	393 37	...	675 83	4534 61	2128 74
58	2203 00	40 ...	1266 54	43 87	1033 72	4589 13	...
59	2506 26	29 02	267 80	378 35	503 23	3684 65	919 30

Table A.—(Continued.)

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS, TOWN MUNICIPALITIES, AND VILLAGES.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						Total Receipts for all Common School pur- poses, 1858.
		FROM LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.		FROM LOCAL SOURCES.				
		For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate-bill for Fees.	Balances and other Receipts.	
		\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	
13	Towns (Continued.)							
13	Lindsay.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Milton.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Niagara.....	475 32	11 80	72 00	.....	498 00	267 40	
16	Oakville.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Owen Sound.....	142 00	.....	1757 22	.....	.....	377 90	
18	Paris.....	293 73	23 13	7017 19	82 85	53 33	952 33	
19	Perth.....	265 28	.....	265 28	.....	407 25	5001 49	
20	Peterborough.....	486 36	.....	900 00	.....	629 96	833 73	
21	Pictou.....	242 28	.....	880 00	.....	300 00	2187 33	
22	Port Hope.....	440 00	20 00	2473 25	.....	1022 93	263 00	
23	Prescott.....	445 71	.....	800 00	100 00	397 18	663 75	
24	Sandwich.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Sarnia.....	100 00	13 52	700 00	.....	282 75	711 32	
26	St. Catharines.....	863 70	5 00	2406 00	300 00	335 39	1290 00	
27	Whitby.....	203 00	20 00	2700 00	.....	482 60	180 50	
28	Windsor.....	129 00	5 00	1871 00	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	9187 97	317 72	50862 92	8954 11	9313 96	27706 51	105833 19
	Town Municipalities.							
1	Amherstburgh.....	420 67	22 30	700 00	.....	273 92	45 92	1462 61
3	Barrie.....	271 11	38 28	600 00	446 00	42 50	404 97	1796 69
3	Clifton.....	40 00	29 07	1430 67	54 00	160 81	75 05	1739 69
4	Chippewa.....	208 00	.....	4680 00	.....	.....	8057 02	7945 62
5	Woodstock.....	288 00	15 00	1800 00	.....	557 52	934 00	3584 63
	Total.....	1227 78	104 65	9210 67	494 00	1034 75	4516 96	16639 61
	Incorporated Villages.							
1	Berlin.....	147 00	.....	1386 30	.....	.....	43 47	1876 77
2	Bradford.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brampton.....	115 00	.....	1400 00	.....	.....	39	1515 39
4	Caledonia.....	104 00	56 10	880 00	.....	408 00	29 88	1483 98
5	Chippewa.....	137 00	.....	882 54	.....	.....	447 57	1467 11
6	Clinton.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Flora.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Fergus.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Port Erie.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Ingersoll.....	200 00	.....	6457 15	.....	509 87	503 98	7671 60
11	Iroquois.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kemptville.....	196 00	106 00	806 45	.....	273 60	357 18	1799 23
13	Kincardine.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Mitchell.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Napanee.....	155 36	.....	100 00	.....	154 16	844 41	1253 96
16	New Hamburg.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Newcastle.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....	320 37	1408 40	2068 96
18	Newmarket.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Oshawa.....	150 05	.....	1000 00	385 87	374 00	633 50	2493 45
20	Preston.....	144 40	20 10	1384 51	106 68	81 37	971 54	1829 60
21	St. Mary's.....	129 00	11 00	2000 00	2294 45	.....	871 06	5895 15
22	St. Thomas.....	172 00	31 64	840 00	.....	.....	1194 43	1019 41
23	Smith's Falls.....	110 00	.....	600 00	.....	203 00	108 41	1019 75
24	Stratford.....	171 00	.....	1900 00	.....	.....	670 72	2741 72
25	Streetsville.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Thorold.....	244 28	6 00	2000 00	54 00	392 16	505 68	3262 44
27	Trenton.....	144 00	.....	724 72	831 72	.....	.....	1700 98
28	Vienna.....	108 00	.....	633 56	.....	.....	68 28	800 98
29	Waterloo.....	In Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Yorkville.....	140 00	.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....	24 5 48
	Total.....	2692 07	209 84	23980 23	3662 72	2713 53	9912 45	43070 56
	Total.....	132524 13	6517 55	270503 86	466572 66	195879 02	152491 35	1244485 59
	Balances*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total.....	132524 13	6517 55	270503 86	466572 66	195879 02	152491 35	1244485 59
	Total, 1857.....	131806 63	8167 13	247816 20	585142 65	150493 60	170955 04	1204416 31
	Increase.....	717 45	.....	22687 66	.....	45386 42	.....	49927 72
	Decrease.....	.....	1640 60	.....	98569 97	.....	18493 69	.....

* Due to various local parties for 1858, but not paid on 31st Dec., not having been collected within the year. In the case

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table A.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School houses.	For School books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes, 1858.	Balances unexpended.
	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	1329 23	23 60	.....	160 00	395 88	1908 71	63 81
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	935 00	5 00	1504 80	51 00	456 45	2952 25	1324 87
19	1899 32	48 28	5378 25	91 25	514 42	7927 50	500 10
20	2637 39	.....	2616 80	99 05	586 15	5939 30	.....
21	2167 03	.....	.....	160 00	523 02	2850 05	.....
22	1003 82	.....	2459 75	87 50	108 84	3609 61	.....
23	2229 00	40 00	39 85	350 88	691 45	8341 98	877 25
24	1316 10	.....	.....	143 36	410 11	1869 57	37 07
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	960 00	28 04	.....	94 00	380 82	1461 46	845 98
27	3038 68	10 00	.....	291 75	1132 58	4400 99	829 10
28	2110 15	40 00	656 75	41 78	485 59	3334 27	261 83
29	1580 00	10 00	.....	69 56	183 66	1843 22	161 78
	47617 13	662 43	22221 72	4266 85	15277 61	90045 74	15787 45
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1048 20	44 60	.....	.....	69 97	1162 77	300 04
3	640 00	76 56	244 80	56 40	178 91	1196 67	600 19
4	718 06	58 14	148 00	17 00	827 62	1768 83	20 78
5	1980 17	.....	6130 00	.....	481 04	7701 21	243 81
6	1994 17	30 00	30 47	.....	743 71	2798 35	796 17
	5490 60	209 30	6553 27	73 40	2301 25	14627 82	1980 99
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1337 49	.....	.....	.....	207 30	1544 79	31 98
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	843 64	.....	.....	85 08	446 50	1175 22	340 16
5	1160 00	70 20	96 50	14 03	143 08	1423 81	30 17
6	447 18	.....	.....	74 28	122 63	644 09	823 08
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	845 70	.....	5466 00	55 00	1304 30	7671 00	.....
11	747 00	212 00	16 00	473 22	.....	1448 22	351 01
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	737 68	.....	.....	84 60	431 56	1253 93	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	735 00	.....	1105 65	30 00	198 21	2068 86	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	1467 64	.....	.....	91 07	908 90	2467 63	25 79
18	1374 18	40 20	88 00	139 64	236 58	1828 60	.....
19	407 05	29 00	679 05	.....	2339 34	3447 44	1848 07
20	1031 14	63 28	240 00	36 58	432 53	2403 38	234 74
21	600 00	.....	.....	167 17	61 24	828 41	191 00
22	1560 00	.....	185 54	92 94	318 88	2067 36	644 36
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	1016 00	12 00	1888 48	24 00	86 91	3027 39	264 71
25	800 00	.....	1 50	.....	318 22	1119 72	580 72
26	727 00	.....	.....	.....	82 84	809 84	.....
27	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	16916 72	419 68	9716 72	1368 50	8912 07	37333 69	5737 15
777616	10	14142 80	123573 24	34689 86	93193 32	1043135 32	201353 27
143017	47	.....	50052 02	2580 22	9705 35	205355 06	.....
920633	57	14142 80	173625 26	37250 08	102638 67	1248490 38	.....
860231	20	17397 15	267889 25	37606 65	89033 90	1212158 15	.....
60402	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3254 35	34283 99	356 57	13804 77	36332 23	.....

responding Table for 1857, such balances were assumed to have been paid, and were so included in the totals of our Report.

Table B.—(Continued.)

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

TOWNS, TOWN MUNICIPALITIES AND VILLAGES.	PUPILS ATTENDING THE												
	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of children of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	Average attendance of pupils of all ages.	NO. OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL				
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 to 260 days.
<i>Towns.—(Continued.)</i>													
11 Guedich	850	670	5	675	366	309	312	71	105	165	128	146	68
12 Guelph	1012	954	38	992	492	500	241	72	190	272	146	199	116
13 Lindsay	427	377	10	387	209	178	198	44	28	30	36	44	157
14 Milton	236	180	7	187	100	87	87	10	12	11	23	25	106
15 Niagara	700	501	12	513	283	220	89	150	4	12	67	69	136
16 Oakville	395	342	10	352	196	156	52	169	18	76	55	78	101
17 Owen Sound	507	403	21	424	232	192	142	55	112	91	77	75	111
18 Paris	700	667	28	696	388	307	40	189	67	140	226	125	126
19 Perth	500	302	7	309	146	163	214	3	27	35	55	76	72
20 Peterborough	800	496	10	506	281	245	5	164	49	122	146	99	79
21 Picton	410	216	8	224	108	116	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Port Hope	1390	669	39	708	404	304	30	429	30	134	126	127	98
23 Prescott	600	359	14	373	208	105	36	65	47	67	109	78	50
24 Sandwich	200	176	1	177	139	38	38	91	8	35	40	38	40
25 Sarnia	460	243	2	245	146	99	27	99	16	43	78	51	17
26 St. Catharine's	1547	1300	60	1360	717	643	20	352	70	188	240	114	156
27 Whitby	638	548	12	520	280	240	30	299	4	23	48	92	113
28 Windsor	532	372	.....	372	210	162	159	37	50	125	72	68	68
Total	21556	15135	951	16086	8907	7179	784	6699	993	2268	3265	2449	2678
<i>Town Municipalities.</i>													
1 Amherstburgh	400	170	26	196	95	101	13	118	6	25	37	36	40
2 Barrie	450	334	18	352	196	156	7	92	21	56	61	78	72
3 Clifton	243	189	6	195	116	79	7	47	18	35	52	33	25
4 Simcoe	600	378	20	398	194	204	.....	139	69	74	94	89	52
5 Woodstock	800	767	27	784	471	513	89	225	.....	286	242	135	92
Total	2493	1823	97	1925	1072	853	116	621	114	476	486	371	281
<i>Incorporated Villages.</i>													
1 Berlin	430	434	28	462	238	224	.....	262	7	46	70	64	58
2 Bradford	224	153	5	158	90	68	6	69	11	17	38	57	28
3 Brampton	400	369	10	379	201	178	.....	173	41	75	90	87	62
4 Caledonia	468	301	34	335	205	180	24	116	46	70	93	53	41
5 Chippewa	400	300	12	312	179	133	.....	134	31	64	70	60	43
6 Clinton	230	284	16	290	164	116	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Elora	400	245	9	254	138	116	12	94	18	63	82	44	40
8 Ferris	300	253	20	279	149	130	5	103	29	45	68	29	40
9 Fort Erie	100	72	.....	72	36	36	.....	18	21	18	12	8	13
10 Ingersoll	600	552	22	574	296	278	41	167	76	178	172	107	55
11 Iroquois	128	121	8	124	63	61	5	69	3	10	40	30	24
12 Kemptville	380	362	.....	362	196	164	.....	181	.....	13	56	122	100
13 Kincaidine	225	200	8	208	114	94	.....	93	13	34	42	41	35
14 Mitchell	346	298	8	306	171	135	.....	116	13	39	74	75	57
15 Napane	427	287	11	298	155	143	7	100	27	56	87	51	43
16 New Hamburg	274	262	.....	262	150	112	.....	118	12	32	60	80	30
17 Newcastle	320	221	35	256	152	104	4	39	7	47	63	55	51
18 Newmarket	360	272	20	292	173	119	23	68	36	90	81	35	51
19 Oshawa	382	262	36	298	187	111	.....	125	5	15	40	60	75
20 Preston	437	361	.....	361	186	175	.....	220	12	13	17	81	46
21 Streetsville	339	248	21	269	179	90	3	100	31	46	73	53	39
22 St. Mary's	430	413	8	421	234	187	.....	251	20	40	60	100	160
23 St. Thomas	420	378	32	410	236	174	.....	158	25	67	130	108	54
24 Smith's Falls	258	162	1	163	111	52	.....	62	9	20	47	23	37
25 Stratford	700	640	40	680	380	300	.....	251	61	122	220	121	89
26 Thorold	510	416	16	432	284	148	.....	83	28	54	97	91	66
27 Trenon	360	297	.....	297	140	157	.....	186	20	26	75	64	50
28 Vienna	300	252	13	265	130	135	.....	119	31	45	73	47	50
29 Waterloo	300	281	.....	281	148	133	.....	151	14	19	27	34	162
30 Yorkville	340	304	.....	304	176	128	.....	139	4	28	70	62	78
Total	9745	8980	414	9394	5263	4131	135	3880	651	1332	2072	1840	1553
Grand Total	360578	267333	28300	293633	280633	133050	6490	103092	30244	55431	69466	55569	43294
Total 1857	324938	247434	25203	272637	150029	122608	4820	.....	30418	53632	65932	51758	38460
Increase	35600	19948	1097	21046	10604	10442	1670	.....	.....	1799	3564	3815	5834
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table B.—(Continued.)

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OTHER INFORMATION.

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.

1st Class.	Reading.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geogra-phy.	Canadian Geogra-phy.	History.	Writing.	Book-Keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Other Studies.	No. of children not at- tending school.	No. whose attendanc e is not reported.
	2nd Do.	3rd Do.	4th Do.	5th Do.																	
11	179	166	280	157	115	613	450	613	157	271	613	20	24	12	675	283	50	.....	.....
12	99	135	138	198	111	503	539	336	179	140	483	19	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	78	73	84	108	39	217	92	139	30	34	169	6	17	12	36	.....	14	.....	.....
14	12	16	14	25	30	100	30	87	18	16	70	12	6	10	6	30	.....	.....	.....
15	100	96	139	82	68	355	260	338	51	134	331	18	5	27	12	71	60	331	25	17	
16	75	90	77	70	40	277	177	40	110	277	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	277	.....	.....
17	73	49	124	49	56	173	293	295	.....	295	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	16	.....
18	192	145	146	86	128	448	227	448	86	125	472	10	.....	.....	101	24	101	.....	.....	.....
19	103	74	56	45	26	201	127	309	.....	71	201	26	.....	7	6	26	163	45	2	26
20	101	119	120	101	65	333	286	333	217	163	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	200	.....
21	58	32	58	58	46	132	151	24	.....	109	58	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	224
22	174	149	188	159	66	556	370	569	336	225	555	55	60	29	29	66	40	55	.....	310
23	31	47	115	96	57	256	132	125	29	52	269	14	11	13	7	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
24	58	32	33	28	24	102	55	59	.....	25	108	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	16	10
25	81	38	74	44	44	145	43	61	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
26	155	207	186	173	148	526	466	537	135	78	550	50	21	29	30	107	444	.....	100	443
27	54	94	97	66	67	225	138	184	20	84	220	3	18	2	2	.....	2	102	152	7
28	70	85	109	71	37	171	51	78	76	34	203	5	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
	2961	2967	3614	2762	1933	9148	6610	7548	2172	3581	8490	972	333	491	204	1069	3236	811	1590	2756	1601
1	41	43	40	33	23	50	28	20	.....	6	65	4	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	29
2	125	62	83	51	31	164	96	83	2	34	170	.....	.....	7	7	8	13	.....	16	29
3	110	64	40	24	35	94	63	80	10	30	97	8	12	6	6	.....	50	40	47	17
4	66	113	88	67	64	183	104	105	171	64	188	.....	.....	.....	64	141	66	.....	95	.....
5	127	201	173	131	152	400	446	450	439	137	460	75	87	39	15	180	657	36	92	.....
	469	483	424	306	305	951	739	738	622	271	980	87	104	54	94	284	786	76	143	157	26
1	76	62	42	30	42	103	95	193	.....	63	184	2	6	10	12	30	176	58	62	.....
2	20	25	34	28	46	104	56	80	.....	40	107	12	0	14	11	.....	.....	258	18	.....
3	98	85	96	79	21	208	88	103	.....	92	77	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	50	70	77	118	20	235	89	134	.....	.....	21	226	14	5	23	.....	6	.....	13	.....
5	47	40	54	73	98	155	131	136	.....	9	189	1	1	5	9	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
6	54	72	50	64	40	105	56	106	.....	.....	140	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
7	70	56	63	68	68	217	149	248	.....	59	80	12	2	2	.....	25	232	40	.....	26
8	43	40	34	50	54	176	122	142	20	28	120	.....	.....	.....	6	35	14	.....	.....	26
9	1	2	6	7	19	13	19	.....	.....	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	147	82	177	126	68	388	205	301	301	60	386	7	2	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	19	26	20	24	44	66	29	19	19	2	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	45	65	119	62	71	160	160	175	.....	72	175	2	5	6	3	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	66	63	73	62	34	142	68	170	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	4	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	18	42	88	35	40	128	34	40	.....	.....	400	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	51	39	68	82	58	170	77	105	126	44	68	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
16	59	41	71	83	20	180	48	18	4	6	166	3	1	4	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	19	29	42	68	20	185	67	88	.....	.....	158	7	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
18	40	33	35	30	72	115	89	101	6	15	120	4	.....	7	6	4	.....	.....	10	.....
19	21	114	98	77	46	21	309	167	162	88	113	334	.....	5	.....	21	294	.....	21	.....
20	57	74	52	64	32	208	109	144	58	30	211	6	7	13	14	30	.....	.....	6	.....
21	85	94	92	92	54	217	218	238	28	10	263	14	4	4	6	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	80	97	147	96	245	245	245	96	96	245	48	96	24	96	80	96	20
23	202	161	32	29	46	107	47	90	8	52	107	25	.....	15	13	14	.....	.....	18	.....
24	90	151	122	104	101	423	295	450	40	90	400	12	2	12	19	30	100	.....	100	.....
25	87	80	122	69	71	272	108	201	10	54	295	9	2	7	4	.....	.....	6	6	6
26	41	78	60	42	32	140	36	120	4	8	137	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
27	40	55	60	69	48	176	119	95	4	8	160	.....	.....	.....	50	15	.....	24	16	1
28	40	60	50	20	25	85	30	35	13	25	80	.....	.....	5	5	3	12	80	.....	103
29	77	83	76	34	34	227	144	160	76	68	227	9	9	2	.....	34	131	131	.....	.....
	1867	1824	2145	1616	1497	5602	3224	4311	1147	1191	5232	550	161	272	174	564	1367	423	511	326	313
	50392	54647	61815	54192	50311	149003	66181	88763	23501	23157	161089	6264	3079	5105	2609	9182	94270	7329	11504	53943	9747
	47725	51371	57821	49912	44027	130921	55334	81007	22956	139678	5503	2501	3587	1938	7527	92836	7519	6311	46727	9006
	2687	3576	3994	4280	6284	18082	10797	7696	201	21411	761	578	1518	671	1855	1444	190	5193	6216	741

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table C.

TEACHERS.

CERTIFICATES.										ANNUAL SALARIES.					
Total holding certificates.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Unclassified.	Unqualified.	Certificates annulled.	No. of schools in which teacher was changed during the year.	No. of schools having more than one teacher.	Highest salary paid.	Lowest salary paid male teacher.	Average.				
											Male teacher with board.	Male teacher without board.	Female teacher with board.	Female teacher without board.	
1	71	14	48	9	1	...	...	4	10	\$410 00	\$131 10	\$176 04	\$237 78	\$ 89 01	\$128 00
2	66	3	48	15	...	1	...	5	1	375 00	185 00	177 60	196 00	101 10	129 00
3	59	3	39	11	...	1	...	3	1	640 00	85 16	171 10	267 00	79 81	153 10
4	57	12	23	22	...	...	...	6	...	450 80	161 19	117 00	260 00	88 00	199 00
5	17	...	15	2	...	...	...	2	...	390 00	163 50	136 33	188 41	...	128 00
6	98	...	71	12	...	...	...	4	...	330 25	155 00	111 00	223 00	125 00	160 00
7	90	15	56	19	3	1	...	11	11	470 12	149 75	151 10	251 30	105 59	144 56
8	150	10	128	12	...	...	...	43	10	480 00	160 00	181 60	258 30	101 10	139 90
9	111	8	63	40	2	...	...	8	9	390 00	128 65	156 00	200 00	...	130 00
10	62	3	30	29	...	...	...	2	...	310 00	110 12	180 00	254 00	165 00	190 00
11	94	15	62	17	3	...	...	20	11	420 00	118 20	180 00	300 00	109 84	160 00
12	81	17	56	8	3	...	...	21	...	300 30	136 12	139 65	223 75	118 11	184 42
13	46	12	34	...	1	...	...	21	1	360 18	128 19	152 10	212 16	126 00	175 17
14	103	14	72	22	...	...	...	50	6	350 50	173 00	202 54	316 11	130 77	158 40
15	137	33	88	16	2	...	...	49	6	440 00	146 00	250 00	280 00	118 02	192 00
16	119	11	53	55	...	...	...	33	9	421 00	176 20	174 62	303 00	118 00	184 00
17	93	9	60	24	...	...	...	4	4	445 65	161 79	...	312 50	...	173 20
18	54	4	28	22	...	...	...	6	4	490 00	160 00	96 00	272 00	...	...
19	58	6	36	16	...	...	...	8	6	450 71	148 82	160 06	297 35	...	240 00
20	100	25	59	16	1	...	...	10	1	400 00	139 16	144 00	330 00	...	243 00
21	127	33	79	10	3	2	...	14	...	510 00	181 00	243 00	370 00	150 00	280 00
22	79	15	51	13	...	1	...	4	1	400 00	226 30	...	318 65	117 00	269 00
23	99	15	53	31	...	...	...	9	1	355 00	145 18	205 00	390 00	44 00	187 60
24	52	20	30	2	...	...	...	15	1	540 00	211 16	...	350 00	...	241 00
25	65	26	42	17	...	1	...	20	13	425 00	156 18	...	327 00	...	250 00
26	85	22	37	6	...	...	...	20	4	410 26	145 00	...	369 08	...	258 00
27	82	21	46	15	...	2	...	30	6	491 50	180 00	264 00	318 00	145 00	202 00
28	89	27	46	16	...	1	...	52	10	360 18	178 60	279 00	320 00	195 00	240 00
29	83	9	59	15	...	...	...	46	7	432 20	168 11	178 03	308 00	120 00	217 00
30	126	17	51	58	...	...	...	50	...	380 00	206 00	...	298 00	165 00	289 00
31	117	31	78	8	...	2	...	33	6	494 00	140 78	112 50	344 00	196 00	217 00
32	84	17	41	28	...	2	...	29	...	388 15	138 17	...	338 00	...	277 00
33	103	12	60	31	...	1	...	14	1	440 00	139 50	...	291 67	...	293 00
34	98	5	30	63	...	2	...	12	1	382 00	142 18	...	265 00	60 00	200 00
35	73	13	52	8	...	...	...	10	1	388 13	141 12	...	278 00	...	231 00
36	113	18	77	18	...	...	...	2	...	345 00	118 75	144 00	265 00	96 00	170 00
37	79	4	42	33	...	2	...	6	...	384 00	150 26	...	270 00	...	176 00
38	157	57	84	16	1	...	...	28	12	446 18	172 11	189 50	319 10	...	319 00
39	114	20	68	26	...	3	...	50	13	500 00	160 60	240 00	313 50	164 25	199 15
40	100	19	48	33	...	...	...	25	3	491 00	148 12	192 00	307 15	129 00	200 00
41	99	10	48	41	...	1	...	14	5	495 16	155 26	276 00	282 00	116 00	217 00
42	60	11	35	14	...	1	...	9	2	450 18	179 00	...	262 10	...	209 00
	3749	656	2226	867	26	20	12	802	179	640 00	85 16	180 00	289 00	121 00	199 00
1	35	20	14	18	...	...	...	3	15	700 00	170 00	...	655 00	...	287 00
2	30	11	17	2	12	...	...	4	9	1400 00	260 00	...	656 00	...	294 00
3	17	6	8	3	5	...	...	2	4	400 00	120 00	...	370 00	...	164 00
4	17	14	3	...	7	...	...	1	9	900 00	220 00	...	583 00	...	270 00
5	12	10	2	...	8	...	...	...	6	500 00	160 00	...	469 00	...	252 00
	111	61	44	6	50	...	...	10	43	1400 00	120 00	...	548 00	...	252 00
1	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	500 00	200 00	...	480 00	...	224 00
2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	480 00	400 00	...	440 00	...	300 00
3	10	6	4	...	2	...	...	3	5	1000 00	385 00	...	514 00	...	277 00
4	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 00	360 00	...	504 00	...	250 00
5	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	500 00	300 00	...	400 00	...	247 00
6	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	240 00	...	418 00	...	300 00
7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	500 00	...	500 00	...	300 00
8	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	346 00	220 00	...	282 00	...	313 00
9	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	510 00	250 00	...	356 00	...	237 00
10	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1000 00	300 00	...	605 00	...	385 00
11	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600 00	300 00	...	470 00	...	400 00
12	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	545 00	350 00	...	453 00	...	270 00

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table C.—(Continued.)

TEACHERS.

	CERTIFICATES.							No. of schools in which teacher was changed during the year.	No. of school having more than one teacher.	ANNUAL SALARIES.					
	Total holding certificates.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Unclassified.	Unqualified.	Certificates annulled.			Highest salary paid.	Lowest salary paid male teacher.	AVERAGE.			
												Male teacher with board.	Male teacher without board.	Female teacher with board.	Female teacher without board.
13	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	\$600 00	\$400 00	...	\$500 00	...	\$320 00
14	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	500 00	500 00	...	500 00	...	250 00
15	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	600 00	600 00	...	600 00	...	817 50
17	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	520 00	520 00	...	520 00	...	250 00
18	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	500 00	400 00	...	450 00	...	230 00
19	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 00	...	...	541 00	...	189 00
20	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	800 00	300 00	...	534 00	...	213 00
21	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	400 00	300 00	...	360 00	...	200 00
22	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	480 00	320 00	...	400 00	...	284 00
23	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	320 00	280 00	...	250 00	...	160 00
24	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	585 00	500 00	...	532 00	...	...
25	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	580 00	400 00	...	480 00	...	...
26	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	600 00	400 00	...	485 00	...	300 00
27	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	480 00	250 00	...	510 00	...	300 00
28	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	450 00	200 00	...	375 00	...	240 00
146	83	58	7	11	...	...	...	29	1000 00	200 00	...	489 00	...	287 00
1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	750 00	300 00	...	524 00	...	250 00
2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	500 00	500 00	...	500 00	...	240 00
3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	550 00	294 00	...	432 00	...	...
4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	250 00	...	500 00	...	197 00
5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	520 00	520 00	...	520 00	...	250 00
18	11	7	...	2	1	...	...	6	750 00	250 00	...	495 00	...	235 00
1	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	700 00	400 00	...	550 00	...	275 00
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	548 00	548 00	...	548 00	...	...
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00	...	400 00	...	300 00
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	500 00	...	500 00	...	300 00
5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00	...	400 00	...	...
6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00	...	400 00	...	200 00
7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	500 00	240 00	...	370 00	...	320 00
8	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	500 00	500 00	...	500 00	...	253 00
9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	480 00	480 00	...	480 00	...	...
10	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	800 00	600 00	...	700 00	...	240 00
11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 00	360 00	...	360 00	...	120 00
12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 00	240 00	...	283 00	...	...
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 00	600 00	...	600 00	...	...
14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 00	600 00	...	600 00	...	...
15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	450 00	450 00	...	450 00	...	160 00
16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	466 00	466 00	...	466 00	...	207 00
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	360 00	...	380 00	...	...
19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	520 00	520 00	...	520 00	...	202 00
20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	650 00	440 00	...	545 00	...	269 00
21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500 00	218 00	...	339 00	...	400 00
22	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	480 00	260 00	...	370 00	...	226 00
23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	700 00	450 00	...	575 00	...	150 00
24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 00	360 00	...	360 00	...	240 00
25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	700 00	480 00	...	590 00	...	60 00
26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	352 00	...	377 00	...	...
27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	360 00	...	387 00	...	...
28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00	...	400 00	...	400 00
29	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	475 00	192 00	...	283 00	...	168 00
30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	450 00	380 00	...	405 00	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	500 00	...	500 00	...	360 00
79	45	31	3	10	2	...	...	11	800 00	192 00	...	450 00	...	239 00
4103	856	2364	893	99	23	12	888	279	1400 00	120 00	180 00	454 00	121 00	242 00	
3933	640	2064	962	150	25	34	1084	266	1400 00	98 00	218 00	481 00	148 00	254 00	
	170	216	300	79	51	2	176	13	...	24 00	36 00	...	27 00	12 00	

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table D.

SCHOOL VISITS.									LECTURES.			TIME OPEN.				
Total.	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Members of Parliament.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other persons.	No of Schools whose time is reported.	Total No. of Months and Days open.	Average No. of Months and Days open.			
												Mons.	Days.	Mons.	Days.	
1	732	132	61	19	28	2	279	211	70	62	8	64	697	21	10	27
2	814	121	63	15	4	.....	260	461	77	75	2	66	832	6	9	20
3	671	143	29	17	9	.....	253	220	58	43	15	70	869	15	9	16
4	437	110	46	15	13	2	160	79	59	51	8	55	877	27	10	15
5	239	37	25	48	16	.....	80	32	17	.....	17	19	188	24	9	23
6	977	241	87	43	41	1	378	186	114	109	5	95	1060	.....	11	11
7	659	161	41	11	25	11	304	105	50	45	8	82	851	11	10	11
8	1749	292	93	31	59	3	820	461	131	123	8	142	1425	11	10	1
9	1070	226	46	26	62	1	447	262	68	67	1	100	1096	5	19	28
10	659	101	75	66	16	.....	247	154	45	39	6	56	572	12	10	6
11	1140	187	78	17	38	14	518	283	71	66	5	87	851	2	9	23
12	1087	95	68	20	72	.....	357	475	63	46	17	65	646	46	9	28
13	540	77	18	7	45	.....	199	196	36	24	12	39	350	22	8	28
14	1656	247	48	60	65	7	445	784	121	88	33	81	821	30	10	4
15	2186	192	109	52	107	.....	869	857	79	61	18	129	1300	1	10	2
16	1906	269	120	46	89	.....	650	732	32	28	4	118	1214	23	10	9
17	1286	187	51	22	27	.....	464	515	66	48	18	75	851	12	11	10
18	641	159	36	37	28	.....	273	108	59	.....	59	54	583	29	10	24
19	84	98	53	32	33	1	272	93	19	18	1	60	644	16	10	21
20	1581	216	71	32	30	.....	547	685	72	60	12	100	1110	22	11	3
21	2759	298	135	46	43	131	884	1222	78	72	6	133	1485	20	11	5
22	935	143	108	38	33	.....	407	206	75	71	4	75	874	10	11	18
23	1230	176	104	43	67	9	548	293	43	41	2	102	1126	.....	11	1
24	1306	123	79	19	50	.....	341	749	64	58	6	51	565	13	11	2
25	1071	176	61	15	33	.....	287	499	59	59	.....	74	838	14	11	9
26	1233	141	47	31	34	65	320	645	70	45	25	65	658	19	11	22
27	1269	144	50	36	43	1	441	544	70	46	24	71	645	16	9	1
28	1230	121	86	27	36	.....	357	603	62	52	10	69	633	11	8	6
29	1379	149	77	39	27	.....	513	574	37	35	2	69	695	7	10	3
30	1476	171	119	30	77	4	454	625	107	72	35	99	897	18	9	2
31	1484	188	103	18	44	10	526	597	103	75	28	90	982	9	10	27
32	1662	104	103	42	36	.....	689	696	59	50	9	80	821	27	10	8
33	1502	175	172	67	86	.....	578	404	79	57	22	96	1032	4	10	22
34	864	122	132	38	20	10	361	160	61	47	4	74	785	11	9	23
35	1007	193	82	60	29	.....	426	279	35	34	1	98	937	17	10	10
36	1245	196	88	47	33	10	564	307	111	109	2	112	1253	4	11	13
37	969	156	100	61	52	.....	390	210	71	63	8	78	725	28	9	9
38	1659	312	112	72	38	.....	799	416	105	98	12	151	1553	13	10	8
39	1562	154	72	36	26	2	471	801	111	79	32	118	1188	17	10	1
40	822	127	101	25	42	2	304	221	81	69	12	75	748	25	9	29
41	1062	142	64	51	38	1	351	455	64	41	23	91	827	28	9	3
42	667	105	73	29	22	.....	194	144	31	26	5	56	585	5	10	3
	49103	6840	3327	1507	1706	2871	17926	17510	2873	2347	526	3482	36030	21	10	10
1	1181	383	14	4	1	6	174	599	.....	.....	.....	14	168	.....	12	.....
2	468	36	20	25	.....	1	100	296	.....	.....	.....	9	99	.....	11	.....
3	277	156	11	12	8	.....	74	16	1	1	.....	13	141	15	10	.....
4	202	16	33	24	12	3	62	52	1	1	.....	6	72	.....	10	24
5	501	87	81	22	6	.....	303	1	.....	.....	.....	14	155	15	11	3
	2629	678	159	87	27	11	713	954	2	2	.....	56	636	.....	11	11
1	885	48	78	8	8	.....	95	148	.....	.....	.....	5	60	.....	12	.....
2	82	12	9	1	.....	.....	15	45	2	2	.....	1	11	.....	11	.....
3	414	17	58	31	25	.....	96	187	.....	.....	.....	9	108	.....	12	.....
4	23	8	5	2	.....	.....	8	.....	6	2	.....	2	24	.....	12	.....
5	178	15	45	4	7	5	64	40	1	1	.....	2	24	.....	12	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	72	.....	12	.....
7	78	12	13	8	4	.....	16	25	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12	.....
8	32	15	4	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	1	48	.....	12	.....
9	215	25	86	17	15	.....	49	80	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	6	.....
10	124	9	7	4	2	.....	7	95	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12	.....
11	280	2	14	5	12	2	12	173	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	10	.....
12	133	17	2	15	5	28	21	45	.....	.....	.....	7	77	.....	11	.....
13	70	2	26	12	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	10	.....

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table D.—(Continued.)

	SCHOOL VISITS.							LECTURES.			TIME OPEN.						
	Total	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Members of Parliament.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other persons.	No. of Schools whose time is not reported.	Total No. of Months and Days open.	Average No. of Months and Days open.			
14	58	4	6	3	4	6	14	21	1	...	1	...	Mons. 1	Days. 10	Mons. 10	Days. ...	
15	180	3	30	...	...	...	34	113	...	...	...	...	2	24	12	...
16	272	4	7	9	12	...	40	200	...	...	...	...	1	12	12	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	98	17	12	3	2	...	24	40	...	...	...	...	2	20	10	...
19	54	2	12	6	6	4	24	2	2	2	...	...	2	24	12	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	10	...
21	34	6	4	8	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	12	...
22	493	21	50	74	36	2	190	60	...	...	...	...	4	42	10	15
23	55	6	22	...	...	...	27	37	5	1	4	...	2	22	11	...
24	08	8	34	1	2	...	13	10	2	2	2	...	2	24	12	...	
25	20	8	5	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	4	...	2	24	12	...
26	142	29	18	...	...	1	22	73	...	...	...	...	3	50	10	...
27	138	17	15	1	1	1	29	74	...	...	...	...	3	35	11	10
28	82	6	30	5	...	...	33	8	...	...	...	...	2	24	12	...
	3688	313	584	217	145	47	853	1429	23	6	17	...	69	786	11	11	
1	83	3	7	8	7	...	8	...	...	...	2	20	15	10	7	...
2	28	...	4	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	2	20	15	10	7	...
3	102	7	21	1	2	...	34	37	2	2	...	2	25	22	11	25	
4	95	5	6	8	9	...	40	27	...	...	3	33	...	11	...	...
5	438	50	25	6	1	1	45	305	1	1	...	2	24	...	12	...	
	991	65	63	23	19	1	142	378	3	3	...	11	121	22	11	11	
1	182	1	19	9	4	1	5	93	...	...	1	12	...	12	...	...
2	879	8	14	12	16	...	20	800	...	...	1	11	...	11	...	...
3	46	12	6	...	...	...	24	4	2	2	2	23	...	11	...	15
4	64	15	8	...	3	...	38	...	3	3	3	36	...	12	...	...
5	78	5	...	...	...	...	26	43	1	1	...	21	...	10	15	...
6	30	10	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	3	21	...	10	15	...
7	91	14	5	...	...	...	35	27	1	1	...	12	...	12	...	...
8	103	12	7	4	5	...	25	50	1	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	
9	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	11	...	11	...	...
10	71	13	15	1	...	...	12	10	...	...	1	12	...	12	...	...
11	17	4	3	2	20	...	8	...	2	2	...	1	11	...	12	...	
12	19	6	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	31	...	10	...	10
13	47	2	6	10	0	...	9	12	1	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	
14	19	2	1	...	...	...	10	4	1	1	...	1	12	...	12	...
15	43	4	6	...	...	...	15	12	3	3	...	4	33	...	9	15
16	14	1	1	...	2	...	3	4	1	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	
17	45	4	1	2	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	
18	99	2	4	3	3	...	8	26	1	1	...	2	23	...	11	15	
19	140	3	28	7	1	1	31	29	...	...	1	11	...	11	...	...
20	832	10	12	6	6	1	12	100	...	...	2	12	...	12	...	...
21	31	3	36	...	6	...	95	185	...	...	2	23	...	11	15	...
22	97	5	3	3	1	1	12	9	1	1	...	1	10	...	10	...	
23	7	3	6	1	...	1	24	60	2	2	...	1	12	...	12	...	
24	139	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12	...	12	...	...
25	56	8	20	10	6	1	14	80	...	...	1	10	...	10	...	...
26	89	7	8	2	3	...	26	11	8	4	4	23	...	11	15	...	
27	42	4	2	1	...	...	20	9	...	...	3	36	...	12	...	...
28	35	...	6	...	...	...	12	20	2	2	...	2	24	...	12	...
29	112	12	6	5	6	2	10	...	6	4	...	2	24	...	12	...	
30	111	26	...	20	10	...	30	40	20	3	17	1	12	...	12	...	
	2360	215	227	115	108	7	576	1682	56	31	25	47	532	...	11	4	
58941	8111	4360	1940	2005	353	20210	21933	2957	2389	568	3665	38106	13	10	12	...	
49193	7822	4025	1794	1634	506	17730	16325	2540	2245	295	3458	35372	11	10	6	...	
9745	789	335	155	371	...	2480	5628	417	144	273	207	2734	2	...	6	...	

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table E.

BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

SPELLING BOOKS.				HISTORIES.				BOOK-KEEPING.		MENSURATION.		ALGEBRAS.		GEOMETRIES.		OTHER BOOKS.			APPARATUS.						
Major's.	Canada.	Sullivan's and National.	Various.	England.	Greece and Rome.	Canada.	Various.	National.	Various.	National.	Various.	Colenso's.	Various.	Euclid.	Various.	Natural Philo- sophy.	Music.	Other books.	Maps.	Globes.	Blackboards.	Sets of Appara- tus.	T. U. S. Lessons.		
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Table E.—(Continued.)

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

TOWNS, TOWN MUNICIPALITIES, AND VILLAGES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS USING																
	No. of schools reported.	Schools opened and closed with prayer.	SCHOOLS USING THE BIBLE AND TESTAMENT.			READERS.			ARITHMETICS.			GRAMMARS.			GEOGRAPHIES.		
			National.	English.	Various.	National.	Walkingham's.	Thomson's.	Various.	National and Sullivan's.	Lennie's.	Kirkham's.	Various.	Sullivan's National.	Morse's.	Olney's.	Hodgkins'.	Various.
<i>Towns.—Continued.</i>																	
14 Milton	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
15 Niagara	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
16 Oakville	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
17 Owen Sound	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
18 Paris	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
19 Perth	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
20 Peterborough	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
21 Picton	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	4	...
22 Port Hope	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
23 Prescott	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
24 Sandwich	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...
25 Sarnia	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
26 St. Catharine's	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...
27 Whitby	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...
28 Windsor	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	81	60	59	59	...	17	55	5	...	12	10	49	9	8	9	38	...
<i>Town Municipalities.</i>																	
1 Amherstburgh	3	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
2 Barrie	3	3	1	3	...	2	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	1
3 Clifton	2	2	2	2	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	1
4 Simcoe	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	2	...	2	...
5 Woodstock	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	13	8	6	10	...	6	10	...	...	4	6	5	...	2	5	5	...
<i>Incorporated Villages.</i>																	
1 Berlin	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
2 Bradford	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
3 Brampton	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
4 Caledonia	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
5 Chippewa	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
6 Clinton	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
7 Elora	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
8 Fergus	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fort Erie	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
10 Ingersoll	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
11 Iroquois	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
12 Kemptville	3	1	2	3	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
13 Kincaidine	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...
14 Mitchell	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
15 Napance	4	3	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...
16 New Hamburg	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
17 Newcastle	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...
18 Newmarket	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
19 Oshawa	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
20 Preston	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
21 St. Mary's	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
22 St. Thomas	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
23 Smith's Falls	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
24 Stratford	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
25 Streetsville	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
26 Thorold	3	3	3	2	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...
27 Trenton	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
28 Vienna	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
29 Waterloo	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
30 Yorkville	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total	40	24	28	42	...	3	44	...	...	5	6	27	10	4	16	22	...
Grand Total	4207	1708	2510	3676	...	67	3449	72	9	147	557	1911	941	141	522	2631	35
Total 1857	3592	1549	2415	3514	4	16	3346	76	20	108	467	1772	969	138	492	2681	19
Increase	675	159	95	162	...	51	103	...	...	39	90	139	...	3	30	...	16
Decrease	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	28	...	50	...	...

Table F.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE

MUNICIPALITIES.	No. of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.			
		Amount of the Legislative School Grant.	Legislative appropriation for Maps and Apparatus.	Amount raised from School Rate on supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Maps and Apparatus.	Amount paid for other purposes.	
<i>School Sections.</i>		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1 Arthur, No. 1	1	40 00				40 00	40 00		47 80	
2 Arthur, No. 2	1	59 00		258 80		317 80	270 00		12 45	
3 Bastard, No. 1	1	12 45		47 62	96 38	156 45	144 00			
4 Camden East, No. 15	1	8 75				8 75	8 75			
5 Carrick	1	69 12			24 00	93 12	58 50		34 63	
6 Charlottenburgh, No. 16	1	40 82		43 00	42 00	125 82	105 40		20 43	
7 Charlottenburgh, No. 17	1	25 12			40 00	65 12	52 56		12 56	
8 Edwardsburgh, No. 1	1	25 02		29 86	76 65	131 53	120 75		10 78	
9 Ellice, No. 7	1	19 92				19 92	19 92			
10 Etobicoke, No. 6	1	30 21				30 21	30 21			
11 Fitzroy, No. 8	1	17 64			145 00	162 64	145 00		17 64	
12 Grantham, No. 7	1	46 28			65 90	112 18	88 90		23 28	
13 Greenock, No. 1	1	9 12		170 00	55 00	234 12	125 00		109 12	
14 Hallowell, No. 15	1	13 00		47 50	156 50	217 00	200 00		17 00	
15 Hawkesbury East, No. 2	1	12 46		54 00		66 46	40 00		26 46	
16 Hawkesbury East, No. 4	1	27 80		148 00		175 80	88 00		87 80	
17 Hawkesbury East, No. 7	1	25 02		188 00		213 02	98 00		117 02	
18 Kingston, No. 8	1	32 30		41 00	41 56	114 86	114 86			
19 Lancaster, No. 9	1	14 54				14 54	14 54		12 54	
20 Lancaster, No. 10	1	12 24		22 37		34 61	22 37		14 38	
21 Lancaster, No. 11	1	27 54				27 54	15 16		23 07	
22 Leeds & Lansdown E., No. 3	1	59 40		35 59	47 75	142 74	119 67			
23 Lochiel, No. 10	1	105 00		22 55	352 45	480 00	480 00		26 10	
24 Maidstone, No. 3	1	26 10			45 50	71 60	45 50		40 03	
25 Markham & Vaughan, No. 1	1	38 28	5 00	52 74	48 00	144 02	93 99	10 00		
26 Nepean, No. 13	1	15 50			116 50	132 00	132 00		10 05	
27 Nichol, No. 1	1	26 00		73 45	50 00	150 05	140 00		21 87	
28 Nottawasaga, No. 2	1	45 87		257 10	9 50	55 37	33 50		39 41	
29 Orillia, No. 1	1	37 44				392 41	354 00			
30 Percy, No. 5	1	42 50				42 50	42 50		22 42	
31 Pittsburgh, No. 7	1	22 42			8 64	31 06	8 64		15 05	
32 Pittsburgh, No. 8	1	15 05		74 19	40 00	123 24	114 19		99 03	
33 Pittsburgh, No. 8	1	12 90		160 00		172 90	73 87		64	
34 Raleigh, No. 6	1	8 89		115 00	1 75	125 64	125 00			
35 Sandwich, No. 8	1	16 83			25 00	41 83	41 83		61 13	
36 Thurlow, No. 20	1	55 96		103 70	18 25	177 91	116 78		19 61	
37 Vaughan, No. 18	1	16 45				16 45	16 45		38 67	
38 Vespra, No. 7	1	19 73			80 00	99 73	80 12		13 20	
39 Wellesley, No. 9	1	14 67		105 00		119 67	81 00		48 59	
40 Wellesley, No. 10	1	24 46		30 00	23 00	77 45	64 25		66 11	
41 Wellesley, No. 11	1	35 86		189 06	80 00	304 92	256 00			
42 Westminster, No. 13	1	22 23		48 00	61 00	131 23	65 12		31 50	
43 Williams, No. 11	1	11 13				11 13	11 13		70 57	
44 Wilnot, No. 15	1	50 75		190 00	102 75	343 50	312 00		29 50	
45 Windham, No. 8	1	4 27		43 60	65 00	112 87	42 00		70 30	
46 Wolfe Island, No. 1	1	28 60		100 40	54 38	183 38	144 00		124 77	
47 Wolfe Island, No. 11	1	8 55		86 00	10 00	104 55	34 25		41 43	
48 Wolford, No. 20	1	25 20		23 99		132 40	181 59			
49 York, No. 1	1	36 96				144 47	181 43			
50 York, No. 21	1	34 38				34 38	34 38			
Total	50	1430 32	5 00	2760 52	2357 20	6553 04	5056 91	10 00	1488 13	

* Partly paid in 1859.

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table F.

PUPILS AND TIME.	TEACHERS.				RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.		STUDIES.										MAPS, APPARATUS, ETC.			When first established.			
	No. of pupils.	No. of months open.	No. of Teachers.	Members of religious orders.	No of schools opened and closed with prayer.	No. of schools reading the Bible.	No. of schools teaching Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Maps.	Apparatus.		Blackboards.		
1	118	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853		
2	164	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854		
3	88	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856		
4	40	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1852		
5	55	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853		
6	67	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1843		
7	44	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1855		
8	67	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856		
9	57	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
10	49	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1843		
11	66	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
12	66	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
13	66	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1858		
14	63	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854		
15	35	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1858		
16	44	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
17	52	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853		
18	57	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1844		
19	42	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
20	58	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
21	58	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1855		
22	129	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
23	48	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854		
24	62	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1851		
25	20	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
26	77	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856		
27	38	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853		
28	89	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856		
29	89	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854		
30	78	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856		
31	66	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
32	66	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856		
33	49	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1858		
34	37	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
35	46	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856		
36	24	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1850		
37	52	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853		
38	82	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
39	20	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1858		
40	20	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
41	18	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
42	84	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1849		
43	28	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1846		
44	28	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854		
45	66	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1845		
46	29	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856		
47	101	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854		
48	32	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1858		
49	48	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854		
50	57	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857		
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1858
4499	10	41	26	15	...	1	23	10	40	41	42	38	32	9	7	3	3	1	...	6	6	14	...

Table F.—(Continued.)

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE

CITIES, TOWNS, TOWN MUNICIPALITIES, AND VILLAGES.	No. of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.		
		Amount of the Legis- lative School Grant.*	Legislative apportion- ment for Maps and Apparatus.	Amount raised from School Rate on sup- porters.	Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teach- ers.	Amount paid for Maps and Apparatus.	Amount paid for other purposes.
<i>Cities.</i>		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Toronto.....	6	2043 36	5 94	...	1384 11	3433 41	2418 35	165 50	909 56
2 Hamilton	2	514 80	10 59	384 33	787 36	1697 08	1281 61	21 18	394 29
3 Kingston	2	693 25	...	800 72	142 99	1638 96	579 51	...	1657 45
4 London.....	2	151 45	...	261 00	451 90	864 35	356 00	...	508 55
5 Ottawa.....	8	955 20	...	...	1105 42	2060 62	812 55	30 00	1218 07
Total	20	4358 06	18 53	1446 05	3871 78	9692 42	5448 02	156 68	4687 72
<i>Towns.</i>									
1 Belleville	1	365 04	...	300 00	...	665 04	240 00	...	425 04
2 Brantford.....	1	45 10	...	77 00	469 21	391 31	275 15	...	116 16
3 Brockville	1	203 00	...	...	...	203 00	203 00	...	...
4 Chatham.....	1	35 15	...	105 00	110 14	250 21	240 00	...	10 29
5 Clifton.....	1	35 20	...	54 00	143 11	232 31	200 00	...	32 31
6 Cobourg.....	1	68 98	...	60 00	101 82	230 80	200 00	...	30 80
7 Dundas.....	1	161 13	10 69	166 00	3244 00	3581 82	250 00	...	3316 44
8 Guelph.....	2	247 20	8 56	49 00	423 50	728 22	399 00	21 38	312 14
9 Lindsay.....	1	70 00	...	420 00	...	490 00	400 00	17 12	90 00
10 Niagara.....	1	148 32	17 00	74 16	186 00	408 48	236 00	...	172 48
11 Paris.....	1	48 72	...	82 85	120 06	268 68	119 32	...	115 31
12 Perth.....	1	65 28	...	632 85	32 38	730 51	530 00	34 00	200 51
13 Peterborough	1	243 86	...	...	...	243 31	243 36	...	...
14 Picton.....	1	53 28	...	...	...	53 28	53 28	...	...
15 Prescott.....	1	202 71	...	100 00	235 92	583 63	568 10	...	22 53
16 St. Catharine's	1	309 70	...	300 00	335 39	945 06	945 09	...	...
Total.....	17	2302 17	36 25	2420 86	5251 53	10010 81	5100 30	72 50	4838 01
<i>Town Municipalities.</i>									
1 Amherstburgh	1	180 68	9 00	158 00	533 30	940 98	313 00	18 00	609 98
2 Barrie.....	1	111 11	7 63	42 50	7 75	168 99	153 73	15 20	...
Total	2	291 79	16 63	200 50	601 05	1109 97	466 73	33 26	609 98
<i>Incorporated Villages.</i>									
1 Preston.....	1	10 40	...	106 68	99 59	216 67	206 27	...	10 40
2 Thorold.....	1	83 26	6 00	54 00	181 50	324 76	216 00	12 00	96 76
3 Napanee.....	1	9 36	...	...	...	9 36	9 36	...	...
4 Newmarket.....	1	28 84	5 00	82 80	155 82	267 40	205 83	10 00	51 63
5 Oshawa.....	1	22 05	...	...	...	22 05	22 05	...	...
Total.....	5	148 91	11 00	243 48	436 91	840 30	659 51	22 00	168 79
Total 1858.....	94	8531 25	85 41	7071 41	12518 47	28206 54	16731 47	294 44	11180 63
Total 1857.....	100	8515 17	...	10398 13	13455 14	32368 44	18743 51	...	13624 93
Increase .....	...	16 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	4	...	...	3326 72	936 67	4161 90	2012 04	...	2444 30

* Partly paid in 1859.

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table F.—(Continued.)

PUPILS AND TIME.	TEACHERS.				RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.			STUDIES.										MAPS, APPARATUS, ETC.			When first established.						
	No. of pupils.	No. of months open.	No. of Teachers.	Members of religious orders	No. of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	No. of schools reading the Bible.	No. of schools teaching Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.							
1807	11	18	9	9	6	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1845	
1103	7	8	2	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1856
736	7	7	4	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1854
374	10	8	3	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1858
723	10	8	5	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1856
4743	9	40	23	13	23	18	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	8	12	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
186	12	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1851
180	7	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853
69	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1853
77	12	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1851
126	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857
254	9	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853
292	6	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1858
227	3	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	1853
184	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856
193	7	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853
130	12	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854
...	1843
...	1852
178	11	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1850
...	9	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1852
...	11	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1857
2005	9	20	10	...	4	8	4	13	13	14	14	14	9	7	6	4	3	...	12	12	11	...	...	...	...	...
237	12	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1853
136	10	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1856
872	11	3	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
82	11	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1847
144	12	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1853
53	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1858
93	11	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1856
...	1858
872	10	5	4	1	...	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
8991	10	118	64	54	13	30	50	23	79	80	82	78	71	43	30	31	29	25	6	33	26	48	...	...	...	...
8964	11	112	80	52	13	27	49	23	78	80	83	78	70	44	35	26	14	14	12	47	27	39	...	...	...	...
27	...	6	4	2	...	3	1	4	1	4	...	2	1	...	5	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	4	14	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table G.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

COUNTIES.	THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	RECEIPTS.							MON
		Legislative Grant		LOCAL SOURCES.			Total receipts for Grammar School purposes, 1858.		
		Masters' Salaries.*	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	From Fees.	From Municipal Grants.	Balances and others sources.			
								\$	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1 Cornwall	874	10 00	551 88	....	43 16	1479 04	
	2 Williamstown	314	....	141 00	57 00	....	512 00
Prescott and Russell..	3 Matilda	206	....	231 75	....	40 00	477 75
	4 L'Original	400	....	138 85	....	....	538 85
Carleton	5 Vankleekhill.....	350	....	150 00	....	....	500 00
	6 Ottawa	680	....	319 25	....	371 00	1370 25
Leeds and Grenville ..	7 Richmond	210	....	131 40	10 00	7 40	358 80	
	8 Brockville	650	....	718 83	....	160 00	1528 83
Lanark and Renfrew..	9 Prescott	520	....	378 25	800 00	228 75	1427 00	
	10 Kemptville	230	....	104 25	265 75	6 00	606 00	
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	11 Gananoque	133	....	126 40	....	41 51	300 91
	12 Perth	290	....	....	230 00	280 00	800 00
Prince Edward.....	13 Smith's Falls.....	260	....	143 00	197 00	130 00	730 00	
	14 Lanark	210	....	40 00	400 00	....	650 00
Hastings	15 Carleton Place	200	....	210 00	59 40	119 40	588 80	
	16 Kingston	640	....	440 00	....	731 80	1811 80
Northumberland and Durham.....	17 Newburgh	410	....	56 95	200 00	50 00	716 95	
	18 Bath	188	....	100 00	100 00	....	388 00
Peterboro' and Victoria.	19 Napanee	300	....	174 80	126 88	531 10	932 78	
	20 Picton	450	....	132 33	315 17	70 00	967 50	
Ontario	21 Consecon	250	....	46 00	....	311 00	607 00
	22 Belleville	800	....	21 00	....	457 25	1278 25
York and Peel	23 Cobourg	600	....	246 00	....	....	846 00
	24 Port Hope	580	....	576 00	852 28	....	2008 28
Simcoe	25 Bowmanville.....	220	....	99 00	400 00	83 00	802 00	
	26 Brighton	150	....	250 00	....	160 00	580 00
Halton	27 Colborne	200	....	69 00	....	329 67	598 67
	28 Peterborough	400	....	....	....	....	400 00
Wentworth	29 Norwood	200	....	....	....	....	200 00
	30 Lindsay	200	....	40 00	....	....	240 00
Brant	31 Whitby	400	....	419 00	60 00	....	879 00
	32 Uxbridge	200	....	8 00	....	....	208 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	33 Oshawa	300	....	306 00	....	....	606 00
	34 Toronto	1000	20 39	806 50	1000 00	767 48	3594 37		
Prescott and Russell..	35 Newmarket.....	420	....	350 84	200 00	66 00	1036 84	
	36 Streetsville	192	26 88	42 87	200 00	53 58	515 33		
Carleton	37 Richmond Hill	415	29 17	179 03	200 00	4 87	828 07		
	38 Brampton	390	....	14 00	....	410 00	814 00
Leeds and Grenville ..	39 Weston	300	6 00	220 80	200 00	6 00	732 80		
	40 Markham	285	....	390 00	200 00	....	875 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	41 Barrie	650	58 69	345 00	....	....	1053 69
	42 Bond Head	100	....	....	....	....	100 00
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	43 Milton	440	2 50	234 00	....	....	676 50
	44 Oakville	400	149 50	203 75	300 30	106 45	1160 00		
Leeds and Grenville ..	45 Hamilton	650	....	....	....	....	650 00
	46 Ancaster	300	....	....	....	249 00	549 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	47 Dundas	250	....	479 00	513 63	436 32	1678 95	
	48 Waterdown.....	200	....	223 27	160 00	66 74	650 01	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	49 Brantford	400	....	317 00	....	483 00	1200 00
	50 Paris	400	....	54 00	352 50	....	806 50
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	51 Scotland	192	....	13 38	....	89 44	294 89

* Partly paid in 1859.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table G.

EXPENDITURES.						Balance over.	NAMES OF THE HEAD MASTERS IN 1858.
For Masters' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Building, Rent and Repairs.	For contingencies and Books.	Total Expenditure for Grammar Schools, 1858.			
¢ Cts.	¢ Cts.	¢ Cts.	¢ Cts.	¢ Cts.	¢ Cts.		
1	1875 88	26 00	20 20	44 97	1467 05	11 99	Rev. H. W. Davies, M.A., <i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Tor.
2	284 00	6 00	52 05	.....	341 00	171 00	D. J. MacLean, B.A., <i>Q. Coll.</i> , Kingston.
3	350 00	.....	40 00	53 75	443 75	84 00	Samuel Cowan.†
4	337 35	.....	.....	.....	337 35	201 00	Alexander McNaughton.*
5	325 00	.....	.....	.....	325 00	175 00	Rev. D. Clarke, A.M., <i>King's Coll.</i> , Aberd.
6	778 85	.....	234 60	356 80	1370 25	.....	O. T. Miller, A.M., <i>University of Glasgow.</i>
7	191 40	.....	17 40	.....	208 80	150 00	C. R. Dickinson, B.A., <i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Dublin.
8	1366 84	.....	160 00	.....	1526 84	1 99	J. J. Dunlop, A.M., <i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Dublin.
9	1025 00	.....	130 00	.....	1155 00	272 00	David Beach, A.M., <i>Victoria Coll.</i> , Cobourg.
10	600 00	6 00	.....	.....	606 00	.....	J. M. Fraser, B.A., <i>Queen's Coll.</i> , Kingston.
11	167 91	.....	.....	.....	167 91	183 00	Joshua Fraser, B.A., <i>Q. Coll.</i> , Kingston.
12	800 00	.....	.....	.....	800 00	.....	R. T. Livingstone.†
13	600 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00	130 00	A. McLennan, B.A., <i>Q. Coll.</i> , Kingston.
14	395 00	.....	.....	150 00	545 00	105 00	William Stitt.†
15	311 70	.....	.....	9 37	321 07	267 73	Peter McLaren, <i>Queen's Coll.</i> , Kingston.
16	1080 00	20 00	.....	711 80	1811 80	.....	W. J. Irwin, M.A., <i>Univ. of Cambridge.</i>
17	350 00	.....	.....	91 95	441 95	275 00	Wm. Lewin, B.A., <i>Trinity College</i> , Dublin.
18	286 00	.....	.....	.....	286 00	102 00	E. R. Davies.†
19	418 71	.....	220 00	144 05	782 76	150 62	Robert Phillips.†
20	800 00	70 00	37 50	60 00	967 50	.....	Stuart Foster.†
21	600 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00	7 00	Neil Dunbar, A.B., <i>Queen's Coll.</i> , Kingston.
22	1125 00	21 00	66 25	66 00	1278 25	.....	Alexander Burdon.*
23	846 00	.....	.....	.....	846 00	.....	S. Lightburne, M.A., <i>University of Toronto.</i>
24	1781 20	6 60	122 75	98 33	2008 28	.....	John Gordon.†
25	600 00	50 00	.....	152 00	802 00	.....	R. McGee.†
26	510 00	.....	.....	.....	510 00	50 ..	James Hubbert.†
27	598 67	.....	.....	.....	598 67	.....	James B. Dixon.†
28	400 00	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	Rev. John McClure.†
29	200 00	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	William Macwilliam.*
30	240 00	.....	.....	.....	240 00	.....	William Daunt.†
31	619 00	60 00	.....	.....	679 00	200 00	William McCabe.†
32	58 00	.....	.....	.....	58 00	150 00	John Strachan, M.A., <i>St. Andrew's Univ.</i>
33	500 25	.....	6 00	20 17	526 42	79 58	Charles Camidge.†
34	8111 66	41 78	7 00	161 65	3321 49	272 88	M. C. Howe, LL.D., <i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Dublin.
35	770 84	72 00	164 00	30 00	1036 84	.....	S. A. Marling, M.A., <i>University of Toronto.</i>
36	196 50	53 76	37 60	52 04	339 90	175 43	T. S. Russell, A.M., <i>University of Glasgow.</i>
37	600 00	58 34	47 75	39 57	745 66	82 41	Rev. James Boyd.†
38	435 00	.....	20 00	30 00	485 00	329 00	John Thomson, A.B., <i>Q. Coll.</i> , Kingston.
39	3 9 97	12 00	.....	.....	321 97	410 83	Rev. J. B. Logan, M.A., <i>V. Coll.</i> , Cobourg.
40	467 00	.....	228 50	36 50	732 00	143 00	Ed. T. Crowle, Ph.D., <i>Univ. of Giessen.</i>
41	670 00	117 38	.....	4 50	791 88	261 81	Rev. W. F. Checkley, A.B., <i>T. Coll.</i> , Dublin.
42	100 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	Rev. C. Boyer, B.A., <i>University of Oxford.</i>
43	454 00	5 00	.....	.....	459 00	217 50	James Regan, M.A., <i>University of Durham.</i>
44	800 00	299 00	.....	60 00	1159 00	1 00	William Oliver, B.A., <i>University of Toronto.</i>
45	650 00	.....	.....	.....	650 00	.....	H. J. Woodroffe, B.A., <i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Dublin.
46	150 00	.....	51 30	.....	201 30	347 70	R. Unsworth, Jr., B.A., <i>Univ. of Toronto.</i>
47	1189 40	.....	.....	239 48	1428 88	250 07	John King, A.M., <i>Trinity College</i> , Dublin.
48	600 00	.....	.....	50 00	650 00	.....	D. B. McLennan, B.A., <i>Q. Coll.</i> , Kingston.
49	1000 00	.....	.....	.....	1000 00	200 00	Rev. P. D. Muir, A.B., <i>Q. Coll.</i> , Kingston.
50	750 00	.....	.....	6 50	756 50	50 00	Jonathan W. Acres.†
51	250 00	30 32	.....	14 50	294 82	.....	David Allison, A.M., <i>Marisch. Coll.</i> , Aber.

* Appointed under the old law.

† Certificates from the Committee of Examiners.

Table G.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

COUNTIES.	THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	RECEIPTS.						MON
		Masters' Salaries.*	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	LOCAL SOURCES.			Total receipts for Grammar School purposes, 1858.	
				Legislative Grant	From Fees.	From Municipal Grant.		Balances and other sources.
		\$	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	¢
Lincoln	52 Niagara	400	12 00	584 00	200 00	...	1196	00
	53 St. Catharine's	250	29 98	1750 10	300 00	39 52	2369	60
	54 Grimsby	200	21 25	304 60	200 00	125 99	851	84
	55 Beamsville	167	...	240 91	200 00	1 58	609	49
Welland	56 Merrittsville	400	...	257 00	...	...	657	00
	57 Drummondville	120	...	332 50	116 09	487 91	1056	50
Haldimand	58 Caledonia	220	...	42 63	160 00	237 89	660	52
	59 Simcoe	630	34 48	416 50	...	44 02	1125	00
Norfolk	60 Port Dover	250	...	5 00	...	62 00	317	00
	61 Woodstock	760	...	209 50	...	...	969	50
Oxford	62 Ingersoll	360	...	...	...	...	360	00
	63 Berlin	440	18 00	190 50	289 05	35 63	973	18
Waterloo	64 Galt	600	12 25	671 28	600 00	214 15	2097	68
	65 Guelph	520	55 00	134 75	328 75	...	1538	50
Wellington	66 Elora	480	...	120 00	130 00	200 00	930	00
	67 Owen Sound	396	...	5 25	227 50	...	628	75
Perth	68 Stratford	600	...	240 00	400 00	65 13	1305	18
	69 Goderich	720	...	141 89	...	389 14	1251	03
Huron and Bruce	70 London	1120	...	397 80	...	661 71	2179	51
	71 St. Thomas	558	...	294 00	371 22	...	1223	22
Middlesex	72 Vienna†	452	...	150 00	381 62	302 69	1286	31
	73 Chatham	740	35 00	500 00	50 00	72 99	1397	99
Kent	74 Sarnia	600	...	146 50	200 00	37 88	984	38
	75 Windsor	400	...	...	...	...	400	00
Total		30382	521 09	17376 59	11554 14	9668 15	69501	97
†Balances		...	...	2615 35	1751 70	1748 95	6116	00
Grand Total		30382	521 09	19991 94	13305 84	11417 10	75617	97
Total 1857		28169	...	19517 84	16830 84	21731 89	36249	55
Increase		2213	...	474 10	...	...	...	...
Decrease		...	...	...	3525 00	10314 79	10631	58

* Partly paid in 1859.

† \$50 on account of 1857.

‡ See Note to Table A.

Table H.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS AT THE

Under the authority of the Grammar School Act of 1855, an extra grant of \$400 per annum is made to each Senior the duty of the Master to make the necessary returns every month to the Educational Department. Out of the 31 Counties a purchase of a set of instruments, and but few of these (as will be seen from the following.) make the returns

Name of Meteorological Station.	No. of months since the Station has been established.	No. of monthly abstracts since received at the Education Office.	CHARACTER OF ABSTRACTS RECEIVED.		
			Well prepared.	Indifferently prepared.	Imperfectly prepared.
1 Niagara	19	2	...	2	...
2 Hamilton	19	8	5	3	...
3 Belleville	19	15	13	2	...
4 Barrie	19	13	13	...	...
5 Chatham	19	11	...	7	4
6 Port Sarnia	19	14	14	...	...
7 Milton	18	3	...	...	3
8 Cornwall	18	6	6	...	...

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table G.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURES.						Balance over.	NAMES OF THE HEAD MASTERS.				
For Masters Salaries.	For Maps Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Building, Rent and Repairs.	For contingencies and Books.	Total Expenditure for Grammar Schools, 1858.							
\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.						
52	944 00	24 00	.....	.....	968 00	228 00	Rev. H. N. Philipps.*		
53	2100 00	59 98	.....	73 21	2233 17	136 43	T. D. Philipps, M.A., <i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Toronto.			
54	645 00	42 50	20 84	41 10	749 44	102 40	Daniel Campbell.†				
55	433 37	7 26	.....	.....	68 86	509 49	William Stewart.†		
56	657 00	.....	.....	.....	657 00	.....	M. Nelson Burns, M.A., <i>Univ. Toronto.</i>
57	600 00	.....	400 00	.....	1056 50	.....	Thos. W. Street, B.A., <i>King's Coll.</i> , N. B.	
58	600 00	13 00	.....	42 54	655 54	4 98	David Lennox, A.M., <i>Jefferson Coll.</i> , U. S.			
59	1000 00	68 96	.....	47 15	1116 11	8 89	Rev. J. G. Mulholland, A.M., <i>T. Coll.</i> , Dub			
60	317 00	.....	.....	.....	317 00	.....	Spencer A. Jones.†
61	969 50	.....	.....	.....	969 50	.....	George Strauchon.*
62	360 00	.....	.....	.....	360 00	.....	G. K. Mulligan.†
63	685 35	36 00	9 00	23 34	753 69	219 49	Robert Matheson, B. A., <i>Univ. Toronto.</i>				
64	1501 39	24 50	400 00	71 76	1997 65	100 03	William Tassie, M.A., <i>Univ. Toronto.</i>				
65	1340 00	110 00	63 97	15 00	1528 97	9 53	John May, B.A., <i>Queen's Coll.</i> , Kingston.				
66	360 00	100 00	.....	30 00	490 00	440 00	Rev. J. G. Macgregor.*			
67	338 38	7 00	.....	63 20	408 58	220 17	John M. Gibson.†			
68	760 00	.....	79 43	236 90	1076 33	228 80	Charles J. McGregor, M. A., <i>Univ. Toronto.</i>			
69	868 95	11 15	153 82	170 09	1204 01	47 02	John Haldan, Jr.*				
70	1846 07	.....	.....	93 43	1939 50	240 01	Benjamin Bayly, A.B., <i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Dublin.		
71	963 00	.....	3 02	112 27	1078 29	144 93	John Fraser, A.M., <i>King's Coll.</i> , Aberdeen.			
72	825 00	.....	7 75	252 65	1085 40	200 91	Henry H. Hutton, B.A., <i>Genesee Coll.</i> , U. S.			
73	1100 00	70 00	67 79	160 20	1397 99	.....	George Jamieson.*			
74	900 00	.....	.....	84 38	984 38	.....	W. B. Evans, B. A. <i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Toronto.	
75	400 00	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	Rev. E. H. Dewar, M.A., <i>Univ. Oxford.</i>
52940 14						1527 91	2868 47	4325 91	61662 43	7839 54	* Appointed under the old Law. † Certificates from the Committee of Examiners.
8132 93						2389 69	10522 62	
61078 07						1527 91	2868 47	6715 60	72185 05	
57552 15						2153 72	10708 10	6293 49	76707 46	9542 09	
3520 92						422 11	
.....						625 81	7839 63	4522 41	1702 55	

SENIOR COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Table H.

County Grammar School, and provision is made for the establishment thereof of a Meteorological Station, and it is made a condition in which Senior County Grammar Schools have been established but 14 have contributed the necessary sum of half required by law.

Name of Meteorological Station.	No. of months Since the station has been established.	No. of monthly abstracts since received at the Education Office.	CHARACTER OF ABSTRACTS RECEIVED.				
			Well prepared.	Indifferently prepared.	Imperfectly prepared.		
9 Guelph	11	1	1	...	...
10 Whitby	11	7	6	1	...		
11 Perth	10	None.	...	...	...
12 Picton	10	None.	...	...	...
13 Brantford	1	None.	...	...	...
14 L'Orignal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Instruments purchased, but not yet sent for.			.....	.....	.....
Total			193	80	58	15	7

Table I.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table I.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	ENGLISH.																		
	Class 1st			Class 2.			Class 3.			Class 4.		Class 5.							
	Total in English.	In English Gram-mar.	In Spelling.	Elementary Read-ing.	Elements of Com-position.	Ety-mology of words and Ver-sification.	Art of Reading, (National).	Shillan's Diction-ary Derivations.	In Composition.	Art of Reading and 5th Book.	Elements of Rhetoric and Logic.	In Composition.	Shillan's Literary Class Book.	Christian Eviden-ces and Morals.	In composition.	Political Economy and 5th Reader.	Outlines of English Literature.	In Composition.	
1 Cornwall.....	43	33	38	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Williams-town	51	46	46	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Madisa	65	20	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 L'Orignal	30	30	72	30	16	7	7	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Vankleehill.....	72	17	17	30	30	9	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ottawa	60	40	40	15	30	40	40	40	80	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Richmond	63	22	50	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Brockville.....	79	79	100	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Prescott.....	102	95	100	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kempton.....	90	80	90	79	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Gananoque	26	10	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Perth	63	43	47	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Smith's Falls	42	42	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Lanark	54	40	43	14	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Carleton Place	46	46	62	16	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Kingston	42	40	43	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Newburgh	98	92	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Bath	16	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Napanee.....	106	106	106	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Picton	85	75	85	10	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Belleville	120	117	120	15	10	120	14	13	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Cobourk	167	167	167	28	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Port Hope	44	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Bowmanville	133	103	63	63	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Brighton	60	60	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Colborne	37	37	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Peterborough	43	43	43	43	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Norwood	66	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Lindsay	103	101	103	22	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Whistley	97	97	97	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Uxbridge	102	101	103	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	38	30	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	38	30	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

How many pupils attended during 1858. Total number in subjects prescribed for Grammar Schools. How many had passed Entrance Examination.*

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Table I.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table I.—(Continued.)

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	LATIN.										GREEK.						FRENCH.													
	Class 1.*		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Class 5.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Class 5.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Class 5.									
	In Arnold's 1st and 2nd Books.	In Latin Gram-mar.	Cornelius Nepos.	Latin Grammar and Exercises.	Cæsar's Commentaries.	Prosody and Exercises.	Virgil and Ovid.	Exercises in Prose Composition.	Verse Composi-tion.	Virgil or Cicero.	Prose Composi-tion.	Verse Composi-tion.	Sallust or Horace.	Average Attendance in Latin.	Total in Greek.	First Greek Book.	Grammar and Exercises.	Xenophon's Anabasis.	Prosody and Exercises.	Greek Testament.	Lucian.	Prosody.	Homærs Odyssey.	Total in French.	Elements of Gram-mar and Exercises.	Oral and Written Pronouns and Par-ticiple, &c.	Oral and Written Translation.	Syntax and Idioms.	Composition.	Oral and Written Translation.	Voltaire's Charles XII.
1 Cornwall	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	4	2	1	...	...	12	11	7	4	...	...	...	...
2 Williamstown	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	2	1	...	...	6	6	6	7	...	...	...	...
3 Madiral	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
4 P.O. Royal	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
5 Vankeekhill	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
6 Ottawa	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
7 Richmond	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
8 Brockville	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
9 Prescott	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
10 Kempsville	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
11 Brockville	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
12 Gananoque	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
13 Perth	34	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
14 Smith's Falls	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
15 Lanark	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
16 Carleton Place	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
17 Kingston	85	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
18 Newburgh	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
19 Bath	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
20 Napanee	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
21 Picton	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
22 Consecon	44	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
23 Belleville	44	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
24 Colboug	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
25 Port Hope	86	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
26 Bowmanville	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
27 Brighton	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
28 Colborne	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
29 Peterborough	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
30 Norwood	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
31 Lindsay	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
32 Whitchy	33	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
33 Uxbridge	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	13	13	6	7	...	...	...	...

Table I.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table I.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS IN—										
		Class 1. ^a		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Class 5.		
		First four Rules of Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Arithmetic—Involution, &c.	Algebra—Simple Equations.	Arithmetic—Practical, Interest, &c.	Algebra—Quadratics.	Euclid—Book I.	In Algebra.	Euclid—Books III, IV, and VI. Det.	Elements of Plane Trigonometry.	Mensuration and Surveying.
1	Cornwall	40	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	Williamstown	51	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20	20	20
3	Madira	63	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10
4	Orillia	68	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	15	15	15
5	Vanderburg	49	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10
6	Vanderburgh	35	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	Ottawa	47	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	17	17	17
8	Richmond	79	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	30
9	Brockville	99	...	...	...	...	45	45	45	45	45	45
10	Prescott	90	...	...	...	...	60	60	60	60	60	60
11	Kemptville	24	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10
12	Gananoque	45	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	7	7
13	Perth	43	...	...	...	...	16	16	16	16	16	16
14	Smith's Falls	54	...	...	...	...	24	24	24	24	24	24
15	Lanark	62	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10
16	Carleton Place	49	...	...	...	...	19	19	19	19	19	19
17	Kingston	98	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	13	13
18	Newburgh	16	...	...	...	...	32	32	32	32	32	32
19	Bath	106	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9	9	9
20	Napanee	94	...	...	...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40
21	Pictou	17	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8
22	Concession	167	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10
23	Bellefleur	41	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
24	Cobourg	133	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	29	29
25	Port Hope	60	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6
26	Rowanville	37	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	30
27	Righton	43	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	4
28	Colborne	66	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8
29	Peterborough	23	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12	12
30	Norwood	81	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9	9	9
31	Lindsay	88	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6
32	Whitby	32	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	13	13
33	Uxbridge	88	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
34	Oranmore	28	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	4

84	Toronto.....	116	80	74	63	51	51	51	11	15	25	9	9	6	7	10
85	Newmarket.....	66	53	14	10	20	20	20	3	26	9	5	5	5	5	5
86	Richmond Hill.....	40	31	24	20	21	21	21	2	20	18	11	11	11	11	21
87	Brampton.....	74	19	14	12	6	6	6	2	19	13	8	8	8	8	8
88	Wesdon.....	43	19	11	8	8	8	8	1	9	11	11	11	11	11	12
89	Marham.....	53	20	15	10	9	9	9	1	12	10	10	10	10	10	9
90	Barry.....	70	44	44	12	12	12	12	12	44	26	18	18	18	18	9
91	Barry Head.....	27	17	15	8	7	7	7	7	27	15	17	17	17	17	27
92	Millville.....	45	33	8	65	65	65	65	65	65	8	8	8	8	8	8
93	Oakville.....	139	88	27	18	48	48	48	48	65	16	16	16	16	16	8
94	Hamilton.....	148	88	6	13	13	13	13	13	38	6	6	6	6	6	5
95	Aurora.....	46	33	13	10	10	10	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	5
96	Dundas.....	48	20	13	9	9	9	9	9	15	8	8	8	8	8	17
97	Waterbury.....	23	20	9	2	4	4	4	4	13	8	8	8	8	8	17
98	Windsor.....	63	47	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	13	13	13	13	13	53
99	Beauford.....	60	23	9	3	14	14	14	14	4	13	11	11	11	11	16
100	Paris.....	44	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	20	5	5	5	5	5	3
101	Scotland.....	40	13	21	15	5	5	5	5	6	17	13	13	13	13	3
102	Niagara.....	84	65	88	65	16	16	16	16	18	13	13	13	13	13	3
103	St. Catharines.....	24	8	6	5	3	3	3	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	3
104	Grimsby.....	56	13	8	14	8	8	8	8	10	6	6	6	6	6	3
105	Beausville.....	47	25	7	15	8	8	8	8	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
106	Drummondville.....	35	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	2	7	7	7	7	7	3
107	Caledonia.....	80	10	12	8	7	7	7	7	10	12	12	12	12	12	3
108	St. Simons.....	43	20	17	6	9	9	9	9	30	9	9	9	9	9	3
109	Port Dover.....	44	10	13	8	8	8	8	8	12	2	2	2	2	2	3
110	Woodstock.....	21	11	20	5	4	4	4	4	16	7	7	7	7	7	16
111	Ingersoll.....	48	34	45	20	20	20	20	20	7	14	14	14	14	14	16
112	Berlin.....	30	25	25	8	8	8	8	8	14	48	43	43	43	43	5
113	Galt.....	60	40	25	8	13	13	13	13	27	27	13	13	13	13	2
114	Geolph.....	82	29	21	18	6	6	6	6	27	20	13	13	13	13	16
115	Elora.....	44	12	19	18	1	1	1	1	21	8	8	8	8	8	16
116	Owen Sound.....	73	20	19	5	16	16	16	16	19	2	2	2	2	2	16
117	Stratford.....	45	20	18	10	7	7	7	7	4	13	6	6	6	6	16
118	Goderich.....	36	12	16	33	10	10	10	10	13	7	7	7	7	7	1
119	London.....	60	18	30	33	10	10	10	10	24	2	2	2	2	2	25
120	St. Thomas.....	96	37	37	28	11	11	11	11	12	6	6	6	6	6	4
121	Vienna.....	35	16	8	10	11	11	11	11	39	12	12	12	12	12	4
122	Chatham.....	73	23	73	13	13	13	13	13	21	8	8	8	8	8	4
123	Sarnia.....	61	7	13	26	4	4	4	4	13	9	15	15	15	15	7
124	Windsor.....	3800	1608	1243	1408	634	634	634	634	1780	819	243	243	243	243	427
125	Total, 1858.....	3426	1137	897	1350	523	523	523	523	1368	694	422	422	422	422	439
126	Total, 1857.....	564	461	351	168	111	111	111	111	412	295	9	9	9	9	13
127	Increase.....															
128	Decrease.....															

* See Note † on page 1411.

Table I.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table I.—(Continued.)

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN —

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.										PHYSICAL SCIENCE.					MISCELLANEOUS.									
	Class 1.*		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Class 5.		Total in Physical Science.					In Writing.									
	Outlines of Geogra- phy.	Outlines of general History.	Outlines of ancient Geography.	In History of Rome.	In History of Great Britain, &c.	In ancient Geogra- phy.	Roman Antiquities.	History of Greece.	Ancient and Medi- eval History.	Grecian Antiqui- ties.	History of France.	History of Canada.	Geography — British Empire and Colonies.	Elements of Natu- ral History—3rd & 4th Nat. Readers.	Elements of Nat. Phil. and Geology —5th Nat. Reader.	Physiology—5th National Reader.	Elements of Che- mistry.	Review—Previous subjects.	Who writes badly.	Who writes tolera- bly.	Who write well.	Book Keeping.	Drawing.	Vocal Music.	
1 Cornwall	8	14	8	11	17	10	11	11	11	51	20	38	25	13	20	13	20	20	1	6	36	10	...	...
2 Williamsstown	20	20	11	11	51	11	11	11	7	7	7	51	20	61	20	61	20	20	5	2	29	10	...	...
3 Matilda	18	12	9	9	15	15	9	9	7	7	7	23	11	8	8	8	8	8	2	7	29	10	...	...
4 L'Orignal	12	12	9	9	15	15	9	9	7	7	7	23	11	8	8	8	8	8	2	7	29	10	...	...
5 Vankleeckhill	65	40	14	14	27	14	14	10	4	4	4	43	3	12	9	9	9	9	6	6	12	4	...	...
6 Ottawa	40	25	14	14	27	14	14	10	4	4	4	43	3	12	9	9	9	9	6	6	12	4	...	...
7 Richmond	22	12	8	8	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
8 Brockville	79	79	43	43	79	45	43	43	43	17	17	39	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	23	18	...	...
9 Prescott	54	37	2	2	14	2	2	2	2	17	10	39	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	23	18	...	...
10 Gananoque	30	13	2	2	14	2	2	2	2	17	10	39	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	23	18	...	...
11 Kemptonville	8	13	2	2	14	2	2	2	2	17	10	39	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	23	18	...	...
12 Perth	25	25	12	12	31	12	12	12	12	17	10	31	8	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	28	20	...	...
13 Smith's Falls	54	6	7	7	18	18	18	18	18	17	10	31	8	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	28	20	...	...
14 Lenark	54	6	7	7	18	18	18	18	18	17	10	31	8	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	28	20	...	...
15 Carleton Place	62	25	2	2	12	8	8	8	8	10	10	35	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	35	30	...	...
16 Kingston	36	36	98	98	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	35	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	35	30	...	...
17 Newburgh	98	98	98	98	15	15	15	15	15	8	8	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	14	14	...	...
18 Bath	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	...	...
19 Napanee	100	84	60	60	67	60	60	60	60	41	41	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	68	68	...	...
20 Picton	56	40	7	7	53	7	7	7	7	41	41	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	68	68	...	...
21 Concession	10	6	7	7	53	7	7	7	7	41	41	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	68	68	...	...
22 Belleville	71	71	49	49	75	74	49	49	49	167	167	134	134	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	7	7	...	...
23 Cobourg	33	33	6	6	66	6	6	6	6	25	25	134	134	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	40	40	...	...
24 Port Hope	60	60	24	24	83	24	24	24	24	25	25	134	134	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	40	40	...	...
25 Rowmanville	31	17	6	6	90	24	60	21	2	2	2	67	67	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	...	...
26 Brighton	31	17	6	6	90	24	60	21	2	2	2	67	67	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	...	...
27 Colborne	20	20	4	4	16	6	6	6	6	47	47	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10	10	...	...
28 Peterborough	22	18	12	12	54	13	13	13	13	47	47	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10	10	...	...
29 Norwood	90	41	14	14	4	4	4	4	4	51	51	12	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8	8	...	...
30 Lindsay	90	41	14	14	4	4	4	4	4	51	51	12	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8	8	...	...
31 Whitby	90	41	14	14	4	4	4	4	4	51	51	12	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8	8	...	...
32 Whitby	90	41	14	14	4	4	4	4	4	51	51	12	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8	8	...	...
33 Cambridge	20	20	13	13	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	38	38	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	38	38	...	...
34 Ottawa	20	20	13	13	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	38	38	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	38	38	...	...

Table L.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Abstract No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.			Applicants for admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.			Admitted by Fees.			Who have been Teachers before.		
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
			1	First Session, 1847-48.....	71	71	...	8	8	...	63	63	...	4	4	...	27
2	Second Session, 1848.....	140	112	28	15	14	1	125	98	27	5	5	...	36	36	...	
3	Third Session, 1848-49.....	123	88	35	15	12	3	108	76	32	19	14	5	61	51	10	
4	Fourth Session, 1849.....	131	106	25	19	18	1	112	88	24	7	7	...	70	61	9	
5	Fifth Session, 1849-50.....	160	109	51	25	17	8	135	92	43	11	7	4	75	58	17	
6	Sixth Session, 1850.....	102	66	36	28	17	11	74	49	25	2	2	...	48	31	17	
7	Seventh Session, 1851-52.....	98	68	30	13	8	5	80	60	20	1	1	...	63	54	9	
8	Eighth Session, 1852.....	122	78	44	21	7	14	101	71	30	...	...	...	60	47	13
9	Ninth Session, 1852-53.....	162	83	79	18	9	9	144	74	70	...	...	...	64	31	33
10	Tenth Session, 1853.....	169	96	71	8	1	7	161	97	64	...	...	...	66	49	17
11	Eleventh Session, 1853-54.....	175	93	109	15	3	7	160	58	102	...	...	...	61	29	32
12	Twelfth Session, 1854.....	121	52	69	5	...	...	111	62	49	...	...	...	52	41	11
13	Thirteenth Session, 1854-55.....	106	39	67	5	...	...	101	39	62	...	...	...	43	25	18
14	Fourteenth Session, 1855.....	93	46	47	7	2	5	86	44	42	...	...	...	39	36	3
15	Fifteenth Session, 1855-56.....	145	57	88	8	2	6	137	55	82	...	...	...	53	36	17
16	Sixteenth Session, 1856.....	131	69	62	13	3	10	118	66	52	...	...	...	54	39	15
17	Seventeenth Session, 1856-57.....	143	82	61	9	7	2	134	75	59	...	...	...	66	46	20
18	Eighteenth Session, 1857.....	169	83	76	9	2	2	167	93	74	...	...	...	86	63	23
19	Nineteenth Session, 1857-58.....	162	77	85	3	1	2	159	76	83	...	...	...	84	47	37
20	Twentieth Session, 1858.....	196	101	95	9	6	3	187	96	91	...	...	...	102	59	43
	Total.....	2714	1561	1153	251	140	111	2463	1422	1041	49	36	18	1267	901	366	

Abstract No. 2.—COUNTIES FROM WHENCE APPLICANTS

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.			Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.			Prescott and Russell.			Carleton.			Leeds and Grenville.			Lanark and Renfrew.			Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.			Prince Edward.			Hastings.			Northumberland and Dundas.			Peterborough and Victoria.			Ontario.			York and Peel.		
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.						
			1	First Session, 1847-48.....	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	
2	Second Session, 1848.....	7	6	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					
3	Third Session, 1848-49.....	9	9	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
4	Fourth Session, 1849.....	9	9	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
5	Fifth Session, 1849-50.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
6	Sixth Session, 1850.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
7	Seventh Session, 1851-52.....	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
8	Eighth Session, 1852.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
9	Ninth Session, 1852-53.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
10	Tenth Session, 1853.....	4	3	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	Eleventh Session, 1853-54.....	7	7	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
12	Twelfth Session, 1854.....	7	7	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
13	Thirteenth Session, 1854-55.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
14	Fourteenth Session, 1855.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
15	Fifteenth Session, 1855-56.....	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
16	Sixteenth Session, 1856.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
17	Seventeenth Session, 1856-57.....	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
18	Eighteenth Session, 1857.....	5	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
19	Nineteenth Session, 1857-58.....	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
20	Twentieth Session, 1858.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...				
	Total.....	51	38	18	30	18	12	34	21	3	48	29	9	65	37	8	72	51	21	77	67	10	15	49	39	3	110	94	16	26	35	23	28	47				

Table L.—(Continued.)

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Abstract No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF THE

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.			Total No. of Students admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholics.			Pres- byterians.			Methodists.		
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	First Session,	1847-48.....	63	63	...	14	14	...	7	7	...	10	10	...	22	22	
2	Second Session,	1848.....	125	98	27	30	24	6	8	7	1	29	21	8	33	37	
3	Third Session,	1848-49.....	108	76	32	21	9	12	6	6	...	20	12	8	42	41	
4	Fourth Session,	1849.....	112	88	24	22	15	7	5	4	1	12	10	2	52	54	
5	Fifth Session,	1849-50.....	135	92	43	22	16	6	12	9	3	25	20	5	52	51	
6	Sixth Session,	1850-51.....	74	49	25	10	8	2	6	2	4	10	9	1	31	28	
7	Seventh Session,	1851-52.....	80	60	20	8	7	1	5	2	3	16	16	...	37	31	
8	Eighth Session,	1852.....	101	71	30	17	13	4	7	6	1	20	14	6	34	38	
9	Ninth Session,	1852-53.....	144	74	70	22	10	12	6	5	1	28	18	10	69	68	
10	Tenth Session,	1853.....	181	97	84	26	18	8	7	4	3	38	22	16	55	53	
11	Eleventh Session,	1853-54.....	160	58	102	17	6	11	6	1	5	52	16	36	55	56	
12	Twelfth Session,	1854.....	111	52	59	13	5	8	9	3	6	36	17	19	44	41	
13	Thirteenth Session,	1854-55.....	101	39	62	17	7	10	1	...	1	32	17	15	33	33	
14	Fourteenth Session,	1855.....	86	44	42	12	5	7	4	2	2	22	11	11	27	28	
15	Fifteenth Session,	1855-56.....	137	55	82	10	3	7	2	1	1	42	15	27	46	41	
16	Sixteenth Session,	1856.....	118	66	52	10	5	5	3	2	1	31	16	15	52	54	
17	Seventeenth Session,	1856-57.....	134	75	59	12	7	5	1	...	53	33	22	45	47		
18	Eighteenth Session,	1857.....	167	93	74	34	15	19	7	4	3	59	33	24	48	48	
19	Nineteenth Session,	1857-58.....	159	76	83	25	10	15	2	1	1	49	29	20	53	51	
20	Twentieth Session,	1858.....	187	95	92	46	22	24	12	...	12	52	33	19	62	64	
Total.....			2463	1421	1042	388	219	169	116	67	49	637	372	265	882	896	

NOTE.—The revised terms of admission to the Normal School, and the new programme of the course of study therein, are given in the Appendix, which see.

FOR UPPER CANADA. 1858

Table L.—(Continued.)

STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

	Baptists.			Congregationalists.			Lutherans.			Quakers.			Universalists.			Unitarians.			Disciples.			Other Persuasions.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1																								
2	4			5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
3	9	4	...	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
4	6	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...
5	6	4	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
6	4	5	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
7	4	4	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
8	6	4	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
9	8	5	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3
10	6	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
11	5	5	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
12	11	7	4	7	3	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	6	4	2	...	
13	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
14	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
15	7	7	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
16	6	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
17	11	10	...	10	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
18	5	4	...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	8	3	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
20	14	10	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	10	4	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
22	10	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	...
23	10	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	...
24	221	129	92	107	47	60	1	1	...	24	20	4	1	1	...	7	4	3	17	13	4	62	50	12

PART II.—Table M.

THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL

MUNICIPALITIES,	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES.		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.				
	No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative aid.	Amount received 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.
<i>Counties.</i>			\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.					\$ c.			\$ c.	
1 Glengarry								2	20	6	2	43 00	2	20	43 00
2 Stormont								2	102	7	2	302 00	2	102	302 00
3 Dundas								1	27	12	2		1	27	
4 Prescott															
5 Russell								1	30	6	1		1	30	
6 Carleton															
7 Grenville															
8 Leeds								3	62	6	3	294 00	3	62	294 00
9 Lanark								2	30		2	210 00	2	30	210 00
10 Renfrew															
11 Frontenac								1	40		1		1	40	
12 Addington								2	65	7	2	187 00	2	65	187 00
13 Lennox															
14 Prince Edward								1	40	12	2	900 00	1	40	900 00
15 Hastings															
16 Northumberland								2	38	3	3	166 00	2	38	166 00
17 Durham					1	14	80 00	2	30	6	2	24 00	3	44	104 00
18 Peterboro'															
19 Victoria															
20 Ontario								9	66	8	9	51 00	9	66	51 00
21 York					4	23	186 00	17	274	10	18	355 00	21	297	541 00
22 Peel							100 00	2	19	12	2	240 00	2	19	240 00
23 Simcoe								2	36	7	2	25 00	2	36	25 00
24 Halton								10	247	8	10	2312 00	10	247	2312 00
25 Wentworth								10	170	6	10	646 00	10	170	646 00
26 Brant								2	33	3	2	60 00	2	33	60 00
27 Lincoln								1	15	5	1		1	15	
28 Welland								5	46	11	5	40 00	5	46	40 00
29 Haldimand								1	25	8	1	350 00	1	25	350 00
30 Norfolk								5	94	11	7	596 00	5	94	596 00
31 Oxford								4	45	7	4	450 00	4	45	450 00
32 Waterloo								4	60	9	1	205 00	4	60	205 00
33 Wellington					1	45	540 00	7	85	12	7	121 25	8	130	661 25
34 Grey								1	20	10	1	22 50	1	20	22 50
35 Perth															
36 Huron															
37 Bruce								1	25	5	1	30 00	1	25	30 00
38 Middlesex								3	38	4	3	36 00	2	38	36 00
39 Elgin								4	53	5	4	14 37	4	53	14 37
40 Kent								3	50	6	3		3	50	
41 Lambton								1	25	11	1	400 00	1	25	400 00
42 Essex								1	15	6	1		1	15	
Total.....					7	82	888 00	112	1925	8	115	8079 12	119	2007	9985 12
<i>Cities.</i>															
1 Toronto	8	800	80000 00	15200 00	6	300	4000 00	8	200			1400 00	22	1300	100800 00
2 Hamilton					1	80	3200 00	15	600			2801 80	16	680	6001 80
3 Kingston	2	225	7160 00	14400 00	2	86	2000 00	12	451	10	22	3569 00	17	792	27129 00
4 London					1	13	780 00	2	328	12	5	2224 00	3	341	3064 00
5 Ottawa	1	70	1200 00	1200 00				9	270		12		10	340	2400 00
Total.....	11	1095	89360 00	30800 00	10	479	9980 00	47	1879	11	39	9994 80	68	3453	139134 80
<i>Towns.</i>															
1 Belleville					2	25		2	20	8	2		4	45	1000 00
2 Bowmanville					1	20	600 00	3	70	10	3	400 00	4	90	1200 00
3 Brantford								4	80	10	7	1200 00	4	80	
4 Brockville					4	90							4	90	
5 Chatham					2	70	400 00	2	40	12	2	500 00	4	110	900 00
6 Cobourg					4	44	2000 00	7	192	11	10	1470 00	11	236	3470 00
7 Collingwood					3	30	75 00						3	30	75 00
8 Cornwall															
9 Dundas					1	45		4	50	12			5	95	

* These statistics are taken from information obtained in 1858. No reports have been received since.

INSTITUTIONS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858. PART II.—Table M.—(Continued.)

MUNICIPALITIES.	COLLEGES.			ACADEMIES.		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.				
	No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative aid.	Amount received from Fees.	No. of Private Academies.	No. of Pupils.	Amount received from Fees.	No. of Private Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Months open.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Private Schools, and Academies.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees and Legislative aid.
<i>Towns—Continued.</i>			\$ c	\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.			\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
10 Galt								2	48	12	2	8	48	384 00
11 Goderich								2	36	8	4	2	36	556 00
12 Guelph								4	67	4	4	4	67	844 00
13 Lindsay								1	6	5			6	
14 Milton					1			1	11	8			11	
15 Niagara								1	11	8			11	
16 Oakville								2	29	12			29	
17 Owen Sound					11				30				30	
18 Paris									24	9			24	
19 Perth									40	11			40	
20 Peterborough									30				30	
21 Picton									30				30	
22 Port Hope									1	25	3		1	25
23 Prescott									3	30			3	300 00
24 Sandwich									3	60	12	2	3	360 00
25 Sarnia					3	30							3	30
26 St. Catharine's														
27 Whitby									3	25	10	4	3	450 00
28 Windsor									1	20	10	1	1	20
Total					23	365	3075 00	57	982	10	63	80	1327	9830 00
<i>Town Municipalities.</i>														
1 Amherstburg														
2 Barrie														
3 Chilton									3	30	4	3	3	70 00
4 Simcoe					1	30	1200 00		2	18	2	2	3	48
5 Woodstock									3	50	11	5	3	750 00
Total					1	30	1200 00	8	98	8	10	9	128	2226 00
<i>Villages.</i>														
1 Berlin														
2 Bradford									2	12	12	2	2	
3 Brantford									3	60	12	3	3	250 00
4 Caledonia									3				3	
5 Chippewa									1				1	
6 Clinton									1	12	12	1	1	12
7 Glora														
8 Ferris														
9 Fort Erie									1	69	9	1	1	150 00
10 Ingersoll														
11 Ingersoll									2		12	2	2	
12 Kemptville														
13 Kincardine									1				1	
14 Mitchell					1	25			1	25	5	1	2	50
15 Napanee														
16 New Hamburg									1	12		2	1	12
17 Newcastlle														
18 Newmarket					1	45							1	45
19 Oshawa														
20 Preston									2	24	5	3	2	300 00
21 St. Mary's														
22 St. Thomas									1			6	1	800 00
23 Smith's Falls									3	80	12	3	3	300 00
24 Stratford														
25 Streetville					3	45	1600 00		2	19	12	2	2	45
26 Streetville									2	19	12	2	2	240 00
27 Thorold									3	80	9	4	3	80
28 Trenton									2	20	10	2	2	20
29 Vienna														
30 Waterlo									1	24	12	2	2	500 00
30 Yorkville														
Total					5	115	1600 00	31	437	10	34	36	552	4950 00
Grand Total	11	1095	89360 00	30800 00	40	1071	16741 00	255	5301	9	261	312	7467	165024 92
Do. 1857					37	1114	16508 00	239	5406	9	211	288	7855	167631 55
Increase					3		233 00	16			50	24		
Decrease					43				105			388		2066 63

Table N.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED							
	MONEYS.			VOL.				
	Amount of Local Appropriation for 1868.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation for 1858.	Value of Books sent in 1858.	Total No. Volumes sent in 1858.	History.	Zoology.	Botany.	Natural Phenomena.
<i>Leeds :</i>								
Elisabethtown, No. 19.....	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$20 00	51	...	3	...	...
Lairdswine, front, No. 5	17 00	17 00	34 00	60	23	1	...	...
<i>Lanark and Renfrew :</i>								
Bathurst, No. 5.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	38	4	7	2	1
Montague, No. 9.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	35	19	...	...	...
Ramsay Township*	183 00	183 00	366 00	566	154	7	...	...
<i>(Renfrew) :</i>								
Adamston, No. 1	40 00	40 00	80 00	162	9	5	...	...
Do. No. 2.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	135	47	5	1	...
Do. No. 3.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	144	26	3	1	...
Bagot, No. 1	9 62	9 62	19 24	44	17	1	...	...
Do. No. 3	15 00	15 00	30 00	43	18	3	5	...
Do. No. 4	20 00	20 00	40 00	78	19	...	...	...
<i>Hastings :</i>								
Hungerford Township	100 00	100 00	200 00	341	81	28	8	5
Huntingdon, No. 9	10 67	10 67	21 34	50	9	3	2	...
Do. No. 10	15 00	15 00	30 00	65	6	4	...	...
<i>Durham :</i>								
Clarke, No. 15	20 00	20 00	40 00	82	1	2	...	...
<i>Victoria :</i>								
Eldon, No. 5	20 00	20 00	40 00	75	22	2	1	...
<i>Ontario :</i>								
Uxbridge, No. 3.....	11 31	11 31	22 62	50	17	3	...	...
<i>York :</i>								
Vaughan and Markham, No. 1 ...	18 30	18 30	36 60	107	26	2	...	...
Do. Do. No. 13	8 00	8 00	16 00	34	2	1	...	...
Do. Do. A.B.C.	34 60	34 60	69 20	137	20	3	...	...
<i>Simcoe :</i>								
Sunnidale, No. 4	30 00	30 00	60 00	108	5	4	...	...
<i>Halton :</i>								
Trafalgar, No. 6.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	85	8	4	2	...
<i>Lincoln :</i>								
Gainsborough, No. 3	100 00	100 00	200 00	338	62	21	...	...
<i>Oxford :</i>								
Missouri East, No. 12	5 00	5 00	10 00	14	9	...	...	...
<i>Wellington :</i>								
Garafraza, No. 2	25 25	25 25	50 50	88	43	27	...	...
Do. No. 3	30 00	30 00	60 00	136	18	14	1	...
Do. No. 10	33 48	33 48	66 96	115	26	5	1	...
Guelph, No. 6.....	6 62	6 62	13 24	29	...	...	...	...
<i>Huron :</i>								
Stanley, No. 8	20 00	20 00	40 00	69	10	...	...	...
Usborne, No. 5	40 00	40 00	80 00	161	13	13	...	...
<i>Bruce :</i>								
Arran, No. 10.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	46	4	...	...	...
Greenock, No. 1.....	24 00	24 00	48 00	106	18	2	...	...
<i>Middlesex :</i>								
Carradoc Township	50 00	50 00	100 00	173	40	9	6	...
Ekfrid Township	38 00	38 00	76 00	96	48	5	...	...
Lobo, No. 2.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	39	...	...	...	...
Mosa, No. 1.....	25 00	25 00	50 00	95	33	11	...	...
<i>Lambton :</i>								
Dawn, No. 4	20 00	20 00	40 00	74	22	...	...	...
<i>Cities :</i>								
Hamilton.....	100 00	100 00	200 00	445	23	23	6	...
Toronto	200 00	200 00	400 00	1240	269	124	28	...
Do. P. Lunatic Asylum	111 93½	111 93½	223 87	386	35	35	9	...
Kingston, Provincial Penitentiary	100 00	100 00	200 00	251	106	25	...	...
<i>Towns :</i>								
Chatham	17 00	17 00	34 00	75	44	...	...	...
Cobourg	15 75	15 75	31 50	60	12	14	...	...
Collingwood	197 46	197 46	394 92	739	154	76	15	...
<i>Villages :</i>								
Fergus	5 40	5 40	10 80	37	...	1	...	...
Kemptville	100 00	100 00	200 00	246	45	7	...	...
Preston.....	20 10	20 10	40 20	51	...	...	...	...
Total	1991 46½	1991 49½	3983 99	7587	1567	503	66	163

* In the Library Table of 1857, the amount received from Ramsay, is printed as £25 6 6½. It should have been £250 6 6½, and the value of books sent, £100 13 1. The balance was erroneously placed under the head of "Sales in Depository" in the account on page 138 of the Report for 1857.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table N.

BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

UMRS.

Physical Sciences.	Geology and Mineralogy.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales.	Teacher's Library.	No. of times volumes taken out.	No. of inhabitants reading.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	43	...	539	60
2	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	4	6	15	2	60	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	9	...	N. R.	N. R.
3	7	9	2	...	14	5	70	81	55	150	...	3328	563
6	...	...	...	...	16	...	7	32	25	63	...	N. R.	N. R.
7	...	1	...	...	7	...	10	9	...	44	...	N. R.	15
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	13	33	4	67	1	85	28
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	11	6	7	...	N. R.	N. R.
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	2	7	1	...	20	10
...	1	1	2	...	2	2	4	...	7	89	1	336	306
5	18	7	...	...	10	...	81	30	37	82	4	N. R.	N. R.
1	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	15	...	N. R.	N. R.
...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	17	23	...	N. R.	N. R.
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	2	89	...	N. R.	N. R.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	8	23	1	187	131
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	13	7	...	...	...	87	21
2	...	10	...	...	...	...	17	3	11	33	...	450	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	23	...	654	51
...	...	12	2	...	...	...	7	16	24	49	4	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	4	67	...	37	11
2	2	5	...	2	23	...	1	...	36	...	...	N. R.	N. R.
9	...	12	...	...	18	...	13	66	59	81	2	N. R.	N. R.
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	764	86
...	1	4	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	16	...	300	29
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	22	54	...	246	63
...	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	14	25	27	7	N. R.	N. R.
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	26	...	45	38
3	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	12	6	32	2	N. R.	N. R.
4	...	3	3	...	19	7	15	5	15	56	...	N. R.	N. R.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	33	...	N. R.	N. R.
8	...	3	...	...	8	...	17	18	22	16	2	N. R.	N. R.
7	6	19	...	...	7	...	15	18	12	33	...	N. R.	N. R.
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	9	8	3	...	925	286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	N. R.	N. R.
2	...	1	...	...	4	...	9	13	16	2	3	174	75
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	8	24	2	459	52
4	4	13	12	...	4	...	9	58	10	261	18	7025	N. R.
2	1	36	...	...	...	...	119	197	83	847	1	11130	N. R.
...	5	...	...	...	14	12	26	33	29	165	...	93	93
...	...	11	...	...	1	5	44	24	27	...	...	...	N. R.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	1	...	N. R.	N. R.
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	16	2	2812	200
6	7	44	4	...	8	...	46	62	87	159	28	N. R.	N. R.
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	640	83
...	...	...	...	...	12	106	14	27	26	...	...	1036	128
96	61	212	27	2	186	64	713	843	744	2245	84	...	...

* "N. R." not reported.

OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table N.—(Continued.)

BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.															Sunday School Libraries.	Other Public Libraries.	Common School Libraries as per foregoing columns.	Total School and Public Libraries in Upper Canada.			
UNRES.															MISCELLANEOUS.						
Natural Phil. Cosmology.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Literature.	Travels.	Biography.	Tales.	Teachers' Library.	No. of vols. read during the year.	No. of inhabitants reading.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.		
1	18	1	33	27	40	22	36	211	1	1017	122	9	1050	...	...	1	454	10	1504
2	13	6	39	54	101	68	126	366	14	1336	134	9	1079	...	...	2	1144	13	2533
3	8	7	70	84	187	82	177	361	7	1368	19	19	2086	...	...	1	1401	21	3569
4	8	16	101	77	126	80	184	549	15	20	26	26	8676	...	...	3	1650	33	7114
5	2	1	18	26	62	102	157	253	15	181	41	10	500	...	...	1	800	13	2763
6	20	20	195	155	225	238	422	855	44	716	232	27	3478	...	...	2	180	37	7229
7	24	20	20	94	117	106	170	475	36	568	27	25	2924	...	...	5	1747	23	4671
8	20	34	15	259	238	82	117	107	608	14	1455	513	69	6567	1	200	79	8288	
9	10	34	15	259	238	82	117	107	608	14	1455	513	69	6567	13	7441	99	18941	
10	31	22	5	125	95	221	181	188	739	14	786	217	14	1337	10	2531	27	4718	
11	22	1	2	40	31	52	51	97	191	4	...	30	3683	...	...	3	810	36	5445
12	25	4153	...	...	2	530	27	4741		
13	11	11	1050	4	309	27	2915	
14	592	38	3943	2	900	2	7055	
15	10	22	3500	1	700	3	3842	
16	78	9471	...	...	5	2580	9	8261		
17	33	4012	...	...	5	2410	41	6872		
18	122	29	3150	4	760	17	6508	
19	39	4120	...	...	3	360	33	2963		
20	3	2270	...	...	6	2900	12	6830		
21	23	5645	...	...	17	1455	100	30550		
22	3	680	...	...	4	8019	46	14845		
23	5	1200	...	...	11	4901	38	11161		
24	11	3126	...	...	11	1124	46	11795		
25	9	2366	...	...	9	3224	58	11396		
26	3	2277	...	...	2	780	40	9444		
27	2	486	...	...	4	3674	37	9585		
28	3	1516	...	...	4	1697	44	8713		
29	3	2370	...	...	4	5230	53	12517		
30	5	1200	...	...	2	1240	63	9271		
31	3	686	...	...	8	6749	28	5817		
32	10	2007	...	...	17	3487	74	12455		
33	12	1540	...	...	6	3021	32	6055		
34	15	1788	...	...	8	3587	57	9256		
35	15	2059	...	...	14	7125	58	12527		
36	3	357	14	1021		
37	12	4692	12	5810		
38	8	1205	6	2769		
39	6	1450	12	6194		
40	8	1390	10	3644		
41	3	2163	24	6559		
42	10	1040	3	24		
2338	1039	659	7083	6731	14145	11015	16688	42085	1558	...	...	1389	184757	246	60102	285	151518	1920	396377
1	60	9	42	111	229	534	291	1221	4	11130	...	1	6000	5	7000	1	3252	16	16252		
2	52	39	5	43	81	270	220	183	679	47	7025	...	9	4000	4	6129	1	2332	14	12461	
3	43	9	2	12	116	281	161	303	473	25	4160	200	11	4000	2	2840	1	2086	14	8800	
4	28	14	...	22	32	225	79	110	303	22	7628	2	1850	1	1100	7	4950		
5	1	1500
6	177	71	10	119	340	1005	794	887	2676	98
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Table O.

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS									
	MONEYS.			MAPS						
	Local Contribu- tion.	Legisla- tive Appor- tionment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.	
<i>Stormont:</i> Cornwall Grammar School.....	\$ Cts. 10 00	\$ Cts. 10 00	\$ Cts. 20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dundas:</i> Williamsburgh, No. 3	6 00	6 00	12 00	1	1	...	...	...	1
Winchester, No. 15.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	1	...	...	...	1
<i>Prescott:</i> Longueuil, No. 10	23 75	23 75	47 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plantagenet South, No. 6	8 00	8 00	16 00	1	1	...	...	...	1
<i>Carleton:</i> Fitroy, No. 1	20 00	20 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 6	14 00	14 00	28 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	
Gloucester, No. 2	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	...	...	...	1
Do No. 11	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	2	...	...	1
Goulbourn, No. 2	6 00	6 00	12 00	1	...	...	...	...	1
Nepean, No. 4	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Osgoode, No. 4	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	...	...	...	1
Do No. 12	19 00	19 00	38 00	...	1	1	...	...	1
Do No. 13	10 50	10 50	21 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Terbolton, No. 1	19 00	19 00	38 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Grenville:</i> Oxford, No. 12.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	1	...	...	...	1
Wolford, No. 2	10 12½	10 12½	20 25	1	...	1	...	1	1	
<i>Leeds:</i> Elizabethtown, No. 16	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kitley, No. 13	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 15	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lansdowne, No. 16	11 00	11 00	22 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Lanark:</i> Bathurst and Burgess, S. Nos. 1 & 5, U.S.S. Do do South (Municipality)	7 50 21 00	7 50 21 00	15 00 42 00	...	1	1	1	1	16	
Pakenham, No. 2	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ramsay, Township	31 00	31 00	62 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Benfrew:</i> Admaston, No. 1.....	20 34	20 34	40 68	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do No. 2.....	17 83	17 83	35 66	...	1	...	...	...	1
Do No. 5.....	20 33	20 33	40 66	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bacot, No. 1	6 08	6 08	12 16	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 3	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	...	...	...	...	1
MacNab, No. 1.....	13 00	13 00	26 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	
Do No. 6.....	17 00	17 00	34 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	
Pembroke, No. 1.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	
Ross, No. 7	20 00	20 00	40 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Westmeath, No. 1	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Frontenac:</i> Kingston, No. 13.....	11 34	11 34	22 68	...	1	1	...	...	1
Loughborough, No. 3	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Addington:</i> Ernestown, No. 16.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	1	...	...	...	1
Sheffield, No. 5	6 00	6 00	12 00	1	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Lennox:</i> Fredericksburgh, No. 15	6 25	6 25	12 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do North, No. 20	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Richmond, No. 13	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	1	1	...	...	1
<i>Prince Edward:</i> Ameliasburgh, No. 6	13 00	13 00	26 00	1	1	...	...	...	1
Do No. 11	7 12½	7 12½	14 25	...	1	1	1	...	1	
Athol, No. 2	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hallowell and Hillier, Nos. 16 & 14, U.S.S.	12 44	12 44	24 88	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hillier, No. 8	14 00	14 00	28 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do No. 10	9 00	9 00	18 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Marysburgh, No. 13	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Hastings:</i> Huntingdon, No. 9.....	13 33	13 33	26 66	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rawdon, No. 10	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thurlow, No. 9.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tyendinaga, No. 26	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Northumberland:</i> Brighton, No. 1	13 00	13 00	26 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do No. 25.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	...	...	...	1
Haldimand, No. 10.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	1	1	...	...	1

Table O.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS									
	MONEYS.			MAPS						
	Local Contribu- tion.	Legisla- tive Appor- tionment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.	
<i>Northumberland (Continued).</i>										
Haldimand, No. 17.....	\$ c. 17 00	\$ c. 17 00	\$ c. 34 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 20.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaghan, South, No. 1.....	11 18	11 18	22 36	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percy, No. 10.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seymour, No. 6.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	18 62½	18 62½	37 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Durham:</i>										
Cavan, No. 11.....	19 00	19 00	39 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clarke, No. 2.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 9.....	13 00	13 00	26 00	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 10.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Darlington, No. 3.....	20 37½	20 37½	40 75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 4.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hope, No. 2.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 10.....	9 37½	9 37½	18 75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 12.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manvers, No. 1.....	8 75	8 75	17 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	9 80	9 80	19 60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Peterborough:</i>										
Asphodel Township.....	102 00	102 00	204 00	1	7	8	8	8	8	9
Belmont, No. 3.....	10 75	10 75	21 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otonabee, No. 5.....	7 00	7 00	14 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 12.....	7 00	7 00	14 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smith, No. 4.....	8 02	8 02	16 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 5.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 6.....	8 75	8 75	17 50	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
<i>Victoria:</i>										
Eldon, No. 5.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fenelon, No. 3.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 4.....	16 00	16 00	32 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mariposa, No. 9.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ops, No. 8.....	13 25	13 25	26 50	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Ontario:</i>										
Brock, No. 4.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 8.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 12.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 15.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pickering, No. 2.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	5 11	5 11	10 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 9.....	8 20	8 20	16 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 11.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 15.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reach, No. 11.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 13.....	10 75	10 75	21 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scott, No. 4.....	12 56½	12 56½	25 13	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scugog, No. 1.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thorah, No. 4.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uxbridge, No. 2.....	8 06½	8 06½	16 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 3.....	5 69	5 69	11 38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	5 32	5 32	10 64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 17.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 20.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 21.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>York:</i>										
Etobicoke, No. 1.....	11 50	11 50	23 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 3.....	7 40	7 40	14 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 8.....	5 77	5 77	11 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Georgina, No. 1.....	5 87½	5 87½	11 75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 4.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gwillimbury East, No. 1.....	6 75	6 75	13 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do do No. 3.....	12 62	12 62	25 24	...	1	1	1	1	1	2
Do North, No. 1.....	10 25	10 25	20 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
King, No. 5.....	5 12½	5 12½	10 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 6.....	15 69	15 69	31 38	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 14.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Markham Village.....	28 70½	28 70½	57 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do Grammar School.....	33 01½	33 01½	66 03	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 2.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 5.....	13 25	13 25	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table O.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS									
	MONEYS.			MAPS						
	Local Contribu- tion.	Legisla- tive Appor- tionment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.	
<i>York</i> —(Continued.)	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.							
Markham, No. 8	30 50	30 50	61 00		1	1	1			1
Do No. 14	5 00	5 00	10 00							
Do No. 16	5 00	5 00	10 00							
Do No. 22	5 50	5 50	11 00		1	1	1	1	1	1
Markham and Vaughan R. C. Sep. School	5 00	5 00	10 00			1	1			1
Richmond Hill Grammar School	29 17	29 17	58 34		1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarborough, No. 1	15 00	15 00	30 00							
Toronto Grammar School	20 38½	20 38½	40 77							
Vaughan, No. 8	5 05	5 05	10 10							
Do No. 11	12 50	12 50	25 00		1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 13	5 62½	5 62½	11 25							
Do No. 14	11 15	11 15	22 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weston Grammar School	11 00	6 00	12 00							
Whitechurch, No. 2	5 69	5 69	11 38		1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 3	56 27½	56 27½	112 55	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
<i>York</i> , No. 1	18 31	18 31	36 62				1	1		
Do No. 2	7 00	7 00	14 00							
Do No. 9	5 00	5 00	10 00							
Do No. 12	5 00	5 00	10 00		1	1	1	1		
Do No. 21	6 05	6 05	12 10							
<i>Peel</i> :										
Albion, No. 5	5 15	5 15	10 30							1
Caledon, No. 6	5 00	5 00	10 00		1	1				1
Chingacousy, No. 14	5 00	5 00	10 00							
Do No. 21	6 00	6 00	12 00		1	1	1	1	1	1
Peel, No. 7	6 00	6 00	12 00							
Streetsville Grammar School	26 87½	26 87½	53 75		1	1	1	1	1	1
Toronto, No. 2	12 25	12 25	24 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 8	7 87½	7 87½	15 75							
Do No. 14	10 00	10 00	20 00				1			
Do No. 15	5 00	5 00	10 00							
Toronto Gore, No. 5	13 87½	13 87½	27 75							1
Toronto & Toronto Gore, Nos. 21 & 2, U. S. S.	7 36	7 36	14 72							
<i>Simcoe</i> :										
Adjala, No. 6	10 50	10 50	21 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barrie Grammar School	58 69	58 69	117 38							1
Floa, No. 5	6 50	6 50	13 00	1	1					1
Gwillimbury West, No. 3	5 28	5 28	10 56							1
Do do No. 7	5 19	5 19	10 38		1	1	1	1	1	1
Do do No. 13	9 00	9 00	18 00		1	1	1	1	1	1
Mono, No. 6	10 10	10 10	20 20		1	1	1	1	1	1
Nottawasaga, No. 3	6 25	6 25	12 50							1
Tecumseth, No. 4	15 44	15 44	30 88		1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 9	8 00	8 00	16 00							1
Oro, No. 4	17 75	17 75	35 50		1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 6	5 00	5 00	10 00							1
Vespra, No. 6	5 00	5 00	10 00		1					1
<i>Halton</i> :										
Esquesing, No. 6	5 00	5 00	10 00							
Do No. 7	5 00	5 00	10 00							1
Do No. 8	5 00	5 00	10 00							1
Do No. 9	8 00	8 00	16 00		1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 11	8 50	8 50	17 00							1
Do No. 12	6 00	6 00	12 00							1
Halton County	44 16	44 16	88 32							1
Milton Grammar School	2 50	2 50	5 00							1
Nelson, No. 4	5 50	5 50	11 00		1					1
Do No. 8	10 25	10 25	20 50							1
Do No. 11	5 00	5 00	10 00		1					1
Trafalgar, No. 1	10 04	10 04	20 08	1						1
Do No. 10	10 00	10 00	20 00		1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 12	15 12	15 12	30 24					1	1	1
Do No. 16	5 17½	5 17½	10 35							1
Oakville Grammar School	149 50	149 50	299 00							1
<i>Wentworth</i> :										
Ancaster, No. 7	32 00	32 00	64 00	1	1	1	2			1
Do No. 15	7 00	7 00	14 00							1
Beverley, No. 8	8 00	8 00	16 00							1
Do No. 12	12 63	12 63	25 26							1
Beverley and Ancaster, Nos. 2 & 13, U. S. S.	8 58	8 58	17 16	1						1

Table O.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS								
	MONEYS.			MAPS					
	Local Contribu- tion.	Legisla- tive Appor- tionment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.
<i>Wentworth</i> —(Continued.)	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.						
Flamboro' West, No. 2.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do Do No. 4.....	16 00	16 00	32 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Do Do No. 9.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	...	...	1
Glanford, No. 1.....	7 00	7 00	14 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saltfleet, No. 6.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Brant</i> :									
Brantford, No. 2.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 3.....	15 37½	15 37½	30 75	...	1	1	1	2	1
Burford, No. 13.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 14.....	9 12½	9 12½	18 25	...	1	1	1	1	1
Burford, & Oxford E., Nos. 23 & 10, U. S. S.	17 00	17 00	34 00	...	...	1	1	1	1
Burford, No. 24.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dumfries South, No. 27.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Onondaga, No. 3.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 6.....	16 00	16 00	32 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland United, Gram. and Com. School.....	7 39	7 39	14 78	...	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Lincoln</i> :									
Beamsville.....	6 26	6 26	12 52	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caistor, No. 7.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gainsborough, No. 3.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	1	1	1
Grantham, No. 1.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 2.....	32 00	32 00	64 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 5.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 6.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grimsby, Grammar School.....	21 25	21 25	42 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grimsby, No. 1.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 2.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Niagara, Grammar School.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Niagara, No. 4.....	12 23	12 23	24 46	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Catharine's, Grammar School.....	29 98	29 98	59 96	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Welland</i> :									
Crowland, No. 1.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Humberstone, No. 1.....	19 18½	19 18½	38 37	...	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	13 25	13 25	26 50	...	1	1	1	1	1
Stamford, No. 6.....	11 95	11 95	23 90	...	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 10.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thorold, No. 6.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Willoughby, No. 6.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Haldimand</i> :									
Cayuga, North, No. 5.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Moulton, No. 3.....	14 00	14 00	28 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moulton and Sherbrooke, No. 1, Union S. S.	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oneida, No. 3.....	7 12½	7 12½	14 25	...	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 4.....	7 00	7 00	14 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rainham, No. 2.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seneca, No. 1.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 2.....	22 00	22 00	44 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 12.....	7 00	7 00	14 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Walpole, No. 1.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 10.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 15.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 16.....	7 75	7 75	15 50	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 19.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	...	...	1
<i>Norfolk</i> :									
Charlotteville, No. 6.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Simcoe, Grammar School.....	34 47½	34 47½	68 95	1	1	1	1	1	1
Windham, No. 10.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Woodhouse, No. 5.....	22 00	22 00	44 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Oxford</i> :									
Blenheim, No. 1.....	7 00	7 00	14 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 9.....	6 03	6 03	12 06	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do No. 10.....	18 00	18 00	36 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 12.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 24.....	18 00	18 00	36 00	...	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 25.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	1	1	...	...	1
Dereham, No. 10.....	13 00	13 00	26 00	1	1	1	...	...	1
Norwich, South, No. 6.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do do No. 7.....	20 80	20 80	41 60	...	1	1	1	1	1

Table O.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS								
	MONEYS.			MAPS					
	Local Contribu- tions.	Legisla- tive Appor- tionment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.
<i>Oxford</i> —(Continued.)	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.						
Oxford East, No. 1	5 00	5 00	10 00						1
Do No. 5	7 00	7 00	14 00		1	1			1
Zorra East, No. 1	23 94	23 94	47 88	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 5	6 25	6 25	12 50	1	1				1
Do No. 6	12 00	12 00	24 00		1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 13	6 00	6 00	12 00	1	1				1
<i>Waterloo:</i>									
Berlin Grammar School	18 00	18 00	36 00						
Dumfries North, No. 15	20 00	20 00	40 00						1
Do No. 18	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1				1
Do No. 21	6 25	6 25	12 50						
Do No. 25	6 00	6 00	12 00			1	1		
Galt Grammar School	12 25	12 25	24 50						
Waterloo, No. 7	10 00	10 00	20 00						
Do No. 20	9 50	9 50	19 00						
Wellesley, No. 2	8 00	8 00	16 00	1					
Do No. 6	15 30	15 30	30 60		1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 11	7 25	7 25	14 50						
Do No. 13	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Do No. 16	22 05	22 05	44 10		1	1	1	1	1
Wilmot, No. 1	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Do No. 4	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Do No. 6	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Do No. 8	13 00	13 00	26 00		1	1	1	1	1
Woolwich, No. 1	10 00	10 00	20 00						
Do No. 4	5 00	5 00	10 00						
<i>Wellington:</i>									
Eramosa, No. 5	6 00	6 00	12 00		1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 6	12 00	12 00	24 00		1	1	1	1	1
Erin, No. 4	12 12½	12 12½	24 25		1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 6	10 75½	10 75½	21 51						
Erin and Eramosa No. 13 Union S. S.	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Garafaxa, No. 1	6 00	6 00	12 00						
Do No. 2	11 50	11 50	23 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7	10 42	10 42	20 84	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 10	12 00	12 00	24 00		1	1	1	1	1
Guelph, No. 6	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Guelph Grammar School	55 00	55 00	110 00						
Maryborough, No. 9	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1				1
Minto, No. 5	14 00	14 00	28 00	1					1
Peel, No. 5	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Pikington, No. 5	6 00	6 00	12 00						
<i>Grey:</i>									
Collingwood and Nottawasaga No. 1 U. S. S.	8 03	8 03	16 06	1	1	1		1	1
Euphrasia, No. 5	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1			1
Melancthon, No. 1	8 00	8 00	16 00						
Osprey, No. 1	7 00	7 00	14 00	1	1	1			1
Owensound United Gram. and Com. School	12 00	12 00	24 00						
St. Vincent, No. 6	11 00	11 00	22 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Perth:</i>									
Blanchard, No. 2	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Do No. 8	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Downie Gore, No. 4	9 05	9 05	18 10		1	1	1		
Easthope North, No. 2	7 71½	7 71½	15 43						
Do No. 3	8 00	8 00	16 00						
Do South, No. 4	8 25	8 25	16 50		1				
Ellice, No. 8	5 12½	5 12½	10 25	1					
Ellice and Downie No. 3 U. S. S.	5 00	5 00	10 00		1	1	1	1	1
Elma, No. 5	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 6	10 00	10 00	20 00		1	1	1	1	1
Fullarton, No. 5	12 00	12 00	24 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 6	5 24	5 24	10 48	1					
Hibbert and Logan, No. 1, U. S. S.	8 00	8 00	16 00			1	1	1	1
Mornington, No. 1	6 19	6 19	12 38						
Do No. 3	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Huron:</i>									
Ashfield, No. 1	5 00	5 00	10 00						
Do No. 4	8 00	8 00	16 00	1	1				1
Do No. 7	12 00	12 00	24 00		1	1	1	1	1
Biddulph, No. 1	15 50	15 50	31 00	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colborne, No. 5	6 00	6 00	12 00						

Table O.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS									
	MONEYS.			MAPS						
	Local Contribu- tion.	Legisla- tive Appor- tionment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.	
<i>Huron</i> (Continued.)	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.							
Goderich, No. 10.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Township.....	25 00	25 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey, No. 3.....	5 25	5 25	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 7.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay, No. 7.....	13 20	13 20	26 40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Howick, No. 5.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hullett, No. 2.....	9 00	9 00	18 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 3.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McGillivray, No. 2.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 3.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanley, No. 2.....	8 00	8 00	16 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 8.....	11 39	11 39	22 78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stephen, No. 1.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuckersmith, No. 6.....	16 00	16 00	32 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	34 00	34 00	68 00	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Usborne, No. 7.....	11 25	11 25	22 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 9.....	13 00	13 00	26 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wawanosh, No. 1.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 5.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bruce.</i>										
Culross, No. 4.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Huron, No. 4.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kincardine, No. 1.....	40 00	40 00	80 00	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Saugeen, No. 1.....	5 25	5 25	10 50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 3.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Middlesex.</i>										
Ekfrid, No. 1.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 2.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 4.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 6.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 8.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lobo, No. 8.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
London, No. 17.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moss, No. 11.....	19 00	19 00	38 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nissouri West, No. 14.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westminster, No. 4.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 7.....	22 75	22 75	45 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Elgin.</i>										
Aldboro', No. 6.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 8.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southwold, No. 8.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southwold and Dunwich, No. 11, U. S. S.....	31 00	31 00	62 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yarmouth, No. 1.....	26 00	26 00	52 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yarmouth & Dorchester, S. Nos 22 & 4U. S. S.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Kent.</i>										
Chatham Grammar School	45 00	45 00	90 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 1.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dover East, No. 11.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harwich, No. 5.....	8 50	8 50	17 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard, No. 8.....	12 00	12 00	24 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Raleigh, No. 8.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romney, No. 3.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
<i>Lambton.</i>										
Bosanquet, No. 3.....	11 00	11 00	22 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 7.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Do No. 8.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bosanquet and Warwick, Nos. 1 & 9 U. S. S.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dawn, No. 4.....	5 25	5 25	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do No. 10.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Plympton, No. 1.....	16 87½	16 87½	33 75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 5.....	12 50	12 50	25 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 8.....	7 00	7 00	14 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Essex.</i>										
Colchester and Gosfield, No. 1, U. S. S.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gosfield, No. 2.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do No. 5.....	9 20	9 20	18 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* \$10 of this sum were received in 1857, but the transaction was not completed till 1858. The \$10 were included in the item "Sales at Depository," in the account on page 138 of the Report for 1857.

Table O.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS									
	MONEYS.			MAPS						
	Local Contribu- tion.	Legisla- tive Appor- tionment.	Total.	The World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Canada.	
<i>Essex</i> (Continued).	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.							
Malden, No. 6.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mersca, No-1.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rochester and Maidstone, Nos. 1 & 2 U. S. S.	7 00	7 00	14 00	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cities:</i>										
Hamilton Central School.....	6 50	6 50	13 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Roman Catholic Sep. Schools.....	10 59	10 59	21 18	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Ottawa Common School.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toronto City Schools.....	36 90½	36 90½	73 81	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Do Normal and Model Schools.....	571 32	571 32	1142 64	1	3	3	2	1	2	1
Do Model Grammar School.....	50 56½	50 56½	101 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....	32 06½	32 06½	64 13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Roman Catholic Sep. Schools.....	5 94	5 94	11 88	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
<i>Towns:</i>										
Bowmanville.....	50 87½	50 87½	101 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatham.....	33 00	33 00	66 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobourg.....	45 62½	45 62½	91 25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collingwood.....	52 54	52 54	105 08	1	1	1	1	1	2	...
Dundas Roman Catholic Sep. School.....	10 69	10 69	21 38	2	1	1	1	1	1	...
Galt.....	12 01½	12 01½	24 03	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Guelph.....	5 95	5 95	11 90	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Do Roman Catholic Sep. School.....	8 56½	8 56½	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goderich.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton.....	26 25	26 25	52 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niagara.....	11 80	11 80	23 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paris.....	6 12½	6 12½	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Roman Catholic Sep. School.....	17 00	17 00	34 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pictou United Grammar and Com. School.....	95 00	95 00	190 00	1	1	1	1	1	2	...
Port Hope.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarnia.....	13 32	13 32	26 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Catharine's.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitby.....	20 00	20 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Town Municipalities:</i>										
Amherstburgh.....	13 30	13 30	26 60	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do Roman Catholic Sep. School.....	9 00	9 00	18 00	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrie.....	30 65	30 65	61 30	...	2	2	2	1	...	...
Do Roman Catholic Sep. School.....	7 62½	7 62½	15 25	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Clifton.....	29 07	29 07	58 14	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Woodstock.....	15 00	15 00	30 00	...	2	2	2	2	...	...
<i>Villages:</i>										
Bradford.....	13 00	13 00	26 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caledonia.....	35 10	35 10	70 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elora.....	52 00	52 00	104 00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fergus.....	24 00	24 00	48 00	...	2	2	2	2	2	...
Kemptville.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell.....	10 00	10 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hamburg.....	12 50	12 50	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newmarket.....	9 50	9 50	19 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Roman Catholic Sep. School.....	5 00	5 00	10 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
St. Mary's.....	11 00	11 00	22 00	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
St. Thomas.....	31 64	31 64	63 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thorold Roman Catholic Sep. School.....	6 00	6 00	12 00	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Waterloo.....	40 12½	40 12½	80 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total for 1858.....	5905 14	5905 14	11810 28	131	227	203	177	201	234	421
Total for 1857.....	9059 14	9059 14	18118 28	245	437	353	316	376	...	...
Increase.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Decrease.....	3154 00	3154 00	6308 00	114	210	150	139	175	...	...
RECAPITULATION.										
Total for 1855.....	2327 76½	2327 76½	4655 53	135	142	108	94	106	116	...
Total for 1856.....	4660 43½	4660 43½	9320 87	136	266	201	185	223	277	...
Total for 1857.....	9059 14	9059 14	18118 28	245	437	353	316	376	421	...
Total for 1858.....	5905 14	5905 14	11810 28	131	227	203	177	201	234	...
Grand total for four years ...	21952 48	21952 48	43904 96	647	1072	865	772	905	1046	...

Table P.

THE SUPERANNUATED, OR WORN-OUT

No.	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipality.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1858.	Years of teaching in U. C.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1858, deducting subscription
1 2	John McAuley Dead.	Ch. Scotland ...	Ireland	Innisfil	Age and Infirmary...	76	29	\$20 75
3	Robert Mason.....	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Lanark	Age and Infirmary...	78	28	27 50
4	Magnus Swanson ...	Baptist	Scotland	Markham	Age and Infirmary...	75	18	7 00
5 6 7	Dead. Donald Currie Dead.	Ch Scotland.....	Scotland	Aldboro'	Age and Infirmary...	70	18	7 00
8	John O'Connor	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Charlotten- burgh.	Age and Infirmary...	85	55	39 75
9	Anthony Lewars ...	Baptist	Scotland	Augusta	Age and Infirmary...	77	32	22 00
10 11	Dead. Thos. J Graffe.....	Universalist ...	Ireland	Arthur	See Abstract	51	18	16 25
12	Donald McDermid.	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Cornwall	Age and Infirmary...	81	26½	25 81
13	James Benton	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Fiuch.....	See Abstract	62	25	10 50
14	Henry Gough	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Barton	Age and Infirmary...	73	30	13 00
15	Jas. Breakenridge...	W. Methodist...	U. Canada	Rawdon	See Abstract	54	32	14 00
16	John Gillon.....	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Ramsay.....	Age and Infirmary...	76	25½	10 75
17	Robert C Mills	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Packenham	Age and Infirmary...	72	23	9 50
18	John W Leonard ...	Ch. England ...	England	Chatham	Age and Infirmary...	65	22	9 00
19	Peter Stewart.....	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Perth	Age and Infirmary...	75	22	20 75
20	David Thompson ...	.....	Scotland	Niagara.....	Age and Infirmary...	69	38	38 75
21	John Price	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Brockville	Age and Infirmary...	66	24	23 00
22	Wm. Gordon	Presbyterian ...	Ireland	Horton	Age and Infirmary...	71	30	29 75
23	Crawford Rainey ...	W. Methodist...	Ireland	Ernestown	See Abstract	47	17	15 12
24	Benjamin Warren...	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Augusta	Age and Infirmary...	74	27	26 38
25	Thos. McMaster.....	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Grey	See Abstract	62	20	21 00
26	Ronald Smith.....	Ch. England ...	Scotland	Lanark	Age and Infirmary...	74	20	21 00
27	Wm. McEdward ...	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Lancaster.....	Age and Infirmary...	68	26½	25 81
28	Wm. Dowling.....	W. Methodist...	Ireland	Augusta	See Abstract	59	20	8 00
29 30	Geo. Fieldhouse..... Dead.	Soc. Friends ...	England	Murray	Age and Infirmary...	72	30	13 00
31	John McKenzie.....	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Lancaster.....	Age and Infirmary...	67	17½	17 87
32 33 34	Patrick Benson Dead. Dead.	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Plantagenet, North.	Age and Infirmary...	77	30	35 50
35	Francis Foster	Ch. England ...	England	Chinguacousy...	Age and Infirmary...	77	18	7 00

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Table P.

No.	For the year.	Abstract of Case.	Recommendatory Certificates signed by
1	1858 ...	Was a Teacher 50 years. Taught in West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Essa and Innisfil. Holds also a certificate from the Earl of Dalhousie, as Teacher in Nova Scotia, where he taught school from 1817 to 1830.	Rev. F L Osler—T S Stephens, J P—William Strong, J P—H A Clifford.
3	1858 ...	Taught the same school in the Village of Lanark for 28 years.	J A Murdoch—J Shaw, M P—M Lock, J P.
4	1858 ...	Was a teacher for 35 years. Taught in Scotland, in Lower Canada, and for 18 years in Markham.	Rev W Case—J King—G Buchanan.
6	1858 ...	Was a teacher for 50 years; 22 years in Scotland, and 18 years in Aldboro', Orford, Howard, Chatham and Moss, U. C.	Rev R Burns, D D—Rev D McMillan—G Gardiner, J P—G Duck, junior.
8	1857	Was a Teacher for 53 years: 18 years in Ireland, and 35 in Glengarry, Stormont and Prescott.	Rev J McLaurin—Rev H Urquhart—J Grant, M D—A Chisholm.
9	1857 ...	Taught in the County of Grenville 32 years	Rev R Blakely—H W Morton, M D—J Clapperton—J Jessup—G Malloch.
11	1858 ...	Commenced in 1832. Taught in Grenville 18 years. "His health failed from excessive mental labor, which induced a predisposition to apoplexy and spinal disease."	B R Church, M D—E H Whitmarsh—R Waugh.
12	1858 ...	Commenced in Scotland in 1794, and taught in Stormont and Glengarry 26½ years.	J Pringle—Reference to Hon. Justice McLean—R McDonald, M D—affidavit before H Cline, J P.
13	1858 ...	Commenced in 1822, and taught for 35 years in Township of Lochiel; was afflicted with epilepsy and compelled to desist.	Rev J R Meade—J Stirling, M D—D Cattanach J P—J Murray.
14	1858 ...	Was a teacher for 33 years; 3 years in Nova Scotia, and 30 in various parts of Upper Canada.	P Spaun, J P—B P Spohn. Former certificates signed by Bishop Strachan, &c.
15	1858 ...	Commenced in 1815. Taught in Dundas, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Grenville and Leeds, for the full period of 32 years, besides 2 years in Lower Canada. Is so afflicted with catarract as to be compelled to desist.	Rev W Smart—Hon H Pinhey—J Garvey, M D—J Matthew, J P—J A Stuart, J P—T Brady—A Sherwood—S Hart—J Keays—W Henderson.
16	1858 ...	Commenced in Ramsay in 1821, opened the first school at Carleton Place in 1825. Taught also in Beckwith and Pakenham.	Rev J McMorine—D Campbell, J P—Rev A Mann—Rev M Harris—J Wylie.
17	1858 ...	Commenced in 1824. Taught in Huntley, Fitzroy, Pakenham, Ross and Bromley.	Rev J Thompson—A Fowler, M D—Rev M Harris, Rev A Mann.
18	1858 ...	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.	Hon S Washburn—Thos Cross, M D—A Lazier, J P—F McRea, J P—O Ingalls, J P—E H Carlatt, J P—C Pier, J P.
19	1858 ...	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	1858 ...	Commenced teaching in 1815. Has taught in Counties of Frontenac, Lincoln and Welland. Pains from old wounds received in the war of 1812 force him to desist.	Rev T Creen.
21	1858 ...	Commenced in 1827. Taught in Leeds and Grenville 24 years.	Rev E Denroche—Rev W Smart—G Sherwood, M P—T Reynolds, M D—T F McQueen, M D—A Sherwood—W Buell—J Jessup.
22	1858 ...	Commenced in 1823, and taught in Lanark and Renfrew for 30 years.	Rev G Thompson—D Evans, M D.
23	1858 ...	Taught in Kingston, Ernestown, Camden and Portland Disease of the heart and liver render him unfit for teaching.	Rev P Shirley—R McLean, M D—J Scouten, M D—J Miller, J P—J Asseltine, J P—J J McDonald—S Warner.
24	1858 ...	Commenced in 1824, and taught 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 P—N Horton, J P—R Ease, J P.
25	1857-58	Commenced in 1825, and taught in various parts of U. C. Deafness and disease of the lower extremities compelled him to desist.	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 Strachan.
26	1857-58	Commenced in 1812, and taught in the County of Lanark 20 years.	Rev M Harris—A Munro, M D—J Robertson, J P—J McDonald, J P—T McCaffry, J P—E Byrne.
27	1858 ...	Commenced in 1812. Was a teacher 38 years; 11 years in Scotland, 26 in Lancaster, and 6 months in Williamstown, U. C.	Rev J McKenzie—Rev D McPherson—Rev J McLaurin—A Beattie, M D—R S McDouald, J P.
28	1858 ...	Commenced in 1822. Taught in Leeds and Grenville for 21 years. Ill health, occasioned by close application, renders him unfit to continue.	Rev W Smart—B R Church, M D—W Garvey—J Howard, J P—M Read, J P.
29	1858 ...	Commenced in 1819, and taught in Prince Edward and Northumberland for 30 years.	P Gross, M D—B Franklin, J P—J Bettes, J P.
31	1857	Taught 2 years in Lower Canada and 17½ in Glengarry ...	Rev J McKinnon—D E McIntyre, M D.
32	1857	Commenced in 1810, and continued teaching in Stormont and Prescott for 30 years.	C Johnson, junior—G Presley—J Bellore.
35	1858 ...	Commenced in 1832, and continued teaching in the Gore of Toronto and Chinguacousy for 18 years.	Rev J G Armstrong—T Deasely, M D—J M Chafee—R Wright—J Price. Former certificate signed by Bishop Strachan.

Table P.—(Continued.)

THE SUPERANNUATED, OR WORN-OUT

No.	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipality.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1858.	Years of teaching in U. C.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1858, deducting subscription.
36	Donald McDonald...	Rom. Catholic...	Scotland	Lochiel	Age and Infirmary...	72	13	\$12 25
37	John Ker	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Winchester	Age and Infirmary...	67	14	5 00
38	James Brenan	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Ennismore	Age and Infirmary...	74	35	35 38
39	Thos. Hudson.....	Ch. England ...	England	Markham	See Abstract	62	19½	7 75
40	Wm. M. Hynes	Presbyterian ...	Ireland	Brockville	Age and Debility ...	64	34	34 25
41	Jane Johnston	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Thorold.....	See Abstract	54	21	22 25
42	W. R. Thornhill.....	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Kitley	See Abstract	60	22	20 75
43	Wm. Irvine.....	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Kingston	Age and Infirmary...	76	17½	15 69
44	Dead.							
45	John Fletcher	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Tilbury, E	See Abstract	50	18	16 25
46	John B. Emons	Ch. England ...	U. Canada	Escott	See Abstract	62	27	11 50
47	John Nowlan	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Montague.....	Age and Infirmary...	67	24	10 00
48	W. P. Huston.....	Presbyterian ...	Ireland	Mountain	Age and Infirmary...	74	23	9 50
49	George Reynolds ...	Rom. Catholic ...	Ireland	Camden, E.....	Age and Infirmary...	63	28½	28 06
50	Dead.							
51	Wm. Martin	Presbyterian ...	Ireland	Oxford	Age and Infirmary...	67	14	5 00
52	John Blek		Ireland	Ross	Age and Infirmary...	79	15	5 50
53	Michael Koen.....	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Kingston	Age and Infirmary...	67	25½	24 69
54	Alex. Miller.....	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Wolford	Age and Infirmary...	72	28½	28 06
55	John Donald	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Dalhousie.....	See Abstract	59	20½	19 06
56	Angus McDonell ...	Rom. Catholic...	Scotland	Kenyon	Age and Infirmary...	63	33½	14 75
57	James Forde	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Elmsley, N ...	See Abstract	56	16	14 00
58	John Livingston ...	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Dalhousie.....	Age and Infirmary...	67	25½	4 69
59	Gilbert McAulay ...	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Sunnidale.....	Age and Infirmary...	78	18	6 25
60	Gideon Gibson	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Emily.....	Age and Infirmary...	73	19	7 50
61	Wm. Begg	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Goderich	Age and Infirmary...	64	17	17 25
62	John Bradley	Episcopalian ...	Ireland	Plantagenet.....	Age and Infirmary...	79	20	13 00
63	Donald McDougall	Not stated	Scotland	Lochiel	See Abstract	58	14	20 25
64	Henry St. Leger ...	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Adelaide	Age and Infirmary...	74	21	35 37
65	Robt. Thompson ...	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Cornwall	See Abstract	54	20	8 00
66	Dead.							
67	Dead.							

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Table P.—(Continued.)

No.	For the year.	Abstract of Case.	Recommendatory Certificates Signed by
86	1857-58	Commenced in 1806. Taught in Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry. Is unable to procure certificates of teaching for more than 13 years.	O. Quigley, J P—O McDonald, M D—J Murray—A McMillan.
87	1858 ...	Commenced in 1835, and taught in Stormont and Dundas for 14 years.	Rev J G Lindsay—Rev H E Plees—Rev J Harris—W H Brouse, M D—J J Blacklock, M D—J Baird, M D—H L Cook, M D—J W Rose, M P—J G and E Brouse, J P's—V Bell, J P—P Carman, Rev J J Chisholm, D D—Rev J Bourke—Rev J M Roger—Rev R Harding—W Cluxton, J P—P S Sullivan, J P—W T Boate—B McDonell—E Burnham—T Hay—B S Cory, M D.
88	1858 ...	Was a teacher for 50 years; 35 years in Glengarry, Prince Edward and Victoria.	Rev J G Armstrong—Rev D E Blake—R Paget, M D—G Pexton.
89	1858 ...	Commenced in 1832, and taught in the County of York for 19½ years. General debility forced him to desist.	Rev W Smart—T Reynolds, M D—R Edmondson, M D—G Sherwood, M P—S Reynolds, J P—W Dowling, J P—W Buell—G Malloch.
40	1858 ...	Commenced in 1818, and taught in the County of Leeds 34 years.	Rev T B Fuller, D D—G Keefer, J P—R Ironside, M D—Dr H Rally—J Keefer—D D'Everardo—H James.
41	1857-58	Commenced in 1833, and taught in Dundas, Ancaster, Cayuga, and Thorold, 21 years. Disease of the chest compels her to desist.	Rev J B Worrell—J Acheson, M D—Rev F Tremayne—S Soper, J P—J O'Neill—H B Washburn—R Johnson, J P—W Webster, J P.
42	1858 ...	Commenced in 1829, and taught in Leeds 22 years. "Sight so imperfect that he cannot follow the profession any longer."	Ven. Archdeacon Stuart—Rev E C Bower—J Marks, J P—G Rutledge.
43	1858 ...	Was a teacher for 52 years; 17½ in Upper Canada	Rev J Fraser—J R Robertson, M D—A McGregor—J Coult.
45	1858 ...	Commenced in 1830. Taught 6 years in Scotland and 18 in Elgin and Kent. Is afflicted with hip joint disease, and quite unable to do duty.	F Codd M D—J Stewart—J Keays—J Conway, J P—J Mattice, J P.
46	1858 ...	Commenced in 1827. Has taught in the Counties of Frontenac, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell. Is afflicted with general debility and partial paralysis.	Rev J B Worrell—G Nisbet, M D—J Shaw, M P—Rev E Morris—G Gihuly, J P.
47	1858 ...	Commenced in 1812. Taught 18 years in Newfoundland and 24 years in Lanark and Carleton.	Rev J Anderson—D Brown, M D—J Cleland, P M.
48	1858 ...	Commenced in 1832. Taught in Mountain and South Gower 23 years.	Rev P Shirley—F V Cory, M D—R McLean, M D—D Roblin, M P—J Stevenson, J P—T Miller, J P—D C Smith, J P—W Whelan, J P—S Reynolds, J P—F Murray, J P—J F Hawley, J P—C H Miller, J P.
49	1858 ...	Commenced in 1826, and taught 23½ years in Brockville, Lennox and Addington, &c.	Rev W D McDowell—E B Sparham, M D. Former certificate authorizing to teach in Nova Scotia, signed by Earl of Dalhousie.
51	1858 ...	Commenced in 1817 in Nova Scotia. Taught in Grenville 14 years.	G Brown—D M Evans, M D—J M Ross—H Fitzpatrick—M Mulligan—P McPeak.
52	1858 ...	Commenced in 1806. Taught 33 years in Ireland, and 15 in Lanark and Renfrew.	E S Henderson—W Beamish, M D—J W Brown, J P—Peter McKinn, J P—J Irvine. Former certificate by Archdeacon Stuart.
53	1858 ...	Commenced in Ireland in 1814, and taught 25½ years in Frontenac.	Rev W Bell—B R Church, M D—Rev E Morris—E H Whitmarsh—G McEwen, P M.
54	1858 ...	Commenced in 1802. Taught 24½ years in Scotland and 28½ in Lanark, Leeds and Grenville.	Rev J B Duncan—A Munro, M D—J S Nichol, M D.
55	1858 ...	Taught in Dalhousie. Chronic inflammation of the liver obliged him to desist.	D A McDonald—J Simpson, M D—A Chisholm—A McDonnell.
56	1858 ...	Commenced in Scotland in 1814, and taught in Glengarry, U. C., 33½ years.	Rev M Harris—J A Neilson, M D—J Young.
57	1858 ...	Commenced in 1827, and taught in Lanark and Frontenac 16 years. Defective eyesight compelled him to desist.	Rev M Harris—J S Nichol, M D—Rev J B Duncan—J A Young—J A Murdoch—A McInnes—H McLean—A McDonald.
58	1858 ...	Commenced in Scotland in 1810. Taught school No. 6, Dalhousie, 25½ years.	Rev S B Ardagh—Judge Gowan—Rev J Gray—H A Clifford—G Lount—A Pass.
59	1858 ...	Commenced in Scotland in 1812, and in Upper Canada, 1833. Taught in Peel and Simcoe 18 years.	Rev W Hooper—T Ray, M D—E Ingram—J Tata.
60	1858 ...	Commenced in Ireland in 1817, and in Upper Canada in 1833. Taught 19 years in Durham and Peterboro'.	Rev A McKid—Dr Cole—G Elliott, J P, and others.
61	1857-58	Commenced in Scotland in 1813, where he taught 20 years. Commenced in Upper Canada in 1837, and taught school in Goderich 17 years.	Col J Kearnes, J P—D O'Neill—J Hagar, J P—T H Johnson, J P.
62	1857 ...	Commenced in 1830, and taught 20 years in the County of Prescott.	Rev Duncan Cameron—Rev J McPherson—Rev D McDonald—D A Macdonald, J P—C McDonald, M D—A McDonell, J P—Owen Quigley, Local Superintendent, &c &c.
63	1857-58	Commenced in Scotland in 1817, and U. C. 1839. Taught 14 years in Glengarry. Is too debilitated to continue.	Rev T Green—H Hanson, M D—Rev A Mortimer—J B Strathy—W Elliott—W Miller—S A Steer.
64	1857-58	Commenced in Ireland 1828, and in U. C. 1832. Taught in Welland, Middlesex, Cornwall, Drummond and Oakville 21 years. Afflicted with paralysis.	R McDonald, M D—B G French—A Johnson, J P—J Aitken—W Poley—A E McDonald—S Sheets.
65	1858 ...	Commenced in 1831, and taught for 20 years in Stormont and Glengarry. Chronic inflammation of the eyes unfit him for duty.	

Table P — (Continued.)

THE SUPERANNUATED, OR WORN-OUT

No.	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipality.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1858.	Years of teaching in U. C.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1858, deducting subscription.
68	Patrick McKee	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Osnabruck	Age and Infirmity...	85	17	\$15 13
69	John Brennan	Ch. England	Ireland	Wolford	Deafness and debility.	60	24½	10 25
70	Margaret Jessop	Ch. England	Ireland	Elmsley.....	Loss of sight and hearing.	70	16	6 00
71	Thos. White	Congregationalist.	England	Hawkesbury, West.	Debility	68	23½	9 88
72	Joshua Webster.....	Methodist	U. States	Brighton	Age and Infirmity...	64	22	20 75
73	Norman McLeod	Presbyterian	Scotland	Lochiel.....	Age and Infirmity...	66	16	14 00
74	Samuel P. Stiles.....	Methodist	U. States	Carradoc	Age and Infirmity...	74	40	41 00
75	M. Kineborough	Ch. England	Ireland	Ernestown	Age and Infirmity...	78	31	13 50
76	Dead.							
77	Arch'd Campbell	Presbyterian	Scotland	Charlottenburg.	Age and Infirmity...	75	7	3 87
78	Wm. Foster.....	W. Methodist.	Ireland	Elizabethtown.	See Abstract	58	22	9 00
79	Wm. Glasford.....	W. Methodist.	Canada	Gloucester	See Abstract	48	18½	16 81
80	John Hoyt	Baptist	U. States	Haldimand	Age and Infirmity...	85	25	10 50
81	Wm. Powers	W. Methodist.	Canada	Camden.....	See Abstract	59	30	29 75
82	John Vert	Presbyterian	Scotland	Albion	See Abstract	48	21½	22 87
83	Wm. Benson	Second Advent	Scotland	Dunwich	See Abstract	61	23	9 60
84	Wm. Kearns	Ch. England	Ireland	Augusta	Age and Infirmity...	66	25	27 25
85	D. McKenzie	Presbyterian	Scotland	Westminster	Diseased Lungs	59	20	18 50
86	James Leys.....	Ch. Scotland	Scotland	Goderich	See Abstract	66	17	15 13
87	John Healy	Methodist	Scotland	Harwich	Age and Infirmity...	69	26	11 00
88	Hector McRae	Ch. Scotland	Scotland	Charlottenburg.	See Abstract	62	20	18 50
89	Wm. Campbell	W. Methodist.	Ireland	Marysburgh	Age and Infirmity...	73	30	29 75
90	J. Carruthers	U. Presbyterian	Scotland	City of Hamilton.	Age and Infirmity...	73	24	10 00
91	Alex. Cowan	Presbyterian	Scotland	Hillier	Age and Infirmity...	74	27	26 87
92	Emily Cozens.....	Rom. Catholic.	U. Canada	Town of Cornwall.	See Abstract	53	27	26 88
93	Wm. Dermott.....	Ch. England	Ireland	Portland	See Abstract	60	13	4 50
94	Jas. E. Durick	Ch. England	Ireland	Fenelon.....	Age and Infirmity...	69	30	29 75
95	Hugh Hagan	Rom. Catholic.	Ireland	Nepean	Age and Infirmity...	40	18½	7 25
96	Walter Hick	Ch. England	England	Richmond	Age and blindness...	70	25	24 13
97	J. Higginbotham	Ch. England	Ireland	Elmsley, North	Age and Infirmity...	67	22	9 00
98	J. B. Hingston	Ch. England	Ireland	Trafalgar	Age and Infirmity...	65	24	23 00

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Table P.—(Continued.)

No.	For the year.	Abstract of Case.	Recommendatory Certificates Signed by
68	1858	Commenced in 1828, and taught 25 years in County of Stormont.	Rev G A Hay—W H Wagner, M D—W McIntosh, J P—D Chisholm, J P—J Archibald, J P—O Pugh, J P, &c.
69	1858	Commenced in Ireland in 1823, and in U. C. in 1830. Taught in the County of Leeds 2½ years.	Rev J H Andrews—B R Church, M D—S Soper, J P—R W Ferguson—J A Brown.
70	1858	Commenced in 1829, and taught in Perth, Smith's Falls and Kitley, 16 years.	Rev M Harris—J A Ichison, M D—Rev J Padfield—C H Scribe—E S Weeks.
71	1858	Commenced in 1821, and taught in Hawkesbury 23½ years.	Rev W Abbott—W Erving, M D—Rev W Mair—Rev J T Byrne—J Hamilton, J P—H Lough, J P, &c.
72	1858	Commenced in 1812 and ceased 1847. Taught 3 years in U. S., and 22 in P. Edward and Northumberland.	J W Cryderman, J P—P Gross, M D—J P Powers, M D—J A Keeler, J P.
73	1858	Commenced in 1807 and taught 10 years in Scotland and 16 in Glengarry.	Rev T McPherson—J Sterling, A M and M D—John McLennan, J P, and others.
74	1858	Commenced in Delaware 1808, and ceased 1854. Taught 40 years in Middlesex.	Rev R Flood—G Billington, M D—Elijah Gregory—E Handy, &c.
75	1858	Commenced in 1817, and taught in Frontenac and Adironding 31 years.	Ven. Archdeacon Stuart—H Yates, M D—D P Yeomans, M D—S Clark, J P—M Palmer, J P, &c.
76	1858	Taught 57 years. 50 years in Lower Canada, and 7 in U. C. under appointment of Sir J. Craig.	Rev T McPherson—J Grant, M D—W Macrae, J P—Col Marchand—J Delacrae, Mayor, &c.
77	1858	Taught 22 years in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Paralysis of the bladder incapacitates him.	R Edmonson, M D—Rev W Smart—W Bluell.
78	1858	Was a teacher 24 years. Taught 18½ years in Townships of Charlottenburgh, Cornwall, Gloucester, Nepean and Montague. Is epileptic.	J Grant, M D—G Archibald—Rev T Wardrop—J Pringle.
79	1858	Commenced teaching in 1818. Taught 25 years in Counties of Northumberland, Prince Edward and Hastings. Taught school in the Township of Marysburgh 25 years, and in Camden East 5 years. Has hip joint disease and bad sight.	J O Powers, M D—H Jones—H Meade—Rev J Webster—J W Cryderman, J P. Allen Rutlan, M D—J Harrison—J Lane, J P—Rev G Miller—S Hayden.
80	1858	Commenced in Scarborough in 1834, and taught in York, Ontario and Peel 21½ years. Lungs much diseased.	The Lord Bishop of Toronto—Rev J Jennings, D D—Rev J C Gekkie—H Warbrick—J S Robinson, M D.
81	1858	Commenced in 1833, and taught 23 years in the Townships of Dunwich and Southwold. Is paralytic.	R W Travers, M D—Rev D Campbell—T McColl, Local Supt—J Hidden, Trustee—Major Willey, J P.
82	1857 & 58	Commenced in 1822. Taught 25 years in Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	Rev D Monro—W D Scott, M D—J W Ridley, Supt—D Berging, M D—E Ross, Supt—W Fraser, Supt.
83	1858	Commenced in 1819, and taught 20 years in Middlesex, Elgin and Oxford, and 9 years previously in Scotland.	Rev M Burnham—G Southwick, M D—H W McIntyre, J P—J Strathy, Supt, and others.
84	1858	Commenced in 1833, and taught 17 years in Saltfleet and Sombra, and Counties Huron and Bruce. Has chronic rheumatism.	M Hamilton, M D—Rev R F Campbell—J Nairn—W Johnston—Jas Watson.
85	1858	Commenced in 1811, and taught 26 years in Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac and Dundas.	W W Howard, M D—H P Washburn—Thomas Sheffield—E Green.
86	1858	Commenced in 1829, and taught 20 years in the Townships of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh. Has chronic disease of bowels.	Charles Mallory, M D—Elders McDonnell, McLennan, Grant, Campbell, Hon J Sandfield McDonald, M P.
87	1858	Commenced in Ireland in 1809, and in Fredericksburgh, U. C., in 1822. Taught 30 years and ceased 1856.	Rev W McFadden—Rev J C Slater—T Moore, M D—P Gross, M D—Capt D Hutchinsou—J Ellis, Senior—A Ham.
88	1858	Commenced in Township of York in 1824, and taught 24 years.	Rev R Burnet—W L Billings, M D—A Wright, M D—C O Counsell—R Brown, J P—P Lawrence, J P—H Beasley.
89	1858	Commenced in Adolphustown, U. C., 1819. Taught 27 years.	O C Wood, M D—A McFane, J P—J T Lane, J P—Charles L Wood.
90	1858	Commenced in Cornwall, U. C., 1827. Taught continuously till August, 1855, when her defective eyesight obliged her to cease.	Rev C Poole—Rev G A Hay—R McDonald, M D—A Blackwell, M D—A McLean—J Pringle—J McDonald, J P, &c.
91	1858	Commenced in Ireland, 1814, and in U. C. 1842, and taught till November, 1855. Was a teacher 43 years. Deafness and debility.	Rev R Rodgers—H Yates, M D—J W Cooper, L S—R V Henderson—C Johnson, L S—J Strachan, L S—G Rutledge, L S, &c.
92	1858	Commenced in Township of Lansdowne in 1824, and taught 30 years.	Rev R Garrett—J Fidler, M D—M Cowen, J P—J Sempter—J Gibbs—D Spence—D Graham—D Brown, &c.
93	1858	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.	Rev S S Strong, D D—Rev D Dandmand—J E Sewell, M D—J Cox—J Joynt—A Workman—Hon H Pinhey—J Egan, M P—John Supple, M P—and A Yielding, M P.
94	1858	Commenced in Fredericksburgh in 1830, and taught in U. C. 25 years.	Rev P Shirlcy—T Chamberlain, M D—J Benson, J P—B Esson, J P—L Sharp, &c.
95	1858	Commenced in Bathurst, U. C., 1832, and taught 22 years in Bathurst, Elmsley and Sherbrooke.	Rev J B Worrell—J S Nichol, M D—M Harris—J A Murdoch—M McCormick—A Bain—M Fisher—J Bradford, &c.
96	1858	Commenced in Trafalgar 1831. Taught in Trafalgar, Esquesing and Toronto, 24 years. Is troubled with chronic rheumatism and liver complaint.	Rev W Willoughby—C O Counsell—J Barnhart, M D—D Fraser, L S, &c.

Table P.—(Continued.)

THE SUPERANNUATED, OR WORN-OUT

No.	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipality.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1858.	Years of teaching in U. C.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1858, deducting subscript'n.
99	T. Jones	Ch. England ..	England	Sandwich	Age and Infirmary...	64	24	\$26 00
100	W. H. King.....	Christian Disciple.	Ireland	Whitchurch ..	Age and Infirmary...	74	19½	17 94
101	Wm. Leonard.....	Ch. England ..	Ireland	Innisfil	Age and Infirmary	73	13	4 50
102	R. McLeod	F. Presbyterian	Scotland	Charlottenburg.	See Abstract	58	17	25 88
103	Thos. Mordue.....	Ch. England ..	England	Brantford.....	Age and infirmity...	72	19	17 38
104	Samuel Peterson ..	Episcopal Methodist.	U. Canada	Elizabethtown..	See Abstract	53	17	15 13
105	Dead.							
106	R. Williams.....	Ch. England ..	Ireland	Lancaster.....	Age and Infirmary...	63	14½	12 31
107	Daniel Wing	W. Methodist...	U. Canada	Lansdowne	See Abstract	55	26	25 25
108	Wm. Taylor.....	Ch. England ..	U. Canada	Mariposa	Age and Infirmary...	72	31	80 87
109	Wm. Kane	Ch. England ..	Ireland	Etobicoke.....	Age and Infirmary...	76	36	36 50
110	Matt. Devereux....	Ch. Scotland ..	Ireland	Charlottenburg.	Age and Infirmary...	61	23	21 88
111	Michael O'Kane....	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Winchester	Age and Infirmary...	66	20½	19 06
112	T. Q. Clendennan ..	Ch. England ..	U. Canada	Louth	Chronic Bronchitis	55	24	23 00
113	*Neil McKinnon ..	F. Presbyterian	Scotland	Murray	Age and Infirmary...	66	21	8 50
114	Alex. Jenkins	Ch. England ..	Ireland	Whitby	Age and Infirmary...	64	18	16 25
115	Isab. Kennedy	Ch. Scotland ..	Scotland	Charlottenburg.	See Abstract	56	22	20 75
116	Henry Livesley	Protestant	England	Woodhouse	Age and Infirmary...	72	22	9 00
117	Dead.							
118	Robert Beattie	Presbyterian ..	Scotland	Peiham	Age and Infirmary...	63	20½	19 06
119	John L. Biggar	Ch. Scotland ..	Scotland	Brantford.....	Age and Infirmary...	66	25	40 88
120	William Corry	Ch. England ..	England	Derby	Age and Infirmary...	68	17	6 50
121	Marianne Ederington.	Ch. England ..	Ireland	Goulbourn	See Abstract	47	20	8 00
122	Peter Fitzpatrick ..	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Douro	Age and Infirmary...	66	23	9 50
123	James Guthrie	Presbyterian ..	Scotland	Darling	Age and Infirmary...	67	14	5 00
124	Matt. Handcock	Ch. England ..	Ireland	Emily.....	Age and Infirmary...	71	22	9 00
125	Woodus Johnson	Ch. England ..	England	Nepean	Age and Infirmary...	65	19	17 88
126	James Kehoe	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Crosby, N.	See Abstract	56	19	17 57
127	William Leahy	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Douro	Age and Infirmary...	69	12	24 00
128	James McQueen	Presbyterian ..	Scotland	Nichol	See Abstract... ..	51	22½	21 31
129	John Miskelly.....	Ch. England ..	Ireland	Wolford	Age and Infirmary...	60	12½	10 06

* Now dead.

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Table P.—(Continued.)

No.	For the year.	Abstract of Case.	Recommendatory Certificates signed by
99	1857	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, &c.
100	1858	Commenced in Chinguacousy 1834, and taught in the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe 19½ years.	Rev W Willoughby—W B Geikie, M D—J Barnhart Jr. M D—A Pass, M D, &c.
101	1858	Commenced 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.
102	1857	Commenced in Charlottenburgh 1831. Taught 17 years in Glengarry and Stormont. Constipation and lameness incapacitate him.	Rev H Urquhart—J Grant, M D—A Frazer—W N Frazer, L S—N Eastman, L S—J Pringle, &c.
103	1858	Commenced in England 1813, and in Canada 1836. Taught in Brantford and Onondaga 19½ years, and ceased 1855.	Rev A A Drummond—A Digby, M D—W Westlake—J Watson—A Misner—M File, &c.
104	1858	Commenced in Kitley 1829; taught 17 years, and is afflicted with palsy.	Rev F Tremayne—Rev J W German—Rev D Wilson—B R Church, M D—J A Brown, L S, &c.
106	1859	Commenced in Ireland 1820, and in U. C. 1837. Taught 14 years and ceased 1856. Suffering from asthma.	Rev T McPherson—A Beaty, M D—L McLennan G Cameron—J Craig—P Grant, &c.
107	1858	Commenced in Bastard 1829, and taught continuously till 1855. Health much disordered.	H P Washburn, L S—T Sheffield, J P—W W Howard, M D—T Reynolds, M D—P Schofield, M D, &c.
108	1858	Commenced in Township of Sidney 1824, and ceased 31st December, 1855.	James McPherson, J P—C T Noble, M D.
109	1858	Commenced in Township of Kingston 1819, and ceased in Saltfleet 1855.	Rev T Creen—W Gamble, J P—J Thornburn, M D—J G Stevenson, J P—G Cheyne, L S—Rev J Porteous, L S—D Lewis, J P, &c.
110	1858	Commenced in Charlottenburgh 1832, and ceased Oct., 1855, having taught 23 years in Glengarry.	Rev P McVicar—J Grant, M D—Angus McDonnell, Supt—James Pringle, et al.
111	1858	Commenced in Ireland 1820, and in U. C. 1833, and taught in County of Glengarry till December, 1855, except two years.	Rev W Loehad—Rev B Coyle—J Pringle—J J Kerr, L S—D Æ McDonnell, &c.
112	1858	Commenced in Louth, 1826, and taught 24 years	P Gregory, L S—Rev W Hewson, L S—T R Graham, M D.
113	1858	Commenced in Township of Charlottenburgh, 1829, and previously in Scotland, 1811, where he taught 11 years. Has congestion of the brain.	Rev J A Thompson—E W Meyers, J P—S Cooley, J P—W H Fox, J P, &c.
114	1858	Commenced in Gore of Toronto, 1838, ceased 31st Dec., 1855.	Rev R H Thornton—W T Boate, L S—D Coate, M D—G W Tempest, M D.
115	1858	Commenced in Scotland, 1820, and U. C. 1833, 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, &c.
116	1858	Commenced in Raleigh, 1834, and taught till 22nd Sept., 1856, ceased at Rainham.	Rev A Ferrier, D D—J B Culver, M D—Judge Salmon—Sheriff Kapeleje.
118	1858	Commenced in Scotland 1831, and in Queenston, U. C. 1833, and taught in Niagara District 20½ years.	Rev J B Mowat, Supt—David Thornburn—D D'Everardo—J McKinlay.
119	1857	Commenced in Township of London, C. W., 1825, and taught in Counties Middlesex, Elgin, Brant and Haldimand 25 years.	Rev E R Stimson—Rev G Goodson—Rev E Greig—J Skinner, M D—A Crooks, J P—H Phelps, J P—A R Smith, J P—H Biggar, M P, &c.
120	1858	Commenced in L. C. 1817, and in U. C., Township of Toronto, 1835. Taught in York, Ontario and Peel 17 years.	Rev J Porteous—Allan Cameron, M D—C Ayling, M D.
121	1858	Commenced in Nepean, 1836, and taught in Carleton and Grenville 20 years till 17th Dec., 1856. Nervous debility, dyspepsia and asthma oblige her to desist.	Rev C B Pettit, Supt—Rev J Flood—Rev E Morris—F Codd, M D—D Chambers, M D—Judge Armstrong—Jos Hinton, Warden, &c.
122	1858	Commenced in Ireland, 1810, and Brockville, U. C., 1832. Taught in Brockville, Cavan, Peterboro' and Dummer, till 30th Dec., 1856, besides 22 years previously in Ireland.	T Reynolds, M D—S Reynolds, J P—W Eastland, J P—M Laval, M D—T Bradburn—John Kennedy, J P.
123	1858	Commenced in Darling, 1843, 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.
124	1858	Commenced in Township of Emily, 1835, and taught in Cavan, Emily and Manvers, till 31st Dec., 1856. Formerly lieutenant in H. M. 89th Regt. Carried the King's colors at the battle of Lundy's Lane.	Rev W Logan—Rev B Harding—Rev E Burnham—M Hogan, M D—J Irons, M D—W Cottingham, Warden, &c.
125	1858	Commenced in L. C., 1833, and in U. C., 1837. Taught in Nepean, March, Gloucester and Goulbourn, 19 years.	Rev J Flood—Rev J Godfrey—H Hill, M D—F W Richardson, J P, &c.
126	1858	Commenced in Ireland, 1825, and in U. C., 1835. Taught in Leeds, Grenville and Frontenac, 19 years. Disease of the eye incapacitates him.	Rev J P Foley—W Howard, M D—Benj Tett, J P—W Whelan, J P—Jos M Taggart, J P—Wm Taylor.
127	1857	Commenced in Township of Huntingdon, 1844, and taught in Counties of Hastings and Peterborough till 31st December, 1856.	Rev R McKey—Amos McCrea, M D—W S Conger, M P—Jas Hogan, Reeve—T Short, &c.
128	1858	Commenced in Trafalgar, 1834. Taught there 1½ years, and S. S. No. 1, Nichol, 21 years. Disease of the heart, &c., incapacitates him.	Rev G Smillie—W Mutch, M D—J Finlayson, M D—J Cadhead, Supt—A D Fordyce, Supt—A D Ferrier, J P.
129	1859	Commenced in Ireland, 1817, and in Township of Wolford, 1843. Taught in Wolford, Elizabethtown and Augusta, 12½ years.	Rev B Brewster—R Waugh, Supt—B R Church, M D.

Table P.—(Continued.)

THE SUPERANNUATED, OR WORN-OUT

No.	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipality.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1858.	Years of teaching in U. C.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1858, deducting subscript'n.
130	Wm. McIver	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Whitchurch ...	Age and Infirmary...	69	16	\$39 50
131	Patrick Wood.....	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Smith	Age and Infirmary...	67	16	24 00
132	Nicholas Fagan	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Marysburgh (	Age and Infirmary...	64	13	12 25
133	Dead.							
134	James McCabe	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Thurlow	Age and Infirmary...	72	33	69 25
135	Andrew Power	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Whitchurch ...	See Abstract	40	17	paid in 1859
136	James Ramsay	Congregation- alist.	U. Canada	Blenheim	See Abstract	53	17	15 12
137	Catherine Snyder ...	Episcopalian ...	U. Canada	Osnabruck	See Abstract	49	18	20 25
138	James Finney.....	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Whitby	Age and Infirmary...	72	16	34 00
139	John Tucker.....	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Tyendingaga ...	Age and Infirmary...	65	21	44 13
140	John Browne	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Sheffield	Infirmary	60	26	51 33
141	John Monaghan ...	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Nepean	See Abstract	54	15	27 38
142	Richard Youmans...	W. Methodist...	U. Canada	Hallowell	See Abstract	54	20	66 50
143	Edward Allen.....	Methodist	Ireland	Mono	Infirmary	59	17	25 50
144	Wm. Ferguson	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Dalhousie.....	Infirmary	53	24	paid in 1859
145	Thos. Flanagan	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Matilda.....	Age and Infirmary...	61	20	paid in 1859
146	Patrick Jones.....	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Thurlow	Age and Infirmary...	69	36	63 00
147	Jesse Lomis	Baptist	U. States	Edwardsburg ...	Age and Infirmary...	67	19	28 00
148	Edward Ryan.....	Methodist	Ireland	Gwillimbury W.	Age and Infirmary...	67	25	62 00
149	Daniel Sheehan.....	Not stated	Ireland	Douro	Age and Infirmary...	74	20	36 00
150	Clement L. Clarke...	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Grimsby	Age and Infirmary...	61	19½	paid in 1859
151	John Douglas	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Toronto Tp.....	Age and Infirmary...	63	22	Do.
152	Jesse Jones	Ch. England ...	U. States	Grantham	Age and Infirmary...	80	30	Do.
153	Andrew Lorimer ...	Not mentioned.	Nova Scotia.....	Winchester	Age and Infirmary...	70	8	Do.
154	Robert Lucas	Ch. England ...	Ireland	Adelaide	Age and Infirmary...	66	13	Do.
155	Alex. Middleton.....	F. Presbyterian	Scotland	Albion	See Abstract	59	20	Do.
156	George Miller.....	F. Presbyterian	Ireland	Vaughan	Age and Infirmary...	75	12	Do.
157	Jeremiah O'Leary...	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Ops.....	Debility	58	22	Do.
158	James Weatherhead	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Smith	See Abstract	58	14	Do.
159	A. McCormick	Ch. Scotland ...	Scotland	Yarmouth	Infirmary ...	61	16	Do.
160	John Dewar	F. Presbyterian	Scotland	Nassagaweya ...	Age and Infirmary...	77	16	Do.
161	Thomas Baldwin ...	Ch. England ...	Ireland	City Hamilton .	Age and Infirmary...	60	13	Do.

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Table P.—(Continued.)

No.	For the Year.	Abstract of case.	Recommendatory Certificates Signed by
130	1857-58	Commenced in Ireland, 1809, and in County of Prescott, 1834. Taught in Counties of Prescott, Grenville and York, 16 years.	Rev A Andrews—Rev J Hammett—A C Lloyd, M D.
131	1857-58	Commenced in 1816, and in U. C. Township of Smith, 1830, where he taught 16 years.	Rev Mark Burnham—Asa A Burnham—Walter Sheridan—E Roberts, Supt—Dr Lavell.
132	1857-58	Commenced in Ireland, 1836, and in U. C. 1839. Taught in County of Prince Edward 13 years.	D B Stevenson, M P—H Vandusen, J P—T Wellbanks, J P—T Moore, M D.
134	1857-58	Commenced in 1812, and in U. C. 1821. Taught in Counties of Hastings, &c., for 33 years.	Rev J Grier—Rev W Gregg—F McAnnany—H Hope, M D—C Ridley, M D.
135	.....	Commenced in Ireland, 1834, and in Whitechurch, U. C., 1840. Taught till 31st Dec., 1856, in same township.	Rev S F Ramsey—Jos Hartman, M P—T Pyne, M D.
136	1858	Commenced in Township of Stamford, 1830, and taught in Welland, Oxford and Brant 17 years. Constitution entirely broken up.	Rev David Caw—L McCosh, M D, &c.
137	1858	Commenced in Township of Osnabruck, 1838. Taught there and in Cornwall till 24th Dec., 1856. Palpitation of the heart incapacitates her.	Rev Matthew Ker—W H Wagner, M D—Henry Shaver, J P.
138	1857-58	Commenced in Township of Bathurst, 1840, and taught in Cramahe, Alnwick and Manvers 16 years.	Rev W Logan—Jos Clark, M D—Rev E Morris—F Hind, J P, &c.
139	1857-58	Commenced in Tyendinaga in 1834, and taught in same township 21 years. Is infirm.	F Warwick, Local Supt—Rev P Walsh—John Portt, J P—J Sweeney, J P—Michael Nealon, J P—Thos Moore, M D.
140	11 mo's 1857-58	Commenced in Township of Ramsay 1831. Taught in Lanark, Carleton, Lennox, &c. Has dim sight and partial paralysis.	Rev G A Anderson—Rev S Givins—Robt McLean, M D—Allan Ruitan, M D—Rev Dr Lauder—Wm Hutton.
141	1857-58	Commenced in Township Gloster, 1841. Taught in Township Gloster and Osgoode 15 years. Has disease of bones.	Rev D Daudurand—Rev T Wardrope—Mr Justice Armstrong—A Yielding, J P—J B Lewis, Mayor—Rev D Strong—A Workman—R Ross.
142	1857-58	Commenced in Township Thurlow, 1830, and taught in Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward and Adington. Is incapacitated by varicose veins.	Mr Justice Fairfield—J P Roblin—Thos Moore, M D.
143	9 mo's 1857-58	Commenced in Township Mono in 1840, and taught in Mono and Adjala 17 years.	James Townley, M D—Abraham Martin, Local Supt—G McManus, J P, &c.
144	.....	Commenced in Township Drummond, 1828, and taught in County Lanark 24 years.	Jas S Nichol, M D—Wm McMann—Jas Young—W Fraser.
145	.....	Commenced in Township Matilda, 1837, and taught in Matilda and Finch till 12th Dec., 1857.	Rev J R Meade—D Bell, J P—Jas Harris, Local Supt—A Worthington, M D.
146	1857-58	Commenced in Township Thurlow, 1819, and taught in Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward.	Rev J Grier—F McAnnany—W Hope, M D.
147	1857-58	Commenced in Vermont, 1810, and in Edwardsburgh, U. C. in 1836. Taught in Matilda and Edwardsburgh 19 years.	Rev Michael Davy—W F Gates, M D—Wm B Imrie, Local Supt.
148	1858	Commenced in Ireland, 1822, and in County Simcoe, U. C., 1833, where he taught 25 years.	G D Morton, M D—W Fraser, Supt—T Duffill, J P—A McMaster, J P.
149	1858	Commenced in Ireland, 1810, and in Township Douro, U. C., 1838. Taught in Douro and Otonabee 20 years.	Walter Sheridan—F Andrews, Local Supt—A M'Crear, M D—P E McKeon, M D—G Clarke, J P.
150	.....	Commenced in Chinguacousy, 1831, and taught in Peel, Lincoln, Halton and Wentworth.	Rev Dr Lundy—J Woolverton, M D—W Fitch, J P—J W D Clarke, J P.
151	.....	Commenced (1829) in Township Toronto. Taught in Trafalgar and Toronto 22 years, also in Amaranth.	Rev Robt Ure—Jno Crumlie, M D—A Simpson, J P—J Paterson, J P—S Price.
152	.....	Commenced (1801) in Grantham, and taught in Lincoln and Welland 30 years.	Rev Alex Dixon—Thos Clark, M D—Wm McGee—J Clarke, J P.
153	.....	Commenced in Lower Canada, 1839, and in Winchester, 1844. Taught 39 years in British Provinces.	J J Ker, Local Supt—H L Cook, M D, &c.
154	.....	Taught from 1825 in Ireland. Commenced in C. W. in 1844, and taught in Brant, Lambton and Middlesex 13 years, and 4 years in Lower Canada.	Rev R Flood—Rev R L Tucker—Rev Arthur Mortimer—W A Brown, M D—Thos Cuddy—Wm Miller, Reeve.
155	.....	Commenced in Whitechurch, 1835, and taught in York and Peel. Has deafness and ophthalmia.	Rev Alex Lewis—E Hickman, M D—Various trustees, &c.
156	.....	Commenced in Ireland, 1812, and in U. C., 1836. Taught in Dundas, Lennox and York 12 years. Is debilitated.	Rev Jas Harris—W Adams, M D—J W Gamble—R Rywater.
157	.....	Commenced in Ireland, 1820, and in County Durham, U. C., 1829, and taught in Victoria and Durham 22 years. Is debilitated.	Rev J Beavis—Hon J Simpson—Geo H Low, M D.
158	.....	Commenced in 1820, and in County Peterborough, U. C., 1842, where he taught 14 years. Is incapacitated by disease of chest.	Rev J M Roger—Thos Holywell, M D.
159	.....	Commenced in Scotland, 1817, and in County of Lanark, U. C., 1831. Taught in Lanark, Middlesex, &c.	Rev J McEwen—Fred B Going, M D—Duncan McPherson.
160	.....	Commenced in Whitechurch, 1828-9, and taught in Counties York, Simcoe, Wellington and Halton.	Rev J McLachlan—Nelson McGarvin, M D—Charles McBeath, &c.
161	.....	Commenced in New Brunswick, 1833, and in Chinguacousy, U. C., 1845. Taught in Barton, Chinguacousy, Glanford, &c. Has disease of brain.	Rev J G Geddes—Issac Ryall, M P P.

Table P.—(Continued.)

THE SUPERANNUATED, OR WORN-OUT

No.	Name.	Religious Faith.	Country of Birth.	Residence. (Municipality.)	Cause of discontinuing teaching.	Age in 1858.	Years of teaching in U. C.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1858, deducting subscription.
162	James Bodfish	W. Methodist...	England	Caistor	See Abstract	55	20	Paid in 1859
163	Anne Jackson.....	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Marysburgh ..	Age and Infirmity...	67	21	Do.
164	William Mitchell ...	Presbyterian ...	Scotland	Cayuga, N.	See Abstract	63	26	Do.
165	Edward Redmond...	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Cobourg	See Abstract	58	27	Do.
166	William Hildyard...	W. Methodist...	England	Adelaide	See Abstract	52	19	Do.
167	Michael Murphy ...	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Burgess, N.	Age and Infirmity...	70	7	Do.
168	John McKenna	Rom. Catholic...	Ireland	Pittsburgh	See Abstract	49	18½	Do.
169	Mary Richards	W. Methodist...	U. Canada	Hallowell	See Abstract	63	33	Do.
170	W. B. P. Williams...	Ch. England ...	Wales	Townsend	Infirmity	54	9	Do.
Net amount of Pensions paid in 1858								\$2663 51

GENERAL

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS APPLIED.

- 14 in Glengarry.
- 6 " Stormont.
- 6 " Dundas.
- 4 " Prescott.
- 7 " Carleton.
- 10 " Grenville.
- 9 " Leeds.
- 16 " Lanark.
- 2 " Renfrew.
- 4 " Frontenac.
- 4 " Addington.
- 6 " Prince Edward.
- 4 " Hastings.
- 5 " Northumberland.
- 7 " Peterborough.
- 5 " Victoria.
- 3 " Ontario,
- 7 " York.

- 4 in Peel.
- 5 " Simcoe.
- 2 " Halton.
- 4 " Wentworth.
- 2 " Brant.
- 5 " Lincoln.
- 3 " Welland.
- 1 " Haldimand.
- 2 " Norfolk.
- 1 " Oxford.
- 3 " Wellington.
- 1 " Grey.
- 3 " Huron.
- 5 " Middlesex.
- 3 " Elgin.
- 4 " Kent.
- 3 " Essex.

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Table P.—(Continued.)

No.	For the year.	Abstract of Case.	Recommendatory Certificates signed by
162		Commenced in England, 1830, and in Grantham, U. C., 1836. Taught in Counties Lincoln and Welland 20 years. Is paralytic and deaf.	John Kirk, J P, M D—James Tisdale, M D, &c.
163		Commenced in County of Prince Edward, 1825. Taught there and in Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. Is infirm.	Thos Moore, M D—R Daverue, J P—E W Wright.
164		Commenced in Scotland, 1825, and in Binbrooke, U. C., 1832. Taught in Counties Haldimand and Wentworth. Is quite debilitated in body and mind.	Jacob Baxter, M D—Alex Winram, Local Supt—A Turnbull, &c.
165		Commenced in Ireland in 1827, and in U. C. 1831. Taught in Cavan and Cobourg; 27 years. Is infirm and has bad sight.	Rev A N Bethune—Hon S Smith—John Cullingford, M D—J A Gilchrist, M D—Asa A Burnham—G Ruttan—D Brodie—B Hayer.
166		Commenced in Township of Nelson, 1833, and taught in Counties Halton, Huron and Middlesex. Is afflicted with nervous disorder and fits of insanity.	H Hanson, M D—J B Winslow, J P—W M Johnston, J P—Geo McLeod, J P.
167		Commenced in Ireland, 1834, and in Township of Burgess North, U. C., 1852, and taught same section till 31st Dec., 1858. Is deaf.	Rev Vicar Gen McDonagh—Jas Stanley, Local Supt—E Q Sewell, M D.
168		Commenced in Ireland, 1830, and in Township of Huntly, U. C., 1840. Taught in Counties Carleton and Frontenac 18½ years. Is unfit to continue.	B Kennedy, Local Supt—Thos Burrows, J P—Horatio Yates, M D.
169		Commenced in Hallowell, 1817, and taught in County of Prince Edward 33 years. Is debilitated and has defective sight.	Rev Joel Briggs—J Denton, Local Supt—Thomas Moore, M D—H Dingian, J P.
170		Commenced in Wales, 1822, and in Township of Malahide, U. C., 1847. Taught in Counties Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand and Waterloo. Is infirm.	Harmanus Smith, M D—R H Cradock, Local Supt—H Mitchell, and others.

ABSTRACT.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	NATIVES OF
Church of England and Episcopalian	Ireland
Church of Scotland and Presbyterian	Scotland
Church of Rome	England
Methodist	Upper Canada
Baptist	United States
Congregationalist	Lower Canada
"Protestant"	Wales
Universalist	Nova Scotia
Society of Friends	
Christian Disciple	
Second Advent	
Not given	
	170

Of the 170 Teachers enumerated, 15 having died, received no pension for 1858.
 Of the remaining 155, the average length of service as Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, was 21½ years.
 The average age of each pensioner in 1858 was 65 years.
 There were 147 males and 8 females.

Table Q.

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

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

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA.	AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID.							Total Legislative Aid, 1858.
	For Common School purposes.	For Grammar School purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	To Poor Schools.	To Normal School Students.	To Superannuated Teachers.		
<i>Counties.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1 Glengarry	2479 26	314 00	...	...	...	22 00	247 87	3063 13
2 Stormont	1629 00	...	...	...	...	20 00	79 69	1728 69
3 Dundas	1838 00	206 00	12 00	...	...	...	33 56	2089 59
4 Prescott	1478 46	750 00	31 75	...	...	22 00	56 38	2338 83
5 Russell	529 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	529 09
6 Carleton	3042 64	210 00	108 50	85 00	154 00	100 95	165 00	3701 35
7 Grenville	2184 22	...	10 13	20 00	22 00	100 95	2401 93	2401 93
8 Leeds	3452 94	133 00	53 00	...	22 00	98 99	3759 00	3759 00
9 Lanark	2908 00	410 00	287 50	135 00	115 00	156 50	4012 00	4012 00
10 Renfrew	1403 00	...	309 20	315 00	...	35 25	2062 63	2062 63
11 Frontenac	2263 40	...	19 34	...	...	44 88	2327 76	2327 76
12 Addington	1728 75	598 00	11 00	...	...	108 01	2445 79	2445 79
13 Lennox	776 00	...	16 25	...	...	...	...	792 25
14 Prince Edward	1966 60	250 00	170 56	...	44 00	134 87	2566 03	2566 03
15 Hastings	3439 86	...	160 99	...	44 00	190 37	3835 35	3835 35
16 Northumberland	3291 22	350 00	95 81	...	...	52 75	3789 78	3789 78
17 Durham	3152 80	...	132 30	...	109 00	...	3394 40	3394 40
18 Peterborough	1778 00	200 00	164 52	25 00	22 00	128 88	2318 37	2318 37
19 Victoria	1641 00	200 00	89 25	...	22 00	77 12	2029 46	2029 46
20 Ontario	3359 20	200 00	173 01	...	64 00	50 25	3846 98	3846 98
21 York	6233 12	1420 00	483 17	22 00	282 00	108 69	8548 26	8548 26
22 Peel	2710 00	192 00	110 39	...	88 00	29 87	3130 11	3130 11
23 Simcoe	3488 10	100 00	397 01	...	99 00	129 00	4213 49	4213 49
24 Halton	2186 00	400 00	318 49	...	103 00	23 00	3030 30	3030 30
25 Wentworth	2659 00	500 00	112 21	...	20 00	13 00	3304 15	3304 15
26 Brant	1969 00	192 00	95 89	...	22 00	58 28	2637 77	2637 77
27 Lincoln	2005 28	367 00	212 74	...	44 00	61 75	2690 59	2690 59
28 Welland	2006 20	520 00	77 38	...	22 00	41 81	2680 89	2680 89
29 Haldimand	2213 44	...	122 88	...	66 00	...	2402 27	2402 27
30 Norfolk	2607 57	250 00	35 00	30 00	44 00	9 00	2975 27	2975 27
31 Oxford	3647 00	...	176 02	...	66 00	15 12	3904 14	3904 14
32 Waterloo	3279 73	...	209 97	...	21 00	...	3510 70	3510 70
33 Wellington	3320 60	480 00	297 30	...	106 00	37 56	4241 53	4241 53
34 Grey	1750 00	...	51 03	...	...	6 50	1807 53	1807 53
35 Perth	2566 92	...	124 57	60 00	37 00	...	2788 49	2788 49
36 Huron	3291 00	...	323 59	190 00	12 00	53 38	3909 97	3909 97
37 Bruce	1872 24	...	100 25	210 00	12 00	...	1694 97	1694 97
38 Middlesex	4277 36	...	254 75	25 00	86 00	92 87	4735 98	4735 98
39 Elgin	2815 00	...	142 00	...	110 00	16 50	2420 50	2420 50
40 Kent	2192 89	...	50 50	60 00	81 00	66 00	1946 63	1946 63
41 Lambton	1770 00	...	112 63	...	64 00	...	2181 13	2181 13
42 Essex	2021 93	...	67 20	44 00	22 00	26 00	...	...
Total	104058 25	8242 00	5720 08	1221 00	2159 00	2549 13	124549 46	124549 46

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table Q.

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

AMOUNT RAISED FROM LOCAL SOURCES.							TOTAL.
AS AN EQUIVALENT.						Total from local sources, 1858.	Grand total Legislative and local sources, 1858.
For Common School purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	Subscriptions to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund.	Total from local sources as an equivalent.	Other moneys raised by Trustees and others for Common School purposes.	Total from local sources, 1858.		
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1	2295 52	13 00	22 00	2330 52	7202 25	9532 77	12595 90
2	1748 00	...	...	1748 00	4800 40	6608 40	8337 09
3	2426 92	24 00	...	2450 92	8582 53	11033 50	13123 06
4	2000 00	63 50	...	2063 50	5000 40	7063 99	9402 58
5	610 32	2 00	...	612 32	3865 44	4477 76	5007 58
6	3063 88	217 00	36 00	3316 88	13993 33	17510 21	21011 30
7	2134 00	57 46	...	2191 46	10656 40	12847 86	15249 21
8	3398 53	106 00	32 00	3536 53	18733 54	22320 07	26080 00
9	2908 49	575 00	8 00	3491 49	14672 24	18163 64	22175 64
10	1509 82	613 40	4 00	2132 22	7575 99	9708 21	11770 66
11	2188 00	38 68	8 00	2234 68	13193 11	15427 79	17755 41
12	1795 00	22 00	...	1817 00	9782 09	11599 09	14044 85
13	960 00	32 50	...	992 50	4774 64	5767 14	6559 39
14	2260 00	341 12	...	2601 12	15391 83	17993 00	20559 03
15	3424 49	321 98	16 00	3762 47	19561 64	23324 11	27159 33
16	3268 80	191 62	16 00	3476 42	25393 07	28869 49	32659 27
17	3153 50	264 60	28 00	3446 10	23790 17	27236 27	30630 37
18	2195 77	329 04	...	2524 81	11701 74	14226 55	16544 95
19	1690 00	178 50	...	1868 50	11440 12	13398 62	15337 99
20	3361 20	259 15	12 00	3632 35	28372 61	32004 99	35851 45
21	6441 00	1038 34	40 00	7559 34	46541 36	54100 70	62649 68
22	2710 90	233 25	40 00	2984 15	22850 34	25834 49	28964 75
23	4727 35	794 02	44 00	5565 37	30475 36	36940 73	40253 84
24	3504 77	636 98	4 00	4145 75	15673 25	19919 00	22849 49
25	2659 60	224 42	12 00	2895 42	23013 47	25908 89	29213 10
26	2100 00	222 10	4 00	2326 10	18758 71	21079 81	23416 96
27	2430 00	433 74	4 00	2867 74	16728 08	19595 82	22286 59
28	3062 45	154 76	...	3217 21	20036 41	23253 62	25914 51
29	2596 00	245 76	44 00	2885 76	19840 60	22726 36	25128 68
30	2603 00	71 75	4 00	2678 75	18511 71	21190 46	24165 73
31	3647 00	352 04	...	3999 04	33198 61	37197 65	41101 79
32	4895 16	419 94	...	5315 10	27074 55	32389 65	35900 35
33	4590 75	694 60	4 00	5591 35	24481 67	29983 02	34224 48
34	2430 00	102 06	16 00	2608 06	11759 45	14367 51	16175 04
35	3205 69	249 14	4 00	3458 83	19749 77	23208 60	25997 09
36	3333 14	647 18	...	3980 32	27695 67	31675 99	35585 96
37	1296 50	200 50	...	1487 00	9488 34	10975 34	12669 83
38	4244 77	509 50	4 00	4758 27	34320 04	39078 31	43814 29
39	2820 00	284 00	...	3104 00	20776 94	23880 94	26964 44
40	3139 35	101 00	...	2240 35	15797 24	18037 59	20437 98
41	2290 00	225 26	20 00	2445 26	23680 91	26126 21	28078 84
42	2387 08	140 40	...	2527 48	11850 29	14377 77	16558 90
	116718 06	11636 29	426 00	128780 35	750891 57	879671 92	1004221 38

Table Q.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

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

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA.	AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID.						
	For Common School purposes.	For Grammar School purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	To Poor Schools.	To Normal School Students.	To Superannuated Teachers.	Total Legislative Aid, 1858.
<i>Cities.</i>							
1 Toronto.....	\$ 6443 36	\$ 1000 00	\$ 263 24	\$	\$ 725 00	\$	\$ 8431 60
2 Hamilton.....	2434 80	650 00	155 21	... ..	190 00	10 00	3440 01
3 Kingston.....	2213 25	640 00	... ..	... ..	40 00	... ..	2893 25
4 London.....	1591 45	1120 00	... ..	... ..	106 00	... ..	2817 45
5 Ottawa.....	2075 20	680 00	... ..	... ..	22 00	... ..	2777 20
Total.....	14758 06	4090 00	418 45	... ..	1083 00	10 00	20359 51
<i>Towns.</i>							
1 Belleville.....	939 04	800 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1739 04
2 Bowmanville.....	220 00	220 00	50 88	... ..	... ..	... ..	490 88
3 Brantford.....	555 10	400 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	955 10
4 Brockville.....	643 00	650 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	57 25	1350 25
5 Chatham.....	383 15	740 00	85 00	... ..	44 00	... ..	1252 15
6 Cobourg.....	452 98	600 00	61 37	... ..	... ..	... ..	1114 36
7 Collingwood.....	in Tp.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
8 Cornwall.....	190 00	874 00	10 00	... ..	22 00	26 38	1122 38
9 Dundas.....	530 13	250 00	10 69	... ..	... ..	... ..	790 82
10 Galt.....	277 00	600 00	24 27	... ..	... ..	... ..	901 27
11 Goderich.....	280 00	720 00	20 00	... ..	68 00	... ..	1086 00
12 Guelph.....	631 20	520 00	69 51	... ..	44 00	... ..	1264 71
13 Lindsay.....	in Tp.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
14 Milton.....	do.	440 00	2 50	... ..	... ..	... ..	442 50
15 Niagara.....	475 32	400 00	23 80	... ..	64 00	... ..	963 12
16 Oakville.....	in Tp.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
17 Owen Sound.....	142 00	396 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	538 00
18 Paris.....	293 72	400 00	23 13	... ..	... ..	... ..	716 85
19 Perth.....	265 28	290 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	20 75	576 03
20 Peterborough.....	486 36	400 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	886 36
21 Picton.....	242 28	450 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	692 28
22 Port Hope.....	440 00	580 00	20 00	... ..	22 00	... ..	1062 00
23 Prescott.....	445 71	520 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	965 71
24 Sandwich.....	in Tp.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
25 Sarnia.....	100 00	600 00	13 32	... ..	... ..	... ..	713 32
26 St. Catharine's.....	863 70	250 00	34 98	... ..	... ..	... ..	1148 68
27 Whitby.....	203 00	400 00	20 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	623 00
28 Windsor.....	129 00	400 00	5 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	534 00
Total.....	9187 97	11900 00	474 45	... ..	262 00	104 38	21928 80
<i>Town Municipalities.</i>							
1 Amherstburgh.....	420 67	... ..	22 30	... ..	... ..	... ..	442 97
2 Barrie.....	271 11	650 00	96 97	... ..	... ..	... ..	1018 08
3 Clifton.....	40 00	... ..	29 07	... ..	... ..	... ..	69 07
4 Simcoe.....	208 00	630 00	84 48	... ..	23 00	... ..	894 48
5 Woodstock.....	288 00	760 00	15 00	... ..	... ..	... ..	1063 00
Total.....	1227 78	2040 00	197 82	... ..	22 00	... ..	3487 60

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

Table Q.—(Continued.)

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

AMOUNT RAISED FROM LOCAL SOURCES.							Grand total from Legislative and local sources, 1858.
AS AN EQUIVALENT.							
For Common School purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	Subscriptions to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund.	Total from local sources as an equivalent.	Other moneys raised by Trustees and others for Grammar and Common School purposes.	Total from local sources, 1858.		
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1 28672 00	263 24	...	28935 24	3858 58	32793 77	41225 37	
2 18660 00	155 21	...	18815 21	13425 01	32240 22	35680 23	
3 8918 00	...	...	8918 00	3029 15	11947 15	14840 40
4 9991 98	...	...	9991 98	6460 72	16452 70	19270 15
5 4000 00	...	...	4000 00	4698 75	8698 75	11475 95
70241 98	418 45	...	70660 43	31472 16	102132 59	122492 10	
1 2557 54	...	...	2557 54	5073 46	7631 00	9370 04
2 2020 00	50 88	...	2070 88	1290 22	3351 10	3841 98	
3 5863 33	...	...	5863 33	7160 64	13023 97	13979 07
4 2745 00	...	...	2745 00	878 83	3623 83	4974 08
5 2039 93	85 00	...	2124 93	1973 41	4098 34	5350 49	
6 2300 00	61 37	8 00	2369 37	3328 19	5695 56	6809 91	
7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 1060 00	10 00	...	1010 00	963 46	1973 46	3095 84	
9 363 90	10 69	...	373 59	6076 92	6450 51	7241 33	
10 4180 98	24 27	...	4214 95	3669 08	7884 03	8785 30	
11 2800 00	20 00	...	2820 00	2020 16	4840 16	5926 18	
12 2393 60	69 51	...	2463 11	2528 14	4991 25	6255 96	
13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 720 00	2 50	...	2 50	234 00	236 50	679 00	
16 ...	23 80	...	743 80	1549 40	2293 20	3256 82	
17 1757 22	...	...	1757 22	2610 65	4367 87	4905 87
18 7017 19	23 13	16 00	7056 32	1500 06	8556 38	9273 23	
19 265 23	...	4 00	269 28	5918 74	6188 02	6764 05	
20 900 00	...	...	900 00	1463 09	2363 69	3250 05
21 860 00	...	4 00	864 00	3004 83	3888 83	4581 11	
22 2473 25	20 00	...	2493 25	2714 26	5207 51	6289 51	
23 300 00	...	4 00	304 00	2087 93	2371 93	3337 64	
24 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 700 00	13 32	...	713 32	1378 45	2091 77	2505 09	
26 2496 00	34 98	...	2530 98	4015 01	6545 99	7694 67	
27 2760 00	20 00	...	2720 00	1152 10	3872 10	4495 19	
28 1871 00	5 00	...	1876 00	...	1876 00	2410 00	
50852 92	474 45	36 00	50863 37	62559 63	113423 00	135351 80	
1 700 00	22 30	...	722 30	319 64	1042 14	1485 11	
2 600 00	98 97	...	696 97	1232 47	1929 44	2947 82	
3 1430 67	29 07	...	1489 74	289 86	1749 60	1818 67	
4 4680 00	34 48	...	4714 48	3517 54	8232 02	9126 50	
5 1800 00	15 00	...	1815 00	1701 02	3516 02	4579 02	
9210 67	197 83	...	9408 49	7060 73	16469 22	10950 82	

Table Q.—(Continued.)

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON

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

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA.	AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID.						Total Legislative Aid, 1858.
	For Common School purposes.	For Grammar School purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	To Poor Schools.	To Normal School Students.	To Superannuated Teachers.	
<i>Incorporated Villages.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Berlin	147 00	440 00	18 00	...	...	...	605 00
2 Bradford	in Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Brampton	115 00	390 00	...	...	...	...	505 00
4 Caledonia	104 00	220 00	35 10	...	...	...	359 10
5 Chippewa	137 00	...	...	...	...	...	137 00
6 Clinton	in Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Elora	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Fergus	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fort Erie	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ingersoll	200 00	360 00	...	...	...	...	560 00
11 Iroquois	in Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Kemptonville	196 00	230 00	106 00	...	...	...	532 00
13 Kincardine	in Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Mitchell	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Napanee	155 36	300 00	...	...	22 00	...	477 36
16 New Hamburg	in Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Newcastle	125 00	...	...	...	...	...	125 00
18 Newmarket	in Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Oshawa	150 05	300 00	...	...	...	...	450 05
20 Preston	144 40	...	20 10	...	...	...	164 50
21 St. Mary's	129 00	...	11 00	...	...	...	140 00
22 St. Thomas	172 00	558 00	31 64	...	44 00	...	805 64
23 Smith's Falls	110 00	260 00	...	...	...	...	370 00
24 Stratford	171 00	600 00	...	...	...	...	771 00
25 Streetsville	in Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Thorold	244 26	...	6 00	...	...	...	250 26
27 Trenton	144 00	...	...	...	...	...	144 00
28 Vienna	108 00	452 00	...	...	...	...	560 00
29 Waterloo	in Tp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Yorkville	140 00	...	...	...	22 00	...	162 00
Total	2692 07	4110 00	227 84	...	88 00	...	7117 91
1 Counties	104658 25	8242 00	5720 08	1221 00	2159 00	2549 13	124549 46
2 Cities	14758 06	4090 00	418 45	...	1083 00	10 00	20359 50
3 Towns	9187 97	11900 00	474 45	...	262 00	104 38	21923 80
4 Town Municipalities	1227 78	2040 00	197 82	...	22 00	...	3487 60
5 Villages	2692 07	4110 00	227 84	...	88 00	...	7117 91
		Salaries and contingencies of Model Grammar Schools (less the Fees and \$50 57 for Apparatus, &c. in next column.)	Normal, Model, and Model Grammar Schools (less the Fees and \$50 57 for Apparatus, &c. in next column.)	Asylum, Penitentiary, &c.	For salaries and contingencies of Normal and Model Schools (less the Model School Fees and \$571 32 for Apparatus, &c. in 3rd column)		18266 44
Total 1858	132524 13	34295 93	7896 64	1221 00	14108 46	2663 51	192709 75
Balances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 1858	132524 13	34295 93	7896 64	1221 00	14108 46	2663 51	192709 75
Grand Total 1857	131806 68	28169 00	17159 60	1120 00	17022 63	4426 85	189704 76
Increase	717 45	6126 93	...	101 00	...	...	6996 64
Decrease	...	...	9262 96	...	2914 17	1763 34	...

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

Table Q.—(Continued.)

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

AMOUNT RAISED FROM LOCAL SOURCES.							Grand total from Legislative and local sources, 1858.							
AS AN EQUIVALENT.				Other moneys raised by Trustees and others for Grammar and Common School purposes.	Total from local sources, 1858.	Total from local sources, 1858.								
For Common School purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	Subscriptions to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund.	Total from local sources as an equivalent.											
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.								
1	1388	30	...	1404	30	558	65	1962	95	2567	95			
2	1400	00	...	1400	00	424	38	1824	38	2329	38			
3	880	00	...	915	10	875	40	1790	50	2149	60			
4	882	54	...	882	54	447	57	1330	11	1467	11			
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	6457	15	...	6457	15	1013	85	7471	00	8031	00			
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	866	45	106	00	972	45	1006	78	1979	23	2511	23		
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	100	00	...	100	00	1631	35	1731	35	2208	71			
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	125	00	...	125	00	1818	86	1943	86	2068	86			
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1000	00	...	1000	00	1649	37	2649	42	3099	42			
20	1384	51	20	10	1404	61	279	30	1684	20	1848	70		
21	2000	00	11	00	2011	00	3155	51	5166	51	5306	51		
22	840	00	31	64	871	64	2259	70	3131	34	3986	98		
23	600	00	...	600	00	779	41	1879	41	1749	41			
24	1900	00	...	1900	00	1375	85	3275	85	4046	85			
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	2000	00	...	2000	00	1041	84	3047	84	3298	10			
27	724	72	...	724	72	831	72	1556	44	1700	44			
28	633	56	...	633	56	902	59	1530	15	2096	15			
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	800	00	...	800	00	1505	42	2305	42	2467	42			
	23980	23	227	84	24208	07	21557	84	45765	91	52883	82		
1	116718	06	*5720	08	426	00	122864	14	750891	57	873755	71	998308	17
2	70241	98	418	45	70660	43	31473	16	102132	59	122492	10
3	50352	92	474	45	86	00	50863	37	62559	63	113423	00	135351	80
4	9210	67	197	82	9408	49	7060	73	16469	22	19956	82
5	23980	23	227	84	24208	07	21557	84	45765	91	52883	82
			Normal, Model, and Model Grammar Schools 621	89			858	00	Model Grammar School Fees 521	00	4156	85	19423	29
			Asylum, Penitentiary, &c. 236	11					Model School Fees, &c. 2777	85				
	270503	86	7896	64	462	00	278862	50	876840	78	1155703	28	1349413	00
	6116	00	66	00	8126	00
	270503	86	7896	64	462	00	278862	50	882956	78	1161819	28	1354529	00
	247816	20	17159	60	508	00	265483	80	967095	28	1232579	08	1432283	84
	22687	66	13378	70
	9262	96	46	00	84138	50	70769	80	77754	84

* On page cxi, the 100 per cent allowed by the Department from the Legislative Grant was erroneously added to the local amount received from the counties, but the entry is here corrected.

Table R.

EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY

MUNICIPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA.		COMMON SCHOOLS.		
		No. of Common Schools.	No. of Common School pupils.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1858.
Counties.				\$ c.
1	Glengarry	70	4117	11300 52
2	Stormont	71	4137	9023 50
3	Dundas	73	4413	11070 19
4	Prescott	61	2947	7904 78
5	Russell	20	907	4763 02
6	Carleton	97	5945	17657 63
7	Grenville	91	5517	15471 16
8	Leeds	148	8726	24734 69
9	Lanark	117	6870	24361 06
10	Renfrew	53	3237	6974 96
11	Frontenac	86	5289	14556 40
12	Addington	66	4221	10238 08
13	Lennox	46	2212	6457 46
14	Prince Edward	86	5210	20923 62
15	Hastings	139	9363	28067 93
16	Northumberland	125	8979	27109 98
17	Durham	106	8737	34362 00
18	Peterborough	61	4545	14713 48
19	Victoria	63	4570	9223 73
20	Ontario	110	10161	33394 67
21	York	138	12844	56495 55
22	Peel	82	6705	25983 27
23	Simcoe	135	9038	34169 99
24	Halton	50	4986	19781 94
25	Wentworth	79	6640	29673 56
26	Brant	81	6725	40853 69
27	Lincoln	80	6075	23051 34
28	Welland	58	6004	22954 47
29	Haldimand	82	6073	21692 40
30	Norfolk	109	7124	24862 51
31	Oxford	112	11119	47123 59
32	Waterloo	60	9480	39344 99
33	Wellington	106	10426	30504 46
34	Grey	100	6012	15211 10
35	Perth	76	7372	27384 15
36	Huron	116	9970	33953 85
37	Bruce	78	4223	11819 66
38	Middlesex	159	11003	36294 37
39	Elgin	114	7816	25296 23
40	Kent	82	5690	19890 53
41	Lambton	99	5185	22989 03
42	Essex	67	4268	16791 25
Cities.				
1	Toronto	14	6549	32041 55
2	Hamilton	9	4816	21853 67
3	Kingston	13	3180	12535 49
4	London	6	2833	10686 08
5	Ottawa	14	1724	7695 94
(Towns and Villages are included in their respective Counties.)				
Balances		3866	293683	1043135 58
Total		...	...	203355 06
Grand Total 1858		3866	293683	1248490 58
Grand Total 1857		3731	272637	1212158 18
Increase		135	21046	36332 28
Decrease		...	...	...

FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Table R.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			Amount expended for Superannuated Teachers, Normal School, Normal School Students, and Poor Schools.	GRAND TOTAL.		
No. of Grammar Schools.	No. of Grammar School pupils.	Amount expended for Grammar School purposes during 1858.	No. of other Educational Institutions.	No. of their pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions during 1858.		Total No. of Educational Institutions.	Total No. of pupils attending them.	Total Amount expended for Educational purposes during 1858.
		\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	
1	1	51	2	20	42 00	269 87	73	4188	11953 39
2	1	43	2	102	302 00	148 07	74	4282	10940 62
3	1	65	1	27	...	33 56	75	4505	11547 50
4	1	102	1	...	...	78 38	63	3049	8645 51
5	1	63	1	30	...	...	21	937	4763 02
6	1	...	1	...	...	...	98	6008	18206 38
7	1	192	4	60	360 00	339 85	87	5769	17799 16
8	1	105	4	152	294 00	178 24	157	8983	26901 68
9	1	221	7	150	510 00	427 25	128	7241	27584 38
10	1	...	7	...	...	350 25	53	3237	7325 21
11	1	...	1	40	...	44 88	87	5329	14601 28
12	1	136	2	12	187 00	108 01	70	4422	11261 04
13	1	106	1	65	...	22 00	48	2330	7262 22
14	1	205	2	65	900 00	178 87	90	5480	23569 90
15	1	167	6	65	80 00	234 37	146	9595	29660 55
16	1	124	6	54	10436 00	52 75	142	9617	39553 40
17	1	193	10	219	1704 00	131 00	118	9149	39007 28
18	1	66	3	60	...	175 88	66	4671	15489 36
19	1	22	1	6	...	99 12	65	4598	9502 86
20	1	171	14	115	801 00	114 25	127	10447	35673 34
21	1	251	24	321	1021 00	434 69	166	13416	40787 71
22	1	117	7	38	580 00	117 87	91	6860	27506 04
23	1	76	8	126	350 00	228 00	145	9240	35639 87
24	1	102	7	287	2312 00	126 00	68	5375	23837 94
25	1	111	15	265	646 00	33 00	97	7016	32632 74
26	1	134	8	137	1260 00	80 26	92	6096	44245 17
27	1	199	4	15	...	169 75	88	6289	27681 19
28	1	82	12	168	710 00	63 31	100	6254	25441 28
29	1	46	2	25	350 00	96 00	85	6144	22763 94
30	1	86	8	142	2012 00	105 00	119	7352	28412 62
31	1	102	9	95	1200 00	81 12	123	11316	49734 21
32	1	94	8	120	589 00	21 00	100	9694	42706 33
33	1	133	13	266	1655 25	187 56	121	10825	34366 24
34	1	73	3	50	22 50	6 50	104	6135	15648 68
35	1	48	3	45	1600 00	97 00	80	7465	30157 48
36	1	44	3	36	556 00	391 38	120	9750	36104 24
37	1	...	3	75	60 00	232 00	81	4298	12094 56
38	1	...	3	38	36 00	203 87	162	11041	36534 24
39	1	141	5	53	814 37	170 50	121	8010	28444 79
40	1	73	7	160	900 00	251 00	90	5923	22439 52
41	1	64	1	25	400 00	64 00	101	5274	24437 41
42	1	...	5	65	...	92 00	73	4333	17283 25
1	1	116	22	1300	100600 00	725 00	37	7965	136656 26
2	1	173	16	680	6001 80	200 00	26	5669	29705 47
3	1	42	17	792	27129 00	40 00	31	4014	41516 29
4	1	60	3	341	3004 00	106 00	10	3234	15735 58
5	1	60	10	340	2400 00	22 00	25	2124	11388 19
		For salaries, contingencies, and fees of the Model Gram. School				Students aid, Salaries and contingencies of Normal and Model Schools			
		4485 55				17457 63	4	777	17457 63
		890 00							5375 55
75	4459	67008 20	313	7707	171824 92	24956 14	4258	306626	1306922 58
75	4073	19522 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	215877 68
72	4073	77528 82	313	7707	171824 92	24956 14	4258	306626	1522800 26
8	386	76707 47	288	7855	167631 55	38770 69	4094	285276	1495267 86
...	...	821 35	25	...	4193 37	...	164	21350	27532 40
...	...	...	...	148	...	13814 55	...	...	...

Table S.—A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT exhibiting the comparative STATE AND Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, during the years

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
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	230,975
3	Colleges in operation	5		5	5	5	6
4	County Grammar Schools and Academies ...	*25		*25	*30	*31	32
5	Private Schools reported	*44		*60	*65	*80	96
6	Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada	...		...	...	...	2
7	Total Common Schools in operation as reported.....	1,721		2,610	2,736	2,589	2,727
8	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Upper Canada	1,795		2,700	2,836	2,705	2,865
9	Free Schools reported in operation	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
10	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities.....	do		do	do	do	700
11	Total Pupils attending Academies and County Grammar Schools	do		do	do	do	1,000
12	Total Pupils attending Private Schools	do		do	do	do	1,831
13	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada ...	do		do	do	do	...
14	Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Upper Canada	65,978		96,756	110,002	101,912	124,829
15	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private and Common Schools.....	65,978		96,756	110,002	101,912	123,360
16	Total amount Paid for the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada...	\$166,000		\$206,856	\$286,056	\$271,624	\$10,396
17	Total Amount available for the erection or repairs of Common School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
18	Grand Total available for Common School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus	do		do	do	do	do
19	Amount received by other Educational Institutions, &c.	do		do	do	do	do
20	Grand Total payable or available for Educational purposes in Upper Canada	do		do	do	do	do
21	Total Common School Teachers in U. Canada	...		...	2,880	2,925	3,028
	Total Male do do	...		...	...	...	2,365
	Total Female do do	...		...	...	...	663
22	Average number of Months each Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher§ .....	...		7½	8	8½	9½

* An Approximation only—no specific information having been received by the Department.
 § Including holidays and vacations.

† Apparently a decrease in these items, caused by omitting the balances due (but not collected at the end of the included in the tables of former years. See Table A. page xxv. The total amount available for Educational purposes 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.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA, as connected with Universities, Colleges, 1842 to 1858, inclusive. Compiled from returns in the Educational Department.

No.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
1	725,879	...	803,493	950,551	953,239	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	241,102	253,304	259,258	258,607	262,755	268,957	277,912	297,623	...	324,888	360,578
3	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	12
4	33	39	57	70	74	79	84	94	89	109	121
5	117	157	224	159	167	174	186	278	239	239	255
6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
7	2,800	2,871	3,059	3,001	3,010	3,127	3,244	3,325	3,472	3,731	3,866
8	2,958	3,076	3,349	3,239	3,262	3,391	3,526	3,710	3,815	4,094	4,258
9	No Reports.	No Reports.	252	855	901	1,052	1,177	1,211	1,263	1,707	1,936
10	740	773	684	632	751	756	806	1,100	1,335	1,335	1,335
11	1,115	1,120	2,070	2,800	3,194	3,839	5,153	4,779	4,393	5,190	5,530
12	2,345	3,643	4,063	3,948	5,133	3,822	4,607	6,531	5,213	5,406	5,301
13	256	400	370	356	645	735	622	643	772	746	777
14	180,739	138,465	151,891	168,159	179,587	194,736	204,168	227,564	251,145	272,637	293,688
15	135,195	144,406	159,678	175,895	189,310	203,888	215,356	240,917	262,858	285,314	306,626
16	\$344,276	\$353,912	\$353,716	\$391,308	\$428,948	\$489,764	\$578,868	\$680,108	\$779,680	\$860,232	\$777,616
17	No Reports.	No Reports.	\$56,756	\$77,336	\$100,366	\$128,072	\$175,472	\$219,164	\$298,423	\$351,926	\$265,519
18	do	do	\$410,472	\$468,644	\$529,314	\$617,836	\$754,340	\$899,272	\$1,073,108	\$1,212,158	\$1,043,135
19	do	do	...	\$131,336	\$147,956	\$150,104	\$174,016	\$256,720	\$248,884	\$283,109	\$263,787
20	do	do	...	\$599,980	\$677,270	\$767,940	\$923,356	1,155,992	\$1,326,992	\$1,495,267	\$1,306,922
21	3,177	3,209	3,476	3,277	3,388	3,539	3,539	3,565	3,689	4,083	4,202
	2,507	2,505	2,697	2,551	2,541	2,601	2,508	2,568	2,622	2,787	2,965
	670	704	779	726	847	938	1,031	997	1,067	1,296	1,237
22	9	9 $\frac{1}{10}$	9 $\frac{1}{11}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{5}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{30}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

† A decrease—caused by the institution of an Entrance Examination for the Grammar Schools.
 ‡ Including Grammar, Normal and Model Schools, &c.
 § Taken from 1856—no report being received since.
 ¶ Formerly, they were assumed to be available for the year, being in process of collection; they were, therefore in Upper Canada (No. 20, above,) according to the former mode of calculation would be \$1,516,000.
 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—

Table T.

THE GRANTS TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON

STATEMENT No. 1.—THE LEGISLATIVE

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.*		Amount Unpaid.		AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1858.		
	\$	c.	\$	c.	To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
<i>Counties.</i>							
1 Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5946	56	27	91	5721	00	253 47
2 Prescott and Russell	2008	28	8	46	1943	00	73 74
3 Carleton	3042	64	28	50	3038	00	33 14
4 Leeds and Grenville	5637	07	12	54	5515	00	134 61
5 Lanark and Renfrew	4311	00	..	..	4311	00	.. ..
6 Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	4768	15	46	16	4662	00	162 31
7 Prince Edward	1966	60	20	40	1974	00	13 00
8 Hastings	3439	86	..	..	3384	00	55 86
9 Northumberland and Durham	6444	02	..	..	6421	60	22 42
10 Peterborough and Victoria	3419	00	..	..	3349	00	70 00
11 Ontario	3359	20	..	..	3359	20	.. ..
12 York and Peel	8943	12	51	72	8763	00	231 84
13 Simcoe	3488	10	..	..	3380	00	108 10
14 Halton	2186	00	..	..	2186	00	.. ..
15 Wentworth	2659	00	..	..	2659	00	.. ..
16 Brant	1969	00	..	..	1969	00	.. ..
17 Lincoln	2005	28	..	..	1959	00	46 28
18 Welland	1965	00	..	..	1965	00	.. ..
19 Haldimand	2213	44	..	..	2176	00	37 44
20 Norfolk	2607	27	..	..	2603	00	4 27
21 Oxford	3647	00	..	..	3647	00	.. ..
22 Waterloc	3279	73	..	..	3154	00	125 73
23 Wellington	3336	60	30	92	3211	00	156 62
24 Grey	1750	00	..	..	1750	00	.. ..
25 Perth	2626	92	..	..	2607	00	19 92
26 Huron and Bruce	4633	24	..	..	4555	00	78 24
27 Middlesex	4277	36	11	13	4244	00	44 49
28 Elgin	2815	00	..	..	2815	00	.. ..
29 Kent	2162	89	8	89	2154	00	17 78
30 Lambton	1770	00	..	..	1770	00	.. ..
31 Essex	2021	93	..	..	1979	00	42 93

* Up to August, 1859.

SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table T.—(Continued.)

APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.*		Amount Unpaid.		AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1858.					
					To Common Schools.		To Separate Schools.		Total.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Cities.</i>										
1 Toronto	6443	36	..	..	4400	00	2043	36	6443	36
2 Hamilton	2434	80	..	..	1920	00	514	80	2434	80
3 Kingston	2213	25	..	..	1520	00	693	25	2213	25
4 London	1591	45	..	..	1440	00	151	45	1591	45
5 Ottawa	2075	20	..	..	1120	00	955	20	2075	20
<i>Towns.</i>										
1 Belleville	939	04	..	..	574	00	365	04	939	04
2 Bowmanville	220	00	..	..	220	00	..	..	220	00
3 Brantford	555	10	..	..	510	00	45	10	555	10
4 Brockville	643	00	..	..	440	00	203	00	643	00
5 Chatham	383	15	..	..	348	00	35	15	383	15
6 Cobourg	452	98	..	..	384	00	68	98	452	98
7 Cornwall	190	00	..	..	190	00	..	..	190	00
8 Dundas	580	13	..	..	369	00	161	13	580	13
9 Galt	277	00	..	..	277	00	..	..	277	00
10 Goderich	280	00	..	..	280	00	..	..	280	00
11 Guelph	631	20	..	..	384	00	247	20	631	20
12 Niagara	475	32	..	..	327	00	148	32	475	32
13 Owen Sound	142	00	..	..	142	00	..	..	142	00
14 Paris	293	72	..	..	245	00	48	72	293	72
15 Perth	265	28	..	..	200	00	65	28	265	28
16 Peterborough	486	36	..	..	243	00	243	36	486	36
17 Picton	242	28	..	..	189	00	53	28	242	28
18 Port Hope	440	00	..	..	440	00	..	..	440	00
19 Prescott	445	71	..	..	243	00	202	71	445	71
20 Sarnia	100	00	..	..	100	00	..	..	100	00
21 St. Catherine's	863	70	..	..	554	00	309	70	863	70
22 Whitby	203	00	..	..	203	00	..	..	203	00
23 Windsor	129	00	..	..	129	00	..	..	129	00
<i>Town Municipalities.</i>										
1 Amherstburgh	420	67	..	..	240	00	180	67	420	67
2 Barrie	271	11	..	..	160	00	111	11	271	11
3 Clifton	75	20	..	..	40	00	35	20	75	20
4 Simeoe	208	00	..	..	208	00	..	..	208	00
5 Woodstock	288	00	..	..	288	00	..	..	288	00

* Up to August, 1859.

Table T.—(Continued.)

THE GRANTS TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON

STATEMENT No. 1.—(Continued.)

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1858.			
			To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.	
<i>Incorporated Villages.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Berlin	147 00	.. ..	147 00	.. ..	147 00	00
2 Brampton	115 00	.. ..	115 00	.. ..	115 00	00
3 Caledonia	104 00	.. ..	104 00	.. ..	104 00	00
4 Chippewa	187 00	.. ..	187 00	.. ..	187 00	00
5 Ingersoll	200 00	.. ..	200 00	.. ..	200 00	00
6 Kemptville	196 00	.. ..	196 00	.. ..	196 00	00
7 Napanee	155 36	.. ..	146 00	9 36	155 36	00
8 Newcastle	125 00	.. ..	125 00	.. ..	125 00	00
9 Oshawa	150 05	.. ..	128 00	22 05	150 05	00
10 Preston	144 40	.. ..	184 00	10 40	144 40	00
11 St. Mary's	129 00	.. ..	129 00	.. ..	129 00	00
12 St. Thomas	172 00	.. ..	172 00	.. ..	172 00	00
13 Smith's Falls	110 00	.. ..	110 00	.. ..	110 00	00
14 Stratford	171 00	.. ..	171 00	.. ..	171 00	00
15 Thorold	244 26	.. ..	161 00	83 26	244 26	00
16 Trenton	144 00	.. ..	144 00	.. ..	144 00	00
17 Vienna	108 00	.. ..	108 00	.. ..	108 00	00
18 Yorkville	140 00	.. ..	140 00	.. ..	140 00	00
Grand Total	132600 34	246 63	124117 80	8729 17	132846 97	00

SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Table T.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT No. 2.—THE UPPER CANADA GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND, 1858.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.		Amount Paid.*	Amount Unpaid.	Amount of Apportionment.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1394 00	46 00	1440 00
2	Prescott and Russell.....	750 00	.. ..	750 00
3	Carleton.....	890 00	270 00	1160 00
4	Leeds and Grenville.....	1533 00	67 00	1600 00
5	Lanark and Renfrew.....	1250 00	.. ..	1250 00
6	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	1538 00	62 00	1600 00
7	Prince Edward.....	700 00	140 00	840 00
8	Hastings.....	800 00	400 00	1200 00
9	Northumberland and Durham.....	1750 00	50 00	1800 00
10	Peterborough and Victoria.....	900 00	100 00	1000 00
11	Ontario.....	900 00	200 00	1100 00
12	York and Peel.....	3002 00	8 00	3010 00
13	Simcoe.....	750 00	300 00	1050 00
14	Halton.....	840 00	.. ..	840 00
15	Wentworth.....	1400 00	.. ..	1400 00
16	Brant.....	992 00	8 00	1000 00
17	Lincoln.....	1017 00	33 00	1050 00
18	Welland.....	580 00	260 00	840 00
19	Haldimand.....	220 00	220 00	440 00
20	Norfolk.....	880 00	.. ..	880 00
21	Oxford.....	1120 00	.. ..	1120 00
22	Waterloo.....	1040 00	.. ..	1040 00
23	Wellington.....	1000 00	.. ..	1000 00
24	Grey.....	396 00	44 00	440 00
25	Perth.....	600 00	.. ..	600 00
26	Huron and Bruce.....	720 00	.. ..	720 00
27	Middlesex.....	1120 00	.. ..	1120 00
28	Elgin.....	960 00	200 00	1160 00
29	Kent.....	740 00	.. ..	740 00
30	Lambton.....	600 00	.. ..	600 00
31	Essex.....	400 00	400 00	800 00
Total.....		30782 00	2808 00	33590 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount paid on account of 1858, up to August, 1859.	Amount Unpaid.	Amount of Apportionment.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Common and Separate Schools.....	132600 34	246 63	132846 97
Grammar Schools.....	30782 00	2808 00	33590 00
Poor Schools (as detailed in Account, Table U., Statement No. 2, page cxxvi).....	1221 00	.. ..	1221 00
	164603 34	3054 63	167657 97

* Up to August, 1859.

Table U.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, U. C., FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Statement No. 1.—LEGISLATIVE GRANT TO COMMON SCHOOLS, (13 and 14 Vict., ch. 48, sect. 35, clause 1.)

1858.	RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$	c.			\$	c.
Mar. 13.	To proportion of Warrant for this service.....	10750	00		By Balance per account of 1857.....		
July.....	do. do. do.	126117	80		Jan. 1. By Sundry Payments to the following Municipalities:—		
					31.		714 03
					<i>Counties.</i>		
					Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.....	5791	00
					Prescott and Russell \$1943 less \$60.....	1883	00
					Carleton, \$3038 less 60.42.....	2977	58
					Leeds and Grenville.....	5515	00
					Lennox and Addington.....	4468	40
					Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	4682	00
					Prince Edward, \$1974 less \$20.40.....	1953	60
					Hastings.....	3384	00
					Northumberland and Durham.....	6421	60
					Peterborough and Victoria.....	8346	00
					Ontario.....	3859	20
					York and Peel.....	8763	00
					Simcoe, \$3380 less \$272.....	3108	00
					Haldimand.....	2188	00
					Wentworth.....	2659	00
					Brant.....	1969	00
					Lincoln.....	1959	00
					Welland.....	1965	00
					Haldimand.....	2176	00
					Norfolk.....	2603	00
					Oxford.....	3847	00
					Waterloo.....	3154	00
					Wellington, \$3211 less \$16.....	3195	00
					Grey.....	1750	00
					Perth, \$2607 less \$60.....	2547	00
					Huron and Bruce, \$4555, and \$120 for 1857.....	4675	00
					Middlesex.....	4244	00
					Elgin.....	2815	00
					Kent.....	2154	00
					Lambton.....	1770	00
					Essex.....	1979	00
						103013	88
					<i>Cities.</i>		
					Toronto.....	4400	00
					Hamilton.....	1920	00
					Kingston.....	1320	00
					London.....	1440	00
					Ottawa.....	1120	00
						10400	00

<i>Towns.</i>		
Belleville	674 00	
Bowmanville	220 00	
Brantford	410 00	
Brockville	446 00	
Chatham	384 00	
Colborne	190 00	
Dundas	369 00	
Galt	277 00	
Goderich	280 00	
Guelph	884 00	
Niagara	827 00	
Owen Sound	143 00	
Paris	245 00	
Pertli	200 00	
Peterborough	243 00	
Pictou	189 00	
Port Hope	440 00	
Prescott	243 00	
Sarnia	100 00	
St. Catharines	554 00	
Whitby	203 00	
Windsor	129 00	
<i>Town Municipalities.</i>		6891 00
Amherstburgh	240 00	
Barrie	160 00	
Simcoe	208 00	
Woodstock	288 00	
<i>Villages.</i>		896 00
Berlin	147 00	
Brampton	115 00	
Caledonia	104 00	
Chippawa	137 00	
Ingersoll	200 00	
Kemptville	198 00	
Napanee	146 00	
Newcastle	125 00	
Oshawa	128 00	
Preston	134 00	
St. Mary's	129 00	
St. Thomas	172 00	
Smith's Falls	110 00	
Stratford	171 00	
Thorold	161 00	
Trenton	144 00	
Vienna	108 00	
Yorkville	140 00	
By Balance in course of expenditure		2567 00
Total		124381 41
Total		12286 39
Total		\$136667 80

Table U.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 2.—POOR SCHOOL FUND, (16 Vict., ch. 185, sec. 23.)

1858.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		1858.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.
Jan'y 1...	To Balance unexpended per account of 1857			Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31.	By Payments to various Counties in aid of the fol- lowing schools:		
			\$ c. 1870 00		<i>County of Carleton:</i>		
					Gower North, Sections Nos. 1 and 9.....	40 00	
					Marlborough, do Nos. 9 and 13.....	20 00	
					Osgoode, do No. 14.....	25 00	85 00
					Osgoode, do No. 15.....	25 00	
					<i>Leeds and Grenville:</i>		
					Wolford, Section No. 15 .....	...	20 00
					<i>Lanark and Renfrew:</i>		
					Alice, two Schools, \$12 50	25 00	
					Bacot	40 00	
					Bathurst, Section No. 7	12 00	
					Bathurst, do No. 13	20 00	
					Bromley, do No. 4	25 00	
					Dalhousie, do No. 5	25 00	
					Dalhousie, do No. 7	12 00	
					Darling, do No. 1	25 00	
					Darling, do No. 4	12 00	
					Darling, do No. 5	40 00	
					Grattan, do Nos. 5 and 6	50 00	
					Horton, do No. 4	32 00	
					Lanark, do No. 2	20 00	
					Koss, do No. 5	20 00	
					Koss, do No. 6	20 00	
					Koss, do No. 7	20 00	
					Sebastopol, two schools	60 00	450 00
					<i>Peterborough and Victoria:</i>		
					Smith, Section No. 8 .....	...	25 00
					<i>York and Peel:</i>		
					Seabrook, Section No. 4.....	...	25 00

<i>Norfolk:</i>			
Houghton, Section No. 10	30 00	...	...
<i>Perth:</i>			
Elma	60 00	...	...
<i>Huron and Bruce:</i>			
Ashfield, Section No. 1	20 00		
Braut, Carriek, Culross and Greenock	30 00		
Elderslie	30 00		
Goderich, Section No. 11	25 00		
Howick, do No. 10	25 00		
Stanley, do No. 3	25 00		
Stanley, do No. 13	25 00		
Tuckersmith, do No. 10	25 00		
Turnberry	20 00		
Bruce, Sections Nos. 7, 12, 14, and 15	100 00		
Kingardine, do Nos. 2, 5 and Union 5			
Huron, do Nos. 5 and 8			
Kimloss, do Nos. 6, 7 and old No. 4			
	375 00		
<i>Middlesex:</i>			
Moss, Section No. 3	25 00	...	...
<i>Kent:</i>			
Tilbury East, Section No. 1	40 00		
Tilbury East, do No. 4	20 00		
<i>Essex:</i>			
Anderdon, Section No. 1	60 00	...	...
<i>Bruce Mines</i>			
By Balance in course of payment	44 00	...	...
	25 00	...	...
	1221 00	...	...
	649 00	...	...
Dec. 31 .....		...	...
Total	\$1870 00	...	...
Total	\$1870 00	...	...

Table U.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 3.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT (18 Vict., ch. 131, secs. 13 and 14.)

1868.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		1858.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$	c.			\$	c.
Jan. 1	To Balance as per account of 1847	2257	38	Jan. 1 to	By Sundry Payments on account of 1857 and 1858:	481	00
July 1	" Proportion of Warrant for this service	8882	20	Dec. 31.	Separate Schools.	692	29
					City of Hamilton	74	75
					" Kingston	1269	55
					" London	2102	48
					" Ottawa	167	77
					Town of Amherstburgh	113	09
					" Barrie	406	62
					" Belleville	40	60
					" Brantford	157	72
					" Brockville	39	20
					" Clatham	33	75
					" Clifton	38	18
					" Cobourg	181	85
					" Guelph	74	95
					" Lindsay (No. 6, Ops)	74	16
					" Niagara	24	36
					" Paris	67	39
					" Perth	230	33
					" Peterborough	47	19
					" Picton	219	32
					" Prescott	287	65
					" St. Catherine's	9	36
					Village of Nanawee	10	27
					" Preston	79	46
					" Thorold	41	60
					Section No. 1, Arthur	64	78
					" No. 2, do	20	18
					" No. 1, Bastard	21	67
					" No. 13, Camden East	58	34
					" No. 1, Carrick	22	30
					" No. 10, Charlottenburgh	40	87
					" No. 16, do	20	83
					" No. 17, do	25	43
					" No. 1, Edwardsburgh	19	62
					" No. 7, Ellice	30	82
					" No. 6, Etobicoke	14	34
					" No. 8, Fuzroy	51	34
					" No. 7, Grantham	28	14
					" No. 4, Hawkesbury East	10	53
					" No. 7, do	15	39
					" No. 1, Hibbert and Logan	25	87
					" No. 8, Kingston	31	04
					" No. 9, Lancaster	6	12
					" No. 10, do		

Table U.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 4.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND. (16 Vict., ch. 186, sec. 3)

1858.	RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.		1858.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.			\$	c.
1858.								
Jan. 1.	To Balance per account of 1857.....		26825	12	Jan. 1.	By sundry Payments on account of the apporportionment for latter half of 1857, and former half of 1858, to the following Counties:—		
July 3.	" Proportion of Warrant for this service.....		13086	21	to	Stromont, Dundas and Glengarry	1829	00
					Dec. 31.	Prescott and Russell	663	00
						Carleton	880	00
						Leeds and Grenville	1320	00
						Lanark and Renfrew	1145	00
						Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	1518	00
						Prince Edward	690	00
						Hastings	800	00
						Northumberland and Durham	1744	00
						Peterborough and Victoria	800	00
						Ontario	600	00
						York and Peel	2649	50
						Simcoe	845	00
						Haldon	820	00
						Wentworth	1360	00
						Brant	958	00
						Lincoln	972	00
						Welland	600	00
						Haldimand	420	00
						Norfolk	816	00
						Oxford	1120	00
						Waterloo	1000	00
						Wellington	1000	00
						Grey	524	00
						Perth	600	00
						Huron and Bruce	720	00
						Middlesex	1120	00
						Elgin	880	00
						Kent	730	00
						Lambton	600	00
						Essex.....	200	00
					Dec. 31.	By Balance in course of Expenditure	26923	5
							9957	8
							\$39881	33

Table U.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 9.—SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS (16 Vict., ch. 185, sec. 23, and 18 Vict., ch. 132, sec. 1.)

1858.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		1858. Jan. 1.....	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$	c.			\$	c.
Jan. to Dec.	To amount of Warrants received for this service ...	2000	00	Jan. 1.....	By Balance per account of 1857		\$ 823 39
	" Subscriptions during the year	462	00		" Pensions paid during the year (on account of 1857-58) as per Table F., page cviii.....		2663 51
Dec 31 ...	" Balance				" Subscriptions returned to unsuccessful applicants, and others withdrawing from the fund		41 00
	Total.....				Total		3527 90

Table U.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 10.—JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA, (16 Vict., ch. 185, sec. 23.)

1858.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		1858.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.
Jan'y. 1...	To Balance as per account .....	...	769 09	Jan'y. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	By Printing and Mailing the <i>Journal of Educa-</i>	...	\$ c.
Jan'y. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	" Warrants for this service during the year	1800 00			tion for 1858, and for the miscellaneous expenses	...	
	" Subscriptions and other Receipts	70 00	1870 00		of the publication .....	...	1495 08
	Total.....	...	\$2639 69		" Balance in course of expenditure .....	...	1144 61
					Total.....	...	\$2639 69

NOTE.—About 4,500 copies of the *Journal of Education* are printed monthly, and a copy is officially addressed to each City, Town, Village, and Rural Section Common and Separate School Corporation; to each Grammar School Trustee Board; to each Local Superintendent, County Clerk, County Treasurer, various official persons and Colleges in Canada, exchange papers, &c.; and to State Superintendents of Public Instruction, and other Educationists, in the United States, England, &c. &c.

Table U.—(Continued.)

Statement No. 11.—EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, LIBRARY AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE FUND (13 and 14 Vict., ch. 48, sec. 41, and 16 Vict., ch. 135, sec. 23.)

1858.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		1858.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$	c.			\$	c.
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	To amount of Warrants for this service, \$2,000 and \$800	2800	00	Jan. 1.....	By Balance per account of 1857		
	" Proceeds of engravings sold	19	60	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	" Casts of Statuary purchased during the year from artists in London	621	25
	" Model Grammar School account, for busts transferred (Statement No. b)	167	00		" Brackets, busts, engravings, frames, and repairs to statuary in Toronto	524	44
Dec. 31 ..	" Balance				" Fitting up and painting pedestals, coloring walls, &c., painting, printing and furniture in Toronto	573	39
					" Proportion of premium on fire insurance in Toronto	170	50
					" Freight on casts and other objects of art from London, &c.....	38	58
					" Public Libraries account, for engravings transferred (Statement No. 8)	16	90
	Total				Total.....		
						1945	06
						18149	38

Table U.—(Continu

Statement No. 12.—DEPARTMENTAL BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1858.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.					
Balance, 1st January.	Receipts, during the year.	Total Receipts.	NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS.			Balance, 1st January.	Expenditure, during the year.	Total Expenditure.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
...	196867 80	196867 80	714 03	128867 38	124681 41	...	...	...
1870 00	...	1870 00	...	1221 00	1221 00	...	...	...
2257 38	8882 20	11139 58	...	8880 16	8380 16	...	...	...
26825 12	18056 21	89881 33	...	29923 50	29923 50	...	...	...
...	*13871 00	15271 00	8546 93	14592 20	23141 13	...	...	...
849 18	14977 85	15827 03	...	17457 63	17457 63	...	...	...
1675 16	...	1675 16	...	120 00	120 00	...	...	...
13074 40	19049 63	32124 03	...	*32664 02	32664 02	...	...	...
...	2462 00	2462 00	823 39	2704 51	3627 90	...	...	...
769 09	1870 60	2639 69	...	1485 08	1485 08	...	...	...
...	2986 60	2986 60	16294 32	1946 06	18149 38	...	...	...
47320 33	218423 89	260744 22	26290 67	234370 54	260661 21	...	...	...
47320 33	313423 89	260744 22	...	...	83 01	...	...	260744 22

* Including \$8000 transferred from surplus in the Public Libraries Account to Model Grammar School, page cxxxi.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
 NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR
 AND
 COMMON SCHOOLS
 IN
 UPPER CANADA,
 FOR THE YEAR 1858.

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 1858.

I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

1. *Hector McRae, Esq., Charlottenburgh*: "It affords me great pleasure to report a considerable improvement in the schools of this Township during the past year. Teachers generally are bestirring themselves in their vocations, and are rapidly progressing in efficiency and method. In my first general remarks to you, I complained of having in this Township too many female teachers of rather inferior qualifications, and although by doing so, I brought down upon myself the censure of some of them, still, the hint I am happy to say has had the desired effect, for I can now state that several of our female teachers will creditably compare with the males. This result is in a great measure attributable to the strictness of our County Board of Public Instruction, which shows neither favour nor partiality to either class of candidates, so that few or none come before the Board unprepared for acquiring at least a second class certificate. At the last meeting of the Board there appeared twenty-six candidates, and only three out of that number fell short of a second class certificate. A majority obtained first class, and it was most gratifying to observe how several of the females acquitted themselves, some of whom are now engaged in this Township, and through their instrumentality I

anticipate still happier results. I rejoice also to state that no complaint of intemperance or immorality has been preferred against any teacher in this Township since I assumed office; this of itself is exceedingly gratifying and speaks favourably for the morality of the youth in the Township. I delivered in due time to the several corporations your Annual Report of the Schools for 1857, together with the Catalogue of Library Books, and the books of the School House, its Architecture &c., but what influence those valuable documents may have had on Trustees and their constituents has yet to be learned. I still have to regret that I cannot add another library to the one already in existence."

2. *Angus McDonell, Esq., Kenyon*: "I have much pleasure in stating that the Schools under my charge, with one or two exceptions, have been in active operation for the whole year, and that the pupils of the various Schools have made respectable progress in the different branches of education taught to them. I must mention, however, that the want of suitable school houses in some sections of the Township has a tendency to retard the progress of education in those sections. It is very gratifying however to remark, that the school houses which have been lately built and those which are now in course of erection, are better and more comfortable buildings. During 1858, a substantial brick school house was erected in section No. 4, and properly furnished with desks and seats. This certainly is a great credit to the people of the section, and is also a good example to the inhabitants of the neighbouring sections. I have again much pleasure in stating that Trustees in general are becoming more particular about the education of the children of their respective sections, and they have already found out that the best qualified Teacher is the cheapest. A greater desire is therefore manifested from time to time by Trustees to procure efficient teachers. Teachers trained in the Normal School are for the most part the class of men required. The expenses incurred in the erection and repairs of school houses prevent Trustees from doing what they wish in regard to Maps and Apparatus; but I am inclined to think that something will be done in that way during the present year. The increase of average attendance of pupils for 1858 over that of 1857, is 168, which shows that the system works well in this Township."

3. *John McLennan, Esq., Lancaster*: "Twelve Common Schools were open in this Township during the last year. About one-half of them were taught by men of good education and experience in teaching, and the rest by persons of less pretensions, but equally diligent and devoted to their profession, effecting good progress in the education of their pupils. But I am obliged to add that Roman Catholic Separate Schools have sadly interfered in three sections so as to close the Common Schools, leaving a few Protestant residents in each without any means of instruction for their children. Copies of the Pamphlet on School Architecture, of the Library Catalogue, and of the Chief Superintendent's Report have been sent to every School section, and I have no doubt that each of these will be productive of good. The people begin to appreciate the offer of furnishing Maps and Libraries on such easy terms, and I trust the return of more propitious seasons will enable them to take active measures to procure these necessaries."

4. *The Reverend D. Macdonald, B.A., Lochiel*: "I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the progress made among our Common Schools during the past year, and the interest manifested by some of the Trustees in advancing the cause of education in the Township. You will be pleased to see that all our Schools were in operation more or less during the year, and that no less than five new school houses, very commodious, and comfortable, have been erected since I had the honour of transmitting my Report for 1857. Indeed some of them would be a credit to any community. You will be surprised that we have no libraries worth mentioning, I think for this reason, that *Gælic* is the language generally spoken by the people of this Township, consequently they care but little for English books."

II. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

5. *N. Eastman, Esq., Cornwall*: "*Condition of the Schools*.—In submitting my Annual Report, it is gratifying to notice the fact that it evidences a steady increase in the attendance of pupils, and a somewhat improved character in the Schools themselves, as will appear by the comparatively small number of third class teachers now employed. In point of fact, a growing and pleasing interest is manifested in the cause of education, both on the part of the teachers themselves, and of the public generally. *Attendance*.—With regard to the attendance at the Schools in this Township, I find that the average for the year 1855, was in round numbers, 351; in 1856, 393; in 1857, 353: whilst for 1858 it is within a fraction of 471. This is certainly encouraging to every person who has the well being of the rising generation at heart, without adverting at all to the greater efficiency of our Schools, in which respect I think it not too much to say that the improvement is at least in as great a ratio as is the average attendance. *Public Libraries*.—With regard to Libraries, I regret to have to exhibit so many blanks in my Report from year to year, still, from the growing interest manifested in other respects, I am led to hope for a better state of things in this matter also. The existence of a School Library being but a solitary instance, no very marked degree of influence can be expected to arise therefrom. The School House Pamphlet, the Library Catalogue, the Catalogue of Illustrated Works, and your Annual Report have all been received and distributed by myself personally. As yet no influence is observable from the School House Pamphlet, although I am sanguine of much good ultimately resulting from it. The *Journal of Education* continues to be greeted as an old and welcome visitor."

6. *Herman L. Cook, Esq., M.D., Osnabruck*: "It affords me much pleasure to report (as I believe) an improvement in educational matters relative to this Township. Although there is not as lively an interest taken by heads of families in behalf of the education of their children as there ought to be, yet in this respect there have been great changes effected during the past four or five years,—and I trust every subsequent Report from this Township will show the people to be interested more and more in intellectual improvement, and that every succeeding year will exhibit a livelier interest in behalf of the educational welfare of

the rising generation. I regret that I can report but one Library, (with the exception of the remains of a few Sunday School Libraries), in this Township, yet this has exerted a very satisfactory influence upon the people. The Township Council, in order to make the Library more available to all, has divided it equally among the different School sections. These changes, I hope, may be for the better advancement of intellectual knowledge among all classes."

7. *The Reverend Daniel Gordon, Roxborough*: "My first year in office having not yet expired, I am not prepared in transmitting this my first Report to enter at any length into detail: however, having been a Minister in this place for the last five years, I am not altogether ignorant of the pro's and con's connected with our admirable School System, which I regard as one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon Canada. But I am sorry to say, that owing to many untoward circumstances that hinder its development, it does not (at least in this Township, and those surrounding) get the fair play which it deserves. I regret that I cannot conscientiously adopt the language of my predecessor in office, and say that "the state of education in this Township is favourable." I fail to see the "promising indications of our second and third class Schools becoming first class." I refer to our almost utter destitution of those helps and appliances furnished and recommended by the Department, for raising the standard of education, such as Township and School Libraries, Globes, Maps, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., We have only three or four black-boards in all the Schools of our Township, and the great majority of the people are satisfied with this state of affairs, which makes the matter worse. Manifestly the low state of education in our Township is owing to the inefficiency of our Common School Teachers; but for the causes of this inefficiency we must look beneath the surface. In my judgment the three following are the main reasons: 1st. The undue leniency of our County Board examinations, by which great numbers of young persons are *legally* qualified to take charge of the education of children while in reality sadly unqualified for so important a trust. 2nd. The inadequate remuneration of our teachers, especially in small sections. 3rd. The want of enlightened and liberal views on the part of our people and Trustees, which makes them look out for the cheapest, rather than the most efficient teacher. They are too apt to reverse the maxim laid down by you, Sir, in your advice to Trustees, and regard not "the best teacher as the cheapest," but the cheapest as the best! To remove the first cause of inefficiency I should rejoice to see it enacted, that no one should be considered qualified to take charge of a Common School without having attended at least one session of the Normal School. A more liberal Government Grant, all would hail as a means for removing the second cause, but it is not ours to dictate, perhaps not even to suggest such a course. The establishment of a good Grammar School in our Township, I regard as the most hopeful means of elevating the standard of education in the estimation of parents and Trustees. Our school houses are generally small and inconvenient. I have not received the Pamphlet on School House Architecture. I am sure its circulation would have a most beneficial effect upon the people."

III. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

8. *William Johnson, Esq., Matilda*: "To neglect arising from want of proper oversight, I attribute the fact that in many of our Schools, the best methods of teaching are neither understood nor practised, and consequently, many children spend months in learning what, by judicious guidance, they might acquire in as many weeks. Too frequently I have heard the child required to read what he could neither spell nor pronounce. The definition of words and the first principles of science I have found very much neglected, and that demonstrative teaching which reaches the understanding is not seen in many of our Schools. I find, however, that by due attention and frequent visits these, and many other defects can be overcome. It is just to state that I find both Trustees and teachers are willing to be advised, and only require to be informed in order to do their duties effectively. But we have to be reminded of our inappetency for general reading as afforded by our Township Library. Our sordid neglect in not having furnished our Schools with necessary Apparatus and Libraries is by no means gratifying, and that many of the books of the Town Library have been ill-handled is very discreditably to the readers, still there are many who rightly value the privilege, and speak of it as a very convenient means of acquiring mental culture and improvement. The *Journal of Education* is also an excellent appendage which I am sorry to find has not been duly appreciated. But all this apathy and neglect, as evinced in regard to these opportunities of instruction may be very much abated by the efforts of the Superintendent, hence I am encouraged to hope for improvement in educational affairs. Two frame school houses have been erected in our Township last year. Free Schools are also becoming more popular, and a growing desire in the parents, that the child should be educated, is very apparent in this Township."

9. *The Reverend James Harris, Mountain*: "In taking leave of the Local Superintendency of Common Schools for the Township of Mountain, which I have held for nearly eight years, I beg to congratulate you on the success of your system of liberal education, and the people on the improvement which has taken place socially, morally, and intellectually since the time I first went among them as the Superintendent of their Schools."

10. *John G. McLaughlin, Esq., Williamsburgh*: "It is lamentable to see the marked indifference of the masses to the purchasing of Library Books, notwithstanding the liberality of the Government. Our system of Public Instruction merits and receives the eulogy, both of Europe and America, but what are the acquirements of a few years at our public Schools? Knowledge must either be progressive or retrograde, and our youth, however well trained at School, afterwards being deprived of the use of books, lose not only what they had acquired, but become indifferent about mental improvement. How important then, how vitally essential to our country's good that the leading men of each Municipality should urge the necessity of establishing libraries throughout the length and breadth of the land. I feel proud in stating here that our Schools are working well especially those conducted by male teachers. Few females possess that mental

ability and decision of character which are so essential to the successful teacher, and I think the framers of the School Law committed a great error in authorizing females to teach at all. It is urged as an argument in favour of female teaching that any one may teach children to read and write, &c. It would be giving importance to nonsense to attempt to confute this silly saying. Your admirable work on School House Architecture, &c., has been distributed, but I have not yet learned with what effect on the public mind."

IV. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

11. *Humphrey Hughes, Esq., Alfred* : "The number of Schools in this Township is fast increasing, which considering the difficulties new settlers must contend with, could hardly have been expected. Although some families have been here more than 30 years, by far the greater part are new settlers—chiefly French Canadians—who have heretofore been very careless about the education of their children, but I am happy to say are now becoming quite anxious on the subject. Five years ago there was only one School in operation in this Township, now there are eight, and one Union School. The French people are becoming more acquainted with the School System, and like it better. Some parties complain of the injustice of the Free School System, and say it is unfair to compel people that have no scholars to pay, when at the same time the law does not oblige those that have to send their children. Still the Free System is adopted in every School in the Township."

12. *Isaac N. Kendall, Esq., Caledonia* : "There is a decided improvement in the advancement of education and diffusion of general knowledge. Our greatest drawback is the want of libraries, entirely attributable to the apathy of our County Council, who, though frequently solicited, will not grant any supplies for that purpose. The Township is in favour of the Free System of Education, and adverse to the Separate School System."

13. *The Reverend J. Gilbert Armstrong, B.A., Hawkesbury West* : "We must now look forward to the days of better things. I shall do my utmost to instruct Teachers and Trustees in their duties."

14. *John Lawless, Esq., Plantagenet North* : "The Schools here under my charge are all established on the Free School non-sectarian principle. I am sorry to say that the progress made is not very flattering, although the children are as apt to learn here as elsewhere. Many labour under the disadvantage of studying a language foreign to their own, as a large portion of our population is of French Canadian extraction. When first or second class teachers are employed the mental improvement soon becomes apparent and their services are fully appreciated. But the high salary is the great obstacle to contend with. The cry is raised—and, in some instances not without just cause,—by the tax-payers, that they receive no benefit whatever, being too far distant to send their children through our dark forest. A male teacher is often employed for a few months, and a female teacher, at a low salary, is engaged for the remainder of the year, and not unfrequently undoes what

her predecessor was at great pains to do. I would suggest that the third class of female teachers be dispensed with, or the standard of the 'qualification programme' be considerably raised.* Many of them are not fit to fill up their return nor the Annual Report for their Trustees with anything like accuracy, and their penmanship is for the most part an ill-shapen scrawl. The *Journal of Education* is read with avidity by all who are fortunate enough to obtain a perusal of it. The Pamphlet on School House Architecture will serve no purpose here so long as we are so plentifully supplied with pine logs for building purposes and materials."

15. *James Frythe, Esq., Plantagenet South*: "I am highly gratified in learning from the extracts of Reports from Local Superintendents that they are generally in favour of Free Schools, in which I do most cordially concur; although as might be expected, an occasional murmur is heard here and there from some narrow minds, even these are subsiding into silence: further I may remark that those for whose benefit Free Schools are more especially designed, are becoming aware of the advantages, and now for the most part avail themselves of their benefits. On the whole I have reason to express my satisfaction at the progress that is being made in the few Schools I superintend."

V. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

16. *The Reverend William Craig, Russell*: "The Schools are all in good working order, and this year they are *all free*. Another new section has been formed, and the interest taken in the progress of the Schools by the inhabitants in general is very satisfactory."

17. *William Edwards, Esq., (Acting Supt.), Clarence*: "I am happy to be able to inform you that the cause of education is occupying increased interest in this neighbourhood. A majority of the inhabitants are French Canadians, which will account for the large proportion unable to read,—they are, however, becoming sensible of the value of education, and seeking the means of sending their children to School, and although Roman Catholics, they make no objection to their children attending with the children of Protestants, and would rather not have Separate Schools. Two new School sections have been formed since our last Report was sent, and three new School houses erected, and two more are now in course of erection. Only one School section has as yet procured a library, and the books are labelled, numbered, and covered. There is, however, some remissness in carrying out the regulations, but the influence of the books is good, and may be expected to be more apparent. The Pamphlet on School House Architecture has been used beneficially. The Library Catalogue, and Chief Superintendent's Report with the *Journal of Education* have also been serviceable."

18. *The Reverend Peter Lindsay, A.B., Cumberland*: "From my report you will perceive that a valuable frame School house has been built in section No. 2. This Township is yet poor, and in some parts thinly settled, which hinders

* This scale has been raised,—see School Manual, and the Appendix to this Report.

the working of the system, but of its general capability I am confident. As yet the teachers employed in this Township are not of the highest class, but in this there is progress. As the country becomes more durably settled and more wealthy, parents will become more anxious to engage persons of a superior class as instructors of youth. This indeed is one of the greatest hindrances to the working of the system. Too often the cheapest man is looked upon as the most desirable. This is a pernicious error. Above all others, the man who has the tender and plastic minds of youth under his care should be both intellectually and morally a man of naturally high order of mind and of large educational attainments. You will be pleased to see from the report that the Bible is universally used in the Common Schools of this Township, and that most of the Schools are opened and closed with prayer. Religion is not to be exclusively divided from science. The Bible especially has a right to a place in our Common Schools. The beams of the sun of righteousness are to shine with genial and life-giving influences upon all as freely as shines the natural sun; the one is to man spiritually what the other is physically. He that loves his race will rejoice that our youth from day to day are reading from that Book of Books that makes us acquainted with Him whom to know is life eternal."

VI. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

19. *The Reverend William Lohead, Gloucester*: "Every School in this Township was in operation during the year. One Roman Catholic School was in operation and I visited it, but it had not taken the proper steps to secure a legal standing. I believe the Annual Report and *Journal of Education* are read by Teachers and Trustees, and although their influence is not very great, they are certainly and progressively elevating the tone and feeling not only of Teachers and Trustees, but the public generally. Of 14 School sections, 11 were free,—only 3 imposed a rate-bill. An average of \$237 per annum has been paid to Teachers, which though low compared with other parts of the Province, is at least an increase of 30 per cent. above the salaries paid to teachers when I was elected Local Superintendent, eight years ago."

20. *The Reverend C. B. Pettit, B.A., Goulbourn, Marlborough, &c.*: "I am happy to be able send you a more favourable report of the Schools under my care than heretofore. They are progressing very satisfactorily, my chief regret being the absence of religion."

21. *The Reverend James Godfrey, Huntley*: "As to the general prospects of education here,—they are much the same as formerly, perhaps a little more encouraging. The Trustees of section No. 2 have been raising money by subscription to purchase a library for their section. I hope that during the present year they will open the first Common School Library in the Township of Huntley. This mention of libraries reminds me of books—rewards for deserving pupils. It is a great pity that, in Townships like this, where it is so difficult to get either Township or Section Corporations to grant money for reward books, the rule of your Department about selling to private persons, could not be relaxed. I would

willingly give five dollars a year to be able to encourage merit on the occasion of my visits to the Schools of the Township. Even if no allowance were made I would pay the full price, and have the books from 25 to 50 per cent, cheaper than I can get them from any other source. Indeed the rule now acts so that the children in this Township can get no rewards, for I cannot get proper books at any price without sending to England or the United States. I suppose this extreme strictness, is owing to the outcry raised some time ago by the booksellers, but I cannot help thinking that too great a concession has been made to them, in virtually dooming so many children in parts of the country like Huntley, (and I know there are many) to plod on through their school days without encouragement to effort, or reward for diligence. I think before the booksellers claimed such a monopoly, they should both have furnished their shelves, as well as you have those of the Educational Depository, and published such a Catalogue as you have done."

22. *The Reverend John L. Gourlay, March, Nepean, &c.* : " Upon the whole the state of education is improving in the County of Carleton. That the people are anxious to secure a better class of teachers is evident from the increased number of first class men now employed. Another interesting feature is the growing tendency in favour of School and Township Libraries, Maps, Globes, &c. There is also greater satisfaction expressed with regard to the School Act ; in several Sections some amendments are wished for, for instance in case of two Trustees neglecting their duties, that they may be sued and fined by any qualified voter in the Section, and not by themselves as the Act now specifies. I am happy to state that the furore in favor of Separate Schools is dead. There is but one such School in the three Townships I have superintended last year, and that is without a qualified teacher, and miserably supported, Roman Catholics themselves being unfavourable to the system in general. The Municipality of March is devoting a large portion of the Clergy Reserve moneys to education, which will in due time supersede School tax altogether in that Township, nay, give them free education. It is to be regretted that other Townships do not follow this example, and make education free. In Nepean and Torbolton the Schools are well supported and many are now receiving instruction in the higher branches of Common School education, as Algebra, Geometry, rudiments of Latin, &c. With an increase of Government aid such as the Clergy Reserve Funds, in addition to the grant now received, and a general act in which all would agree, our Educational System would without fail universally commend itself."

23. *The Reverend Daniel McPhail, Osgoode* : " In my opinion there has been considerable improvement in the Schools this winter when compared with their condition during the summer and fall. Irregularity of attendance at the different Schools is the subject of bitter complaint amongst teachers. I am convinced these complaints are not without foundation. I have witnessed good classes broken up, excellent scholars retarded in their progress, schoolmasters becoming disheartened, and even careless and indifferent to their duties, through this inveterate habit. However, children are becoming every year better scholars.

It is no uncommon thing now to find lads among us working problems in Euclid, whereas a few years ago lads of sixteen working problems in mathematics would have been looked on as prodigies. The *Journal of Education* has exerted a powerful influence on the minds of teachers. Three good teachers have left this locality for the Normal School, Toronto. Nearly all young teachers with whom I converse are resolved to pass one or two terms at the Normal School so soon as they shall have acquired sufficient means to defray the attendant expenses. This is a pleasing indication of good, and promising for the future. The raw material which we frequently employ to instruct, govern and discipline our children is lamentable. The Schools need disciplined men. The teachers in many instances need to be taught."

VII. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

24. *James Clapperton, Esq., Augusta*: "Our Township Council has set apart the Clergy Reserve Fund for payment of the teachers; it proposes using only the interest, reserving the principal as a permanent fund. Two hundred and ninety-two dollars were divided, last July, amongst the School Sections in the same manner as the Government Grant. One hundred and thirty-two dollars were divided in like manner along with the Municipal Assessment. I tried to get the Council to appropriate a certain part of the Clergy Reserve money to the purchase of Maps, &c, and School Section Libraries, but it was unwilling to do so. The public feeling of the Township seems to be to keep the Reserve Fund entire, so that by only using the interest we may in a short time have a fund for the support of the Schools almost without taxation. We have two libraries in our Township, the regulations are strictly attended to, the books are read and highly appreciated by the people in the locality, and seem to be producing a good influence on the youth in the School Sections. The pamphlets on School Architecture were distributed among the different Sections. The opinion of the Trustees and others is, that they are not able to erect such School houses as the pamphlet describes. I am happy to state that the Chief Superintendent's Report is highly valued and read, and so is also the *Journal of Education* studied by Teachers and Trustees; both are producing a good influence in this vicinity. With respect to the Schools throughout the Township I would state, however, that although they are not a very superior class, they are making considerable progress, and the people seem to be more solicitous in the cause of education. One evil of our Township is that a number of the Sections are too small, so that they are unable to support a good School, and pay a competent teacher. It has been in contemplation by our Council to remodel our School Sections by uniting two or more. Free Schools are not making much progress in our Township. The wealthy class of the community are opposed to being taxed for the support of Schools, consequently, they vote in opposition at the annual meetings. I am of opinion that Free Schools will never be general until a law is passed by the Legislature to make them so. It would be better if such law was passed to fix a permanent charge on each child going to school,—say twelve and a half cents: if such was the case it would

remove all ill feeling at the annual meetings, and the Freeholders would get accustomed to paying that small sum as freely as they do other public taxes."

25. *Wm. B. Imrie, Esq., Edwardsburgh*: "In most of the Sections a liberal spirit has been manifested among Trustees by their anxiety to obtain the services of better qualified teachers. Hitherto, from the difficulty they have had in obtaining them—nor has it entirely ceased to exist—persons of both sexes wholly incapable on account of their youth and inexperience in the art of teaching, have been granted temporary certificates to supply particular Schools which otherwise would have remained vacant, and the natural consequence has been as you will observe, frequent changes during the year, imperfectly kept registers, and, in at least three Sections, a state of accounts that sets all forms and regulations at defiance. Now, however, it is hoped a better class will supersede those whom enlightened public opinion will force into obscurity; and that Trustees incapable of managing the affairs and keeping the accounts of a Common School, will soon, like the ignorant and presumptuous tyrant of the School-room, be among the things that were. If such, or both, remain, it is rather of necessity than choice, and it is a matter of heartfelt gratification that their number is so few. The average attendance of pupils has been good, the sensible method now employed of distributing the School-fund, having in a great measure led to that happy result,—and it is evident free Schools induce a large attendance; ours are now all free or nearly so. Respecting our library,—capable, if rightly managed, of doing so much good,—the books, for the reason I assigned in my last Annual Report, with a few exceptions, have not been made use of. A new Town Hall, having in it a suitable place for their reception and safe-keeping is now in course of erection, and almost finished; when it is so, an effort will be made, either to get them equally divided among the different Sections, to be again returned and exchanged, according to the original intention, or, failing that, to devise some means whereby the greatest amount of benefit may be derived by those for whose enlightenment they were intended, and whose instruction and amusement they are so well calculated to promote. The publications sent by your Department have been nearly all distributed; that on "School Architecture" ought to lead to happy results by introducing new and correct ideas respecting the construction of buildings where, either for good or evil, youth's happiest days are spent. I beg to call your attention to the first-fruits of the proceeds arising from the Clergy Reserve Fund, in the appropriation to each whole Section in the Township, of fifteen dollars and forty-seven cents, and four dollars to those in union with other Townships, with the exception of part 19, which has a large population in this. In a year of much financial depression, this amount has been of signal service to many a poor school. Finally, our official connection being about to be severed,—having had the misfortune, by my too great strictness in financial matters, to give offence to two or three illiterate individuals, whose influence with the appointing powers, which (happens this year to have fallen into new hands,) has been the cause of my being laid aside, contrary, I am assured, to the wishes of a large majority of the people,—I cannot take my leave of you without expressing my sincere and hearty approbation of your unwearied exertions in the cause of education, which despite much contumely and

opposition have been crowned with unexampled success, and are, you may rest satisfied, duly appreciated by all true lovers of their country."

26. *D. B. Pelton, Esq., Gower South*: "The Schools in this Township are generally improving; the free system has been adopted, with the exception of one School. The Township Council appropriated the whole of the Clergy Reserve money to the support of education; it has also established two new School Sections, which is very pleasing, and will prove beneficial to the inhabitants of the rear of the Township, by giving the parents an opportunity of educating their offspring. One thing is to be regretted, that there is not a library in the Township; I hope the inhabitants may be aroused to see and enjoy the benefits and privileges which might be derived from such a source, when so many inducements are held out to them by the Educational Department. I thank you for your valuable *Journal of Education*, and hope that it may exert a still greater influence on the community than it has hitherto done, as valuable information may be obtained from its columns."

27. *John Burchill, Esq., Walford*: "You will observe by comparing this report with those of former years, that there is a great improvement in all the Schools. This change for the better may be attributed in a great measure to the efficiency of the teachers who are employed this year. But their labours would be very much facilitated if the parents and guardians of youth could participate with them in their professional avocation, and appropriate a portion of their worldly wealth to advance their children in those branches of education which are so important for their present and future welfare; I mean by obtaining these requisites for schools that are so highly necessary to give pupils a clear and thorough knowledge of what they are studying. I adverted to this subject on a former occasion, and flattered myself with the hope that I could induce our Municipal Council to appropriate a portion of the Clergy Reserve Funds to those desirable ends; but, I am sorry to say, my endeavours were fruitless; they were willing to give them for educational purposes, it is true, but in such a way as to have them (in a great many instances) as a fund, whereby, with the aid of the Government and Assessment grants, the inhabitants could educate their children without aid *from their own pockets*. Where feelings of this nature exist, I think the cause of education cannot prosper. Last year, I prepared and delivered public lectures in nearly all the Sections, and notified the teachers of my intention to do so, but with two or three exceptions, no one except the teacher and pupils were present, so this year I thought I would confine my remarks to the children, which I did on visiting each school. With regard to the documents received from the Educational Department, I distributed them as soon as received, but I am fully aware that they have lain dormant in a great many Sections, and that their influence was lightly appreciated, and will, together with the *Journal of Education*, produce but little effect. In other Sections I think it is the reverse. There are no Township or Section libraries, and I am persuaded there will be none as long as the present state of affairs exists."

28. *Lewis Chipman, Esq., Bastard and Burgess South*: "I think I am justified in stating that the Schools in this Township are steadily progressing. A Teachers' Institute was held at Delta in August last, and was in operation for two weeks. The best methods of teaching being the object of the gathering, it could not but prove beneficial to all who attended. If meetings of this kind were more frequent and more properly managed, they would be a great boon. You will see by my report, that in addition to the Legislative and Municipal grants, that the sum of \$1062.48 was appropriated from the Clergy Reserve Fund for the support of our Common Schools."

VIII. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

29. *Jacob A. Brown, Esq., Elizabethtown*: "I am happy to be able to state that the inhabitants of this Township have manifested a deeper interest in educational matters this year than at any previous period. In 1857 the average attendance for the whole year was 834; in 1858, the average for the year was 982, thus giving an increase in favour of 1858 of 148. Our School-houses are of a first class quality. There were two new stone School-houses finished during the year 1858, and preparations are being made for the completion of another next summer. Our Teachers are with few exceptions, of a respectable class, and we had but one third class teacher in the Township during the year. The few Common School Libraries that we have, I think are producing good effect. I cannot say much respecting the pamphlet on School-house Architecture, but I think the Library Catalogue and Report, with the *Journal of Education*, have engaged much attention."

30. *Elisha Landon, Esq., Elmsley South*: "I regret that I cannot transmit a very flattering account 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—except in two Sections—rather an habitual sluggishness, combined with carelessness and inattention. Of the six Sections in this Township, three were free Schools, and in two Sections thus free, the average for the last year was in one instance 14 and in the other $7\frac{1}{2}$, and therefore the frecholders and landholders complain, and I think not without cause, that the system that makes taxation compulsory without making attendance compulsory is arbitrary and unjust, especially when the people that do attend are mostly the children of parents that can afford to pay for their tuition; and again, the system of the half-yearly apportionments only benefits those sections that are able to keep a teacher the whole year, and thus the poor Sections that can afford to keep the Schools open for six months in the year are deprived of assistance from the Legislative Grant. I am aware, Sir, that there is great difficulty in adopting a system of education that will suit in every section of our country under every circumstance, but I think there is room for great improvement; and as the Trustees of every School section have the power to admit children of indigent parents free from any charge for tuition, they, being chosen by the people, are the best judges as to who shall go free. I consider it extremely unjust and oppressive, that all the freedom that is granted to any people is to compel them to tax their property to an amount equal to the

Legislative grant, whether they have children or not;* but to put on the second property-tax to make up the deficiencies of educating the children of parents who are able to do it themselves, I consider oppressive and extremely unjust.”†

31. *Robert W. Ferguson, Esq., Killey*: “I have great pleasure in stating that the Schools in this Township, with one exception, are in a most satisfactory condition. The report shows that, although only ten Schools are as yet entirely free, all the others are advancing in the right direction—the amount of the rate-bill generally being far below the amount raised by rate upon property. I am sorry to state that, as yet we have no Public Libraries. This is mainly attributable to the Trustees, or, at least, to the people who elect them; for it is not always the most efficient men that are elected to office. The parties who promise to conduct Schools on the cheapest principles, greatly retard the progress of education. I believe, within the last three years, more first-class certificates have been granted to scholars from this Township than from any other Township in the County—all of whom are from three or four sections where the Trustees have been elected with the view to form good, not cheap, Schools. This plainly proves that, next to the efficient Teacher, a good Trustee is the most necessary requirement; and where both will work together, education must advance. The educational prospects of the Township are good. My successor in office is a gentleman of talent, and is much interested in the cause of education. The recently elected Trustees, taken as a whole, are persons of far superior attainments to those who have been in office in former years.”

32. *Robert McCrum, Esq., M.D., Leeds and Lansdowne Front*: “I have the pleasure to inform you that education continues to improve in this Township. Three very comfortable and commodious School-houses were erected in 1858—two

* This is a mistake. Municipalities may or may not impose this tax, as they please. If they do not, they are not entitled to the Legislative School Grant.

† This sort of objection to a school tax, as unjust and oppressive, is fully answered by the Chief Superintendent, in his Annual Report for 1849, page 50, as follows:—*Second objection to Free Schools*. “It is unjust to tax persons for the support of a school which they do not patronize, and from which they derive no individual benefit.” *Answer*. “If this objection be well founded, it puts an end to school-tax of every kind, and abolishes school and college endowments of every description. It annihilates all systems of public instruction, and leaves education and schools to individual caprice and inclination. This doctrine was tried in the Belgian Netherlands, after the revolt of Belgium from Holland, in 1830; and in the course of five years, educational desolation spread throughout the kingdom, and the Legislature had to interfere to prevent the population from sinking into semi-barbarism. But the principle of public tax for schools has been avowed in every school assessment which has ever been imposed by our Legislature, or by any District Council. The same principle is acted upon in the endowment of a Provincial University—for such endowment is as much public property as any part of the public annual revenue of the country. The principle has been avowed and acted upon by every republican State of America, as well as by the Province of Canada and the countries of Europe. The only question is, as to the extent to which it should be applied—whether to raise a part or the whole of what is required to support the public school. On this point it may be remarked, that if the principle be applied at all, it should be applied in that way and to that extent which will best promote the object contemplated—namely, the sound education of the people; and experience, as well as the nature of the case, show that the free system of supporting schools is the most, and indeed the only, effectual means of promoting the universal education of the people.”

of brick and one of stone. Another new one of stone is being put up in the Village of Ganaoquc. This building is intended to accommodate 300 pupils. A wing attached to this building is also intended for the use of the Grammar School. I expect the Common and Grammar Schools will, in a short time, be united, which, in my opinion, is very desirable,* as the Grammar School, from bad attendance and only a few individuals supporting it, is at present in a very dilapidated state. By a union with the Common Schools, a better chance will be afforded poorer scholars, who, although being so meritorious, might be otherwise deprived of a higher education, from the pecuniary inability of their parents. Since I accepted office as Local Superintendent, I find my responsibility much greater than I at first imagined it to be. I find that it is altogether in the power of the Local Superintendent and Trustees to establish thorough-working and prosperous Schools, that the education of our children is entirely in their hands, and that without energetic and active Trustees, and an attentive Superintendent, education must inevitably retrograde. As one instance, I will refer to Section 10, which was first established in 1856. The inhabitants were very poor, and could barely support a Teacher, even at very low wages, for the full half-year. They have now, through the increasing energy of the Trustees—of one in particular—a new frame School-house, a Library containing 300 volumes (the only Library in the Township), and a well-conducted School, kept open the whole year. This Section is now far ahead of many other Sections in this Township, whose assessment of property always rated on the roll some thousand pounds higher than did theirs, and in which Schools have been many years longer established.”

33. *The Reverend W. A. Sills, Yonge and Escott Front*: “Education in this Township is at present in a very progressive and satisfactory state. This is mainly attributable to the employment of a better class of Teachers and to the Free School System, which has been adopted in many Sections. The Board of Examiners also has been very strict with all Teachers—the good effects of this being apparent at the last quarterly examination. The Free School System is becoming very popular in this Municipality—ten Sections having voted for Free Schools this year. I am pleased to say, our Municipal Council has made a very wise and judicious appropriation of the Clergy Reserve Money, by apportioning the interest to each School Section, according to the number of months kept open; therefore the people are awaking to the fact, that it is their own interest to keep the Schools open the whole year.”

IX. COUNTY OF LANARK.

34. *J. A. Murdoch, Esq., Bathurst, &c.*: “Out of the fifty-six school sections in these Townships, the schools are now all in operation with the exception of two in North Sherbrooke and one in South Sherbrooke. In those localities it may be some time yet before schools are started, as the land is bad and the inhabitants few in number and much scattered. In general, however, there

* Experience has proved that such a union of the Schools is not desirable.

appears to be a growing desire for education. People begin to see more clearly the advantages and necessity of educating their children, consequently there are fewer now than formerly absent from school. During the winter months numbers of adults, both young men and young women, may be seen attending our Common Schools. This shows a desire for further improvement. Numbers also attend the Grammar Schools, studying with a view to qualify themselves to become teachers. In almost every school the children are beginning to be well versed in Grammar and Geography, branches which before our School Acts came into force seem to have been almost entirely neglected. In several of our Common Schools Algebra and Geometry are taught. I regret that in some sections there is still a deficiency of Maps. Those now in use have been chiefly supplied by the Municipal Councils. Trustees must now do their part and procure such as are deficient themselves."

35. *Reverend Robert G. Cox, Beckwith*: "I cannot understand how any one can hesitate to see and acknowledge that the school system is a vast boon to the country, and to afford it the protection and aid it demands. The welfare of the people, both material and spiritual, I feel assured requires that it should be substantially maintained. Some alterations may be indeed made without injury to it, and perhaps should be made. Inducements should be held out to wealthy individuals to establish schools at their own expense, or at least they might be permitted to do so.* But as these would be few—very few—they could not, I imagine, interfere with the working of the general system. If also there are individuals with whose religious convictions it interferes, (how it can do so I cannot imagine) to them also permission and encouragement might be given to establish their own schools, and yet the system be maintained in its integrity. I very much regret to hear such epithets applied as 'godless,' 'ungodly,' &c., &c., to it; for they appear to me to be mighty slanderous. In what way the mere rules of grammar, arithmetic, or any other science taught in the schools can be open to such a charge is beyond comprehension. Most of the schools under my charge are opened and closed with prayer. In some, the English church Catechism is taught, (that is where all are Church of England children); in others, where they are all Presbyterian, the Westminster Catechism is taught, and in all, I think, without exception, the Scriptures are read and the Commandments taught. I think with as good reason we should object that religion is not taught in the office of the lawyer or the physician, and refuse to article our sons to such of them as object to the Common School on the same ground. We do not send our sons to a lawyer's office to learn religion, nor to a doctor's, yet were the business of the lawyer prefaced by prayer, who can say how many a poor fellow's property would be safe; were the doctor's office to be opened in the same way, how many a life would be saved, and doubtless the time may come when lawyers and doctors will so sanctify their engagements. But because they do not do so now, we do not hold back our sons on that account—nor should we from the Common School, because

* There is no restriction in the law as to the establishment of such schools.

we do not send them there to learn religion. That is the duty and business of the parent and clergyman, not of the Common School Teacher. The duties and labours of the Local Superintendents are indeed so incomparably beyond the value indicated by the paltry consideration they receive, that no one can justly demand an addition to them, yet, so inestimable are the advantages reaped by the people in general from the school system as now in operation, that they may well, from christian and patriotic considerations, help to work the system as effectively as possible."

36. *The Reverend John B. Worrell, Elmsley North*: "There is a Library in this Township, but from its being kept in one place it has not been greatly used. It is intended to loan the books among the several school sections, when I do not doubt I shall be able to render a good account of it. At present I have merely to add, that the books are labelled, covered, and numbered, and the regulations complied with. With regard to the several publications kindly forwarded for each school section, they have been distributed; the pamphlets on School-house Architecture came to hand very opportunely, for you will perceive that two new school-houses have been erected in the course of the year, and both of them are creditable to the sections. My report embraces the work but of six schools, however it shows that there is a large increase in liberality both in building schools and remunerating the teachers. I can add, what the report does not show except by inference, that, as a consequence of this, the teachers are better qualified and the schools better attended, or perhaps I am confounding cause and effect, and the better class of teachers may be the cause of the increased liberality of the people. Experience confirms an opinion I have before expressed, that it would be most desirable to alter the School Act so that Free Schools might be universal."

37. *The Reverend Alexander Mann, M.A., Pakenham*: "The schools in this Municipality have on the whole been conducted during the last year in a satisfactory manner. Some teachers discharged their duties not only with credit to themselves and advantage to their pupils, but also with the general approbation of their employers. Other schools though conducted with less ability and success show an improvement when compared with former years. This may perhaps be attributable to the efforts made by the most competent teachers to diffuse their information, and thus render their services more efficient. For this purpose they met at stated times for delivering prepared discourses and discussing subjects connected with their profession. They also made alternate visits to their respective schools with the view of promoting their mutual benefit. The Trustees of only two schools have returned definite answers to the questions which relate to Libraries. I am aware, however, that the books in some instances are not in such a state as could be desired. Those that have been much used require to be rebound. In some cases their condition is such that the Librarian has not deemed it prudent to put them in circulation. Taking all things into consideration, I think I may safely state, that there is reason to believe that not a few in this Municipality appreciate as they ought their privileges in relation to Common School Libraries: I may add, that these are doubtless exerting a beneficial effect, but what the extent may be as

compared with other influences I have not the means of ascertaining. It seems however to be desirable that an addition should be made to the number of volumes. This would give greater variety and supply mental food to those who have read all the works they may consider valuable or interesting."

38. *The Reverend J. McMorine, Ramsay*: "Our Common Schools in this Township have during the last year gone on smoothly and prosperously. The Free School System is not in general favour, and many think that part of the Teacher's salary should be raised by Rate Bill. There is a tendency in many parents not to send their children so regularly to school when the school is entirely free. We have had a greater number before the Board for examination as Teachers than in any previous year, nearly all of whom not only aspire to, but have been successful in obtaining second class certificates. One half of our schools are taught by Teachers of ability and energy, and the results are very satisfactory. A superior teacher soon excites an interest in parents; this is proved by their attendance at examinations, but where an indifferent teacher is employed scarcely a parent looks in when I am on my official visits. Poor sections who are only able to pay small salaries suffer greatly by engaging inferior teachers. We think the Libraries are giving an increased taste for reading. But reading habits are very different in different sections. In some there are very few readers, and in others a great many. Ramsay stands high for the intelligence of its inhabitants, and no doubt much of that intelligence is due to the facilities for acquiring knowledge, through possessing Public School Libraries. The pamphlet on School-house Architecture was distributed, but as no school-houses were erected last year its influence has not yet been felt. The Library Catalogue and Chief Superintendent's Report have been distributed, but with what effect it is difficult to say. It is probable that some sections have thereby been stimulated to make additions to their libraries."

X. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

39. *George Brown, Esq., Admaston, &c.*: "I am happy to inform you that the schools in these two new Townships are progressing favourably. The factions opposition about the sites of school-houses and the boundaries of school sections which generally agitate newly organized localities, has now subsided, and is happily supplanted by a manifest desire on the part of the people to educate their children, and to raise them above the position of mere cutters of wood and drawers of water. This favourable turn I trust will continue and increase until the rural and city population of this fair province shall, by intelligence and good order, stand as an example of the fruits that are generally, if not universally produced by the instruction imparted, and the moral training practised in our common schools, and that the youth now training therein, will honourably fill the places of their fathers, and prove than an educated population is a safe and sure bulwark against any encroachments on our civil and religious liberties."

40. *The Reverend H. MacMeekin, Alice, Pembroke, &c.*: "In regard to my own immediate duties as Local Superintendent, I think I may say, that I have

discharged them to the best of my ability, and it is a matter of no small gratification that my humble efforts have already met with substantial tokens of public appreciation. I have great satisfaction in stating that at least three schools in Pembroke and one in Alice, are in a thoroughly efficient condition. The teachers of the Village Schools hold first class Normal School certificates and I am happy to say carry out the system admirably. The teacher of the lower village though, not trained by the Normal School Masters is equally as popular and successful, and is a good disciplinarian. We have now a Circuit Board in Pembroke, and are endeavouring gradually to raise the standard of qualification. A Mechanics' Institute has also been recently established, which we trust will prove a valuable auxiliary in promoting the great interests of education in the community. I have only to add as another encouraging sign of progress that the frame of the new school-house which was left unfinished last year, is to be proceeded with at once, and it is hoped that early in the summer we shall see it completed. It is designed to accommodate two masters, and one hundred and sixty pupils."

41. *Felix Devine, Esq., Bagot, Blithfield, &c.*: "I regret I cannot, except in a limited sense, speak encouragingly of the progress of our schools for the last year. It is true the average time during which they have been kept open exceeds, I believe, that of any former year; but on comparing the attendance of the pupils at the schools, with the aggregate number of children of school age in the sections, I find a great disproportion, indeed, I apprehend that, until the people generally, manifest a more lively interest in the selection of zealous men to the office of Trustee, so long will the efficiency of the schools be thereby affected, and the desire of the Legislature and the Department for the education of the youth, be to a great extent frustrated. I think it would have a good effect if it were made a duty of our common school teachers (as is the case with those of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools) to make declaration to the correctness of the semi-annual returns. I believe the Trustees generally, and more especially in the rural districts know little of those returns until they are submitted by the teacher for signature, but the teacher must be thoroughly acquainted with their contents, and consequently in a position to vouch for their correctness, and to enable him to do so, would, in a great measure be to place this intelligent and respectable class beyond the imputations of those who from jealousy or other causes are too ready to impugn its honour and integrity."

42. *Andrew Russell, Esq., McNab*: "There are no common school libraries in this Township. The pamphlets on School Architecture, the Library Catalogues, and Chief Superintendent's Report were all handed to the Trustees of the several sections, and these with the *Journal of Education*, doubtless, must have a good influence, although not very apparent as yet. A movement, however, is now on foot, which is likely to result in the formation of a Mechanics' Institute in this section, and the establishment of Libraries in the other sections. Upwards of a hundred dollars are already subscribed for the former, and subscriptions are in progress for the latter object."

43. *The Reverend E. H. M. Baker, Westmeath*: "I am happy to say that the prospects of education within the limits of my superintendency were never more flattering. The schools were all open during the year, and as you will see by my Report, kept in operation the full time, in no one instance omitting a single day. Of course to this circumstance is to be traced the increase this year in the aggregate attendance, which (6000 and some over) is larger than is ordinarily attained in a single year. The free school system is getting more and more into favour among our people and is now in operation in seven out of nine sections."

XI. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

44. *The Reverend F. W. Dobbs, Kingston*: "I have much pleasure in stating that a considerable improvement has taken place in several of the common schools of the Township. The Trustees evince a desire to procure the services of the best Teachers, notwithstanding the opposition they meet with in their laudable endeavours. The various documents furnished by the Department have been circulated, and will I trust produce the desired effect. Several schools have procured maps, and I have reason to believe that many others will follow the good example, and that another year will find our schools properly furnished. In several instances I have seen the happy results of the efforts of a good Teacher to lead the Trustees, and parents not only ceasing opposition but declaring their determination to obtain first class teachers, feeling assured that their money was well spent. This was the result of witnessing the progress of their children, and contrasting the past and present condition of schools. The report will show a considerable increase in the average attendance; this also is attributable to the employment of a superior class of Teachers. Many schools are still in a most inefficient state, but on the whole there is ground for encouragement; the people are becoming more interested in the work and progress of education. I am happy to say that the reading of the Scriptures and opening the schools with prayer has been generally attended to this year and the benefit will, I trust, in some measure be seen and felt. Our great want is a class of teachers more efficiently learned, and more capable of imparting instruction."

45. *James Leahy, Esq., Loughborough*: "I have much pleasure in noticing the progress of the cause of education in this Township within the year. The people are becoming better acquainted with the working of the school law, and have generally adopted the free system. Two very fine stone school-houses have been erected during the year. The one in the Village of Loughborough, a beautiful and commodious building at a cost of \$1200. This school, both as regards appearance and working, would, I think, bear favorable comparison with any common school in the Province. Our Township Library is tolerably well supported. There are no sectional Libraries. The want of school apparatus is also much felt. I trust more interest will be taken in these matters as general improvement is now apparent."

46. *Thomas Grant, Esq., Portland and Hinchinbrooke*: "There is an increasing interest on the part of the inhabitants of the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke in the work of education. About three-fourths of the schools are free and

the remainder are not enforcing the full charge of 25 cents per month. With few exceptions the schools are opened and closed with prayer, and the Scriptures are read in all. Hinchinbrooke being now a District Municipality I have made up the reports separately. All the sections in the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke are devoid of Libraries, maps and apparatus. The liberal provisions afforded by the Educational Department for supplying these necessaries do not appear to have received that attention from Trustees which the importance of the subject demands. No. 3, Portland, will shortly send for maps and apparatus. I hope this example will be followed by all other sections."

47. *C. B. Booth, Esq., Storrington*: "The Common Schools in this Township are, I believe, in an improving condition. The report, however, shews a lamentable deficiency in those aids to education so highly recommended by the Educational Department. The necessity of procuring maps, &c., has been strongly urged as essentially necessary to both teacher and scholar. In many instances the Trustees' reports have been very badly filled up. This shews the necessity of selecting more capable persons to perform the duties of that important office. I regret to state that no sectional Libraries have been established in this Township."

48. *Edward Murray, Esq., Wolfe Island*: "The chief aim of Trustees at present seems to be, to keep the school open the whole year and employ better teachers; if the latter object succeeds, the teacher's influence will probably excite a wish to procure the necessary maps and apparatus, and also tend to the establishment of good school-houses and libraries."

XII. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

49. *The Reverend James MacIntosh, Amherst Island*: "The pamphlets on School-house Architecture have been distributed, and seem to create a desire towards school-houses of a superior class to some already in existence. At the present time we have one stone and two substantial brick school-houses which reflect much credit on the inhabitants of the respective sections to which they belong. One of the two remaining school-houses is not by any means adapted for its intended purpose, being entirely worn out."

50. *Allan Ruttan, Esq., M.D., Camden East and Sheffield*: "The schools of these Townships have been reported with two exceptions. The pamphlet on School-house Architecture and the Library Catalogue, together with the Chief Superintendent's Report, have all been distributed with the exception of a few copies. The 'hard times' which have been so severely felt in this section of the country have not warranted Municipalities in expending anything more than could be avoided in the erection of school-houses or the purchase of school libraries. Wherever moneys have been expended for the improvement of school-houses it has been done economically and appropriately. The work on School Architecture is the admiration of every one, and as soon as the financial condition of the country will admit of it the erection of school-houses will be much facilitated and improved by consulting its pages. It is

a work much needed in this section of the country, as by it, Trustees are made clearly to understand what is and what is not suitable architecture for the school-house. The want of school libraries in these Townships is much to be regretted, and I have endeavoured by every possible means to urge upon municipalities the necessity of appropriating annually, at least a small sum for this purpose. The sum of fifteen or twenty dollars a year expended in this way would be scarcely felt. By adopting this system, in a few years each section would have a library without any financial inconvenience being felt. The distribution of the 'Catalogue' is producing its effects, and it is to be hoped that in a few years we shall be able to report rapid progress in the establishment of good school libraries for the people, and better school-houses in which their children are to be educated. We have, however, some good schools and school-houses in Camden. I might mention three sections in which the Common Schools are probably second to none in the Province. A few good teachers are also employed in the Township, and the schools are gradually improving in this respect. The Newburgh Academy was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. The attendance of pupils is much larger than usual, their progress in learning satisfactory. With some addition to the apparatus and the establishment of a public school library, this section will be provided with all the requisites for imparting a sound, practical education to the young, and valuable knowledge to all."

51. *Louis LeRicheux, Esq., Anglesea and Kaladar*: "The importance of education is not duly appreciated here; there has been only one school established in the two Townships, and there the Trustees appear to have been influenced by petty jealousies and a desire to serve their own interests rather than by a wish to promote the cause of instruction. I have made numerous visits to the schools and on each occasion I have given a school address to the pupils. I much regret that I have received no assistance from those whom the law has constituted visitors. I think in the other sections, through expiration of offices and resignations, we have succeeded in getting the drones out and more energetic men in their places. I anticipate that we shall have three more school-houses built and opened in the course of next summer. You may depend, sir, that so long as I hold the office of Local Superintendent no exertion on my part shall be wanting to further and aid the important cause of education."

XIII. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

52. *John J. Watson, Esq., Adolphustown*: "In regard to improvement generally I may say we have had a better class of Teachers during the past year, but I am far from being satisfied with what has been done. It may be my desire to hide the faults of the people of this Township, but it would be far greater pleasure to record their noble deeds. You might ask, why have you no Library? and why not schools of the highest attainment in that old settled Township so celebrated in former days? My only reply can be, education is not rightly appreciated."

53. *The Reverend John Scott, Fredericksburgh North*: "Before Fredericksburgh was divided into two Townships the people were favoured with a valuable

Library. At present a division has not been made of the books. The books were carefully covered, and are now, I believe, in a good state of preservation. There is a great want of desire for self-improvement in the majority of the people. The pamphlet on School Architecture and the Annual Report were duly distributed, but I cannot as yet say much about their effects. The result will be seen when the old box school houses give place to more rational buildings. May the lungs of the children and the eyes of their parents soon enjoy the benefit of a change. We have a few school-houses that shew a decided improvement on the old system. Doleful accounts come to me from the Trustees in the Hay Bay section of this Township about the state of things in their locality. They are sometimes at their wits' end to know how to get the children into the school-house and how to keep them there. The chance of getting a duck, a fish, or a red squirrel, is quite sufficient inducement to keep the boys away from Geography and Grammar, and a rate of twenty-five cents will keep a whole family away a quarter of a year. Under these circumstances a uniform system of Free Schools is earnestly recommended. It would prevent a great deal of noisy altercation at school meetings, and would be a great boon to the people. I am sorry that the Bible does not occupy a more prominent place in the training of our youth. In some places it is ignored, and in others barely tolerated. This I presume is not what you desire. The sin of ignoring and neglecting God's Holy word lies often at the door of the Teacher, the Trustees, and the people. May the time soon come when the influence of the word of life will be felt in all our seminaries."

54. *Alexander Martin, Esq., Richmond*: "I cannot speak very flatteringly of the schools in this Township. Some of them have not only maintained their former efficiency but have advanced, while others, I am sorry to say, retrograde. The returns rendered were in many instances very defective. In many instances I am persuaded the discrepancies arise from the loose and careless manner in which Trustees keep their accounts. A fact may here be stated which I think worthy of notice, viz.: that in every section from which an authentic report has been received I have invariably, upon visiting the school, found it in a prosperous condition. This might naturally be expected, for no Teacher with a due regard for his position would place his signature to a report without first being assured of its correctness. Our Township Library has been divided amongst the different sections, but does not appear to be exerting an influence commensurate with its capabilities. I am happy to think, however, that the taste for reading is improving. There are people in the Township who may properly be termed readers, with cultivated and refined minds by whom the books are sought and perused with avidity. The example of such people—now that books are placed within the reach of all—cannot but exercise a happy and salutary influence. School-house architecture, and the conveniences appertaining thereto are much neglected, no attempts being made to ornament the grounds around the school premises. Although my remarks may assume a tone of despondency, I do not wish it to be understood that material improvement has not been made during the past few years; on the contrary, when our present condition is contrasted with the past, I cannot but feel gratified at the evident change for the

better. I have pleasure in informing you that a fund, which I trust will be permanent, is being formed for our Common Schools; already one hundred and sixty-eight dollars have been apportioned to the different sections during the year from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and one hundred and eighty-five dollars are now ready for apportionment. These sums are only the interest arising from the amounts of Clergy Reserve money invested by the Township Council. In July next there will be another instalment payable."

XIV. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

55. *John B. Denton, Esq., Ameliasburgh, Athol, &c.*: "The schools in this County are progressing favourably. The teachers as a class are much in advance of the past, their merits are correspondingly appreciated by the community, and while we feel ourselves thus gradually borne upward and onward, we do not forget to feel grateful, except in rare instances, to you as being the main instrument in doing so much for the welfare of your native country. I am not prepared to say what effect the *Journal of Education* may have had upon the minds of those who have been favoured with its perusal, but if I should hazard an opinion, I would say, that a *Journal* conducted with so much talent, and containing the choicest information, cannot fail to impress upon the minds of its readers many truths not hitherto known to them. I have distributed the documents forwarded to me by the Education office, in every school section in the county, and I have no doubt, inferring from the satisfaction expressed at their reception, that they will be highly useful. The Libraries here have done much towards creating a taste for reading, and the advantages arising therefrom must be incalculable."

XV. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

56. *James Mairs, Esq., Elzevir*: "The people of our Township do not as yet seem inclined to avail themselves of the liberal offer of Government in supplying Libraries. When our Township was united with Madoc for municipal purposes an excellent library was procured at the expense of the united Townships, and the people of our Township think they have a right to part of it, but the Madoc people seem disposed to keep it. I am not prepared to speak in decided terms of the state of common school education in this Township as in most cases it is very low. This being, comparatively speaking, a new Township, the people in general are poor, and with a few exceptions, those who are not, seem more desirous of gaining property for their children than of giving them an education. With the exception of one section, the habit of employing so-called cheap teachers, however inefficient, prevails throughout the Township. I really wish the standard for second and especially for third class teachers was raised,* it would have a tendency to drive from the profession many who are wholly incompetent."

57. *John Johnson, Esq., Hungerford*: "In respect to the library, through delays of the Council, the books were not ready for circulation till the 14th of

* It has been raised,—see Appendix.

July. Since then I have attended every Saturday, and up to the 31st December, had loaned out 669 volumes. Many of the inhabitants consider the library a great privilege, and there is an increasing demand for books. The advantages arising from it are manifest in the freedom with which the constant readers converse on subjects that have occurred in the course of their reading. The Library Catalogues and Reports were sent to the most central post office, and the parties duly notified. I think they were received by all the Trustees. Some of the Trustees expressed great satisfaction on their receipt, while the more ignorant appeared to know or care very little about them."

58. *The Reverend D. Wishart, Madoc & Tudor*: "In school section No. 9 there is a library. The books are well preserved, but not much read. Last year the schools were all on the free system, but in two of them the rate-bill has been resolved upon for the present year. The effect of this became at once apparent. In one section the school is shut up, and in the other the register has been very considerably diminished; those who do attend however, are much more regular. All the schools were in operation for the greater part of the year, and the people generally manifest a strong desire for education. But I cannot commend them for much intensity. For the most part Trustees are appointed by rotation, irrespective of their capacity to fill the office, and the engagement of teachers generally depends on their cheapness, not on their qualifications. Nor is it an uncommon thing to dismiss a really good teacher for a very indifferent one, either on this account or for want of being able to appreciate his worth. As a general rule the teachers should be scholars. There are however, some honourable exceptions, especially in the village school, where the training is excellent. I think the evil of employing inefficient teachers might be greatly remedied by a general tax* being levied on property throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and the teachers paid out of this common fund. The poorer sections would then be able to keep a teacher the whole year, better qualified teachers would be obtained, quiet and harmony would prevail, all children would have a more equal start in the race of life, those who had no children would not complain of being too heavily taxed, the rate-bill system would disappear, and this too would be simple justice."

59. *George Wiggins, Esq., Marmora*: "The schools in this Township are improving. The free school system has been generally adopted for 1858 and 1859. It speaks well for the interest taken by the inhabitants in the subject of education, when they voluntarily tax themselves for the support of schools. The free system is so much thought of, that it was adopted unanimously. The tax on the non-resident lands is a great help to the schools in the back Townships. The Township Council having had to tax the municipality to meet the non-resident demands, will account for us being without a Township Library. The subject is not rejected, but for the reason before mentioned is laid aside for a time. A motion is on foot by the County Council to appoint one Superintendent for each riding of the County and how this system will act I cannot tell, but I think it will be very

* The County Councils have now full power to levy this tax if they please.

inconvenient for the back Townships, as many of the Trustees are not capable of making out their returns correctly. I may remark here, that a Local Superintendent living in front of the county will never be able to carry out the design of the framers of the Law. The pamphlets on School-House Architecture, Library Catalogues, Reports, and the *Journal of Education* have been distributed with good effect among Trustees and others. The schools now reported as in operation, are progressing, and the results cheering."

60. *Henry Brown, Esq., Rawdon*: "I cannot give all the information you require, on account of not having had an opportunity of a personal examination of the schools in this Township, but from other sources of information and local experience I can safely state that, that magnanimity which should characterize itself in all classes of the community is not properly displayed by the people, in assisting Trustees to carry into effect the noble system of education, which your indefatigable and ceaseless exertions have brought to so exalted a position. They feel and know its wants, but petty jealousies prevent them uniting for the advancement of their own interests. The system of changing school teachers in this township is too frequent, (when the majority of the teachers were not trained at the Normal School,) as each teacher has a different system of teaching, and consequently a considerable length of time is lost in getting children familiarized with so many individual modes."

61. *Thomas D. Farley, Esq., Sidney*: "It affords me pleasure to state, that the schools in this Township are in a prosperous condition. Trustees, parents, and teachers all seem equally interested in the cause of education. All parties are becoming acquainted with the School Act,—the more it is used, the more is its applicability apparent. By close observation I find that proficiency in learning greatly depends upon conducting the schools in conformity with the rules of our excellent School Act. Our school-houses are being much improved, and those lately built, afford better accommodation, besides being much more comfortable and convenient, than those of former years. The people are beginning to appreciate the advantages of having a good substantial school-house in every section. The pamphlet on School-house Architecture has not been published in vain; in many instances the plans therein laid down have been adopted, both in building and repairing. You may learn by the report that we are in great need of Maps, Globes and other Apparatus. I have no hesitation in stating there is an increasing desire for education amongst the inhabitants of this Township, and in my opinion your valuable *Journal of Education* and the establishment of the national library system, will stimulate the moral and intellectual energies of the people of Canada to greater exertions. I hope the day is not far distant, when Canada shall enjoy the blessings of a free and universal system of education."

62. *W. Campbell, Esq., Tyendinaga*: "Having been so recently appointed a Local Superintendent, I cannot compare the present with the past standing of the schools in this Township, but it would give me pleasure to speak more favourably of them than as a whole, the truth will verify. The efforts made to obstruct the

operation of the free system, on which our schools are based, by imposing rates, &c., on scholars, afford careless or saving parents and guardians, good pretences for keeping the children from school altogether, or of sending them irregularly." The employing of cheap unqualified Teachers, the frequent changing of Teachers, the closing of school during the intervals of the changes, and the different modes of teaching introduced in the same school are of themselves sufficient to retard the progress of general education. But if we add to these the indifference of parents and guardians, Trustees, and School Visitors on matters of education, the description of School-houses, many of which as regards design, furniture, and apparatus are not fit for school purposes, we cease to wonder at the slow growth of education despite the best efforts of its friends. I am happy, however, to say that an impression favourable to free schools is becoming general, and I have but little doubt that the Report for 1859 will shew most of the schools in this Township as free. The Township Library has proved a great benefit to those sections that have availed themselves of it. At first, the books were covered and labelled, but many of them, from being much and carelessly handled, are now destitute of both, steps being taken, however, to renovate them. The *Journal of Education* is extensively used, and is a great auxiliary to the cause it advocates. The Report of the Chief Superintendent was distributed and has been read by most of the Trustees. It has served to enlighten many on matters of education. The Library and General Descriptive Catalogues have also been of much service, several sections having sent to the Department for libraries, maps and other school apparatus. The fact that many of the Trustees cannot read or write, and also the mode of keeping school section accounts render it a very arduous task to make out a general Report for the Township."

XVI. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

63. *Rev. T. W. Allen, Canon*: "I am happy to say that, on the whole, the Trustees' Reports for 1858 are a decided improvement when compared with those of former years. I distributed the pamphlets on School Architecture, the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report and the Catalogues, amongst the various sections as soon as I conveniently could. I infer from the eagerness with which they were in most instances received, that they would be generally read, and their influence correspondingly extensive and beneficial. The *Journal of Education*, with one exception, is regularly received in all the sections. I feel convinced that the admirable selections contained in the *Journal* during last year cannot have failed in producing the happiest results throughout the country. The extracts from 'Educational Speeches' delivered in England have been the subject of particular remark and commendation in this township. There is but one Common School Library in the Township: the books being much read and the prescribed regulations observed. I think I can say with truth that education is making steady progress here. It is better appreciated and the people are more willing to aid in its support than in former years. You will perceive that the school in Millbrook is in a most flourishing condition. Under the able management of a male and

female Teacher, both from the Normal School, it is rapidly becoming all that the true friends of education in Cavan could desire. It is an honour and an ornament to the Township. There is some talk of a Grammar School being established here. A resolution has been brought before our Township Council to the effect that it was desirable to devote the Clergy Reserves money allotted to Cavan to the support of education by building school-houses in all sections requiring them. Should this be carried out, it would be a great boon to the people."

64. *Rev. George Lawrence, Clarke*: "There are signs of marked improvement in the state of the schools in this Township. Considerable progress has been made during the past two years in the erection of new and improved School-houses. The influence of libraries is not and cannot be great in consequence of the small supply of books, a defect which means would have been taken to supply, at least to some extent, but for the present difficulties in pecuniary affairs. As to Teachers, it is obvious that there is now a desire on the part of the people to obtain persons of a much higher grade than formerly."

65. *Rev. James C. Slater, Darlington*: "The Free School system is gaining adherents here as elsewhere, and very many will rejoice when the time arrives that it shall be no longer optional, but all our schools shall be by law, always and everywhere, free. The struggles of prejudiced and parsimonious landholders to avert the taxation which would be to them the result of a free school, cause in many sections, renewed strife and difficulty at every annual meeting. Our Teachers are efficient and faithful, and their labours generally appreciated, and, considering the times, fairly remunerated. Inefficient men will not be tolerated much longer. We have but two or three sections now that are willing to employ third class Teachers. The propriety of continuing to grant third class certificates seems to me very questionable. Surely a man that cannot merit a second class certificate with the facilities for improvement that now exist, ought not to teach in any school. And if for the sake of economy or other reasons, Trustees are willing to engage such persons, the law should interpose to prevent the injury inflicted on the children of a section by their incompetency. Attention has been directed to the supply of maps and school furniture, with some success and a cheering promise of more. Some of our school buildings are now substantial, well furnished, well ventilated, and a credit to the community; but many are decidedly inferior. We are using every means in our power to induce Trustees to put up suitable houses in place of the shabby, dirty, dilapidated, crowded, unhealthy ones that now disgrace our sections,—inferior, some of them in appearance and convenience, to the stables of our wealthy farmers. The present scarcity of money is the principal reason which prevents the erection of several School-houses this spring and summer. We prize the *Journal* and the Annual Report very highly, and believe them to be exerting an influence very beneficial to the cause of education. The Library Regulations, as to the care of books, are, I believe, observed; but you will see by the Report that the books are not circulated as widely as is to be desired. I fear the libraries are not doing in this Township the amount of good

that is derived from them in some parts of Canada. With the exception of one section, where I was hindered by deep snow drifts, I have not only visited each school twice during the year, but given a lecture in each. By giving timely notice, and making the appointment succeed to the public examination, generally in the evening, I have obtained large and attentive audiences; in many places it has been a pleasure to witness the interest manifested by the people on the subject of common schools—one of the greatest blessings, and the glory of Canada.”

66. *Duncan Cleghorn, Esq., Hope*: “With reference to the state of the schools in this Township, I may report an improvement. In some of the sections, the increased efficiency of the schools is very marked, and, upon the whole, there is every reason to be encouraged. I find a more general interest manifested in the subject of education and a steady determination on the part of the friends of the schools to make them more efficient, while the opposition to the system as established among us is rapidly dying out. An evidence of the better appreciation of good schools is established from the fact that in no instance where a thoroughly good Teacher has been employed during the past years, has there been a change at the commencement of the present. The only changes that have been made are for the better, by substituting good for comparatively indifferent Teachers.”

XVII. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

67. *Thomas W. Poole, Esq., M. D., Asphodel, &c.*: “In reference to the schools in Asphodel, I may mention that their character is steadily improving, two of them being worthy of special mention, from the method and discipline pursued, and the general efficiency with which they are conducted. The Township of Belmont, from its recent settlement, has but few schools, but from the intelligent spirit with which these are conducted, their future usefulness and great success cannot fail to be observed by all connected with them. The pamphlet on School Architecture has been duly distributed, and also the Chief Superintendent’s Reports. These, together with the *Journal of Education* are eagerly read, and their noble objects, I trust, generally felt and appreciated, while their influence will become more apparent as the circumstances of the people and the progress of the country afford scope for carrying out their invaluable suggestions. The more I see of the working of our present school system, the more fully I am convinced that if it fails to meet the reasonable requirements of the country, it will be owing to the indolence or supineness of those entrusted with carrying out its provisions, and not from any radical error or defect in the provisions themselves.”

68. *James Brennan, Esq., Ennismore*: “Many of the Trustees now elected, can neither read nor write, and are consequently incapable of the duties of office, and to this fact I must attribute the inefficiency of many teachers that are now employed, the amount of salary instead of qualification being always the primary question. If the people would make it a point of duty to elect Trustees capable of filling such an important office, it would, to a great extent, be the means of raising the standard

of our common schools. The free school system is being better appreciated in this small Township; I shall be glad to see it universally adopted, as I consider it well qualified to meet the wants of the community. The system has already been adopted in two sections. The other sections being small and of limited resources cannot keep their schools open for more than half the year. I beg to thank you for the pamphlet on School Architecture, which was duly received, also for the *Journal of Education* regularly sent to every section in the Township; both are highly prized and eagerly read."

69. *The Reverend Francis Andrews, Otonabee*: "Our schools generally have been progressing harmoniously during the year, except in one or two instances where difficulties arose between the sections and Trustees, for the latter giving, as was supposed, too large a salary to the Teachers. These differences, however, were easily settled by impressing upon the people that *good teachers were always the cheapest*. We have little difficulty arising from sectarian feeling, the people generally seeing the necessity of availing themselves of a good education for their children wherever obtained. We have tolerably efficient teachers in all the schools. Most of the schools have been kept open throughout the year."

XVIII. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

70. *The Reverend D. Wright, Fenelon and Verulam*: "The experience of the past year has contributed much to the removal of an unfounded prejudice against the free item in the school system, that prejudice having arisen from misapprehension of the individual rights of citizens in a country whose free institutions constitute one of her chief glories, and one of the 'Samson locks' of her strength. But as it is only the few are prepared for reasoning on this subject, and the many are swayed by the imputation of injustice in the law or regulation, which imposes (as is implied in the charge) on me the obligation to educate your children, or on you the obligation to educate mine: we have, I say, apart from, and independent of this question, the experience of enlightened discussion, and the very things which will suit well the apathy of the many,—facts! unanswerable facts! Those who value money above education are learning that the pocket does not suffer the penalty from free schools which they imagined. If our Province is to be furnished with schools, our school system is to be the grand agent in attaining this object, and the present position of the question warrants this conclusion; observation and experience have prepared the majority to avail themselves of the advantages furnished them for securing a respectable and useful education. The minority are therefore at last taking the warning given, viz: to change their position or bring up their children in ignorance. In the municipalites of Fenelon and Verulam there is now manifested a praiseworthy spirit of enterprise in school matters. Inducements are being held out to Teachers to prepare themselves for the profession, and to regard the same with more interest and satisfaction. One important object yet to be gained, is that of the selection of Trustees. The patrons of schools should be influenced and guided by the laudable desire to promote the welfare of our country by means of a sound and safe education, and therefore be guarded against the prejudices of

party on the one hand, and interest or supposed interest of the pocket on the other. Let the men who are chosen be those best qualified to fill the office."

71. *P. H. Clarke, Esq., M.D., Eldon* : "I have much pleasure in stating that the Schools in the Township of Eldon, are in a better condition than formerly. A great improvement has taken place in the past year in the character and ability of the teachers ; this is mainly owing to the exertions of the Oakwood Grammar School Trustees, (who form the Board of Examiners for the Township,) by rejecting unworthy candidates as teachers. With few exceptions the schools have been very well conducted, and the pupils appear to be making satisfactory progress. I believe the regulations concerning the Common School Libraries are strictly observed, and in the older Sections, these libraries are exerting a salutary influence upon the minds of the young people of their respective localities. The pamphlet on School House Architecture has been distributed, and when the sections build new Schoolhouses, (as they will very soon be obliged to do) it will then, I have no doubt, be found to have a very beneficial influence."

72. *W. H. McLaughlin, Esq., Mariposa* : "I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on our prospects. After the end of the present month there will not, I believe, be a single third class teacher engaged in this Township, and there is only one in reality teaching at present. The main difficulties in the way of the certain success of our school system, are I think owing to three particular causes ; viz : the indifference of the elderly portion of our population to School interests ; the low standard of qualification, especially for third class teachers ; and the ease with which applicants for certificates from our County Boards may, as a general rule obtain them. The responsibility of carrying out the School Laws in their true spirit and full meaning rests to a great extent with our County Boards. I have from personal observation been much surprised to notice the carelessness with which 'Boards' endorse the qualifications of persons, and so give them authority to impose upon the public. I have reason to hope that our Oakwood County Board will work a great change in this respect, and in fact it has already done so. Applicants now come better prepared for a thorough examination, the result being plainly observable. The establishment of the Grammar School in this place will also give an impetus to the cause and progress of education. This was much needed. We have a library in every Section. The books hitherto have had but a limited circulation ; the demand, however, is on the increase. The regulations are properly observed, and the books carefully labelled. The *Journal of Education* is highly valued in all the Sections. The reports, pamphlets, catalogues, &c., have been put in the hands of Trustees and Teachers. Judging from the poor class of Schoolhouses, the pamphlet on Architecture has received but little attention ; however, we look for great improvement in the next few years. Our Schools are all furnished with maps."

XIX. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

73. *Alfred Wyatt, Esq., Brock* : "The increase of the average attendance during 1858 is 101 more than for the year 1857. This fact, when viewed in con-

nection with the general depression that prevailed last year, shews that the desire for education has taken a firm hold in this Township. The advantage of employing a good teacher in preference to an inferior one was remarkably exemplified in the 12th School Section. The average attendance during the first six months in 1857, when the School was under the care of an inferior teacher, was $20\frac{1}{2}$; during the corresponding period in 1858, while under the charge of a better qualified teacher, the average reached 49. The libraries at present exert but little influence, and those of the inhabitants who are most inclined to read have overlooked the books most suited to their tastes. The pamphlet on School Architecture was supplied to the several School Corporations. The distribution of such information cannot but exert a proper influence."

74. *D. G. Hewett, Esq., Mara and Rama* : "I think we still progress, though slowly. We want the adoption of a better principle by the Trustees, and a more unanimous action in the selection of teachers, which is now rather a vexed question, and I fear your authority may be required in the matter."

75. *Rev. R. Monteath, Scugog and Reach* : "In all the sections the Library Catalogue, the pamphlet on School-house Architecture, and the Chief Superintendent's Report were given to the Trustees, with what effect I cannot particularly say, but I should imagine a decidedly good one. There are several sections where better School-houses are particularly desirable, and one, I believe will be erected in the course of next summer; in the mean time the "hard times" are a hindrance to more extensive improvements being made. Never since I entered on my labours have the schools been in fuller operation than during the past year, and with two or three exceptions the teachers have given much satisfaction. Matters on the whole are making improvement, decided improvement, and yet it is desirable that in respect of school attendance, school apparatus, and even some of the School Teachers, that further advance should be made."

76. *J. W. C. Brown, Esq., Scott and Uxbridge* : "When I entered on my duties last April, as Local Superintendent for Scott and Uxbridge, I found four schools in operation in Scott, and seven in Uxbridge. Of the four in Scott, one was taught by a first-class teacher, the others by second class. Of the seven in Uxbridge, one was taught by a first-class teacher, four by second-class, and two by third-class teachers. Before the close of the year six schools were open in Scott and ten in Uxbridge, and not a third class teacher was employed in any of them! The people seem anxious to employ teachers with higher qualifications than formerly; the benefit of this being everywhere apparent. The schools in these townships will compare favorably with those in any other Township in the County. When making my visits among the Schools, I was highly pleased to find the scholars generally early and punctual in their attendance at School, obedient to their teachers, and attentive to their studies, and evidently making rapid progress in them. The teachers too, seem more alive to the great importance of their profession and appear deeply imbued with the spirit of attachment to the great work committed to their charge. One noble and encouraging feature among our teachers is their high moral

character. Hitherto, this was not so much thought about, but now it is almost a *sine qua non* in almost every School Section. Altogether, Canadians have much to be thankful for in their School system, for no country can boast of one so thorough and so adapted to the wants and requirements of a young and rising country. Several sections have availed, and others are now taking steps to avail themselves of the munificence of the Educational Department in appropriating one hundred per cent for the purchase of School Libraries, prizes, maps and apparatus. In those sections where the Schools are well supplied with maps, &c., the pupils take a livelier interest in their studies and are making more rapid progress therein, than those which are destitute of those requisites. The circulation of the work on School-house Architecture is stirring up Trustees and people to the importance of having lofty and well ventilated houses. Two new School-houses have been built in Uxbridge during the year, and they are quite in advance of anything of the kind before erected. There is at present but one Library in connection with the Schools, but I am happy to be able to say that in that section the people take a deeper interest in the education of their children than in any other section in my superintendency. I am fully persuaded that another year will turn the tables in favour of Common School libraries. I find that my public lectures have not been in vain in this respect, for several sections have made application to me for instructions in regard to the procurement of maps, apparatus and libraries, and I have good reasons for believing that these two Townships will not be behind any in Canada in these matters. A spirit of emulation is awakened, and each section seems determined to outdo the other in reference to Libraries and School requisites for the use of the different Schools. It is an emulation worthy of commendation, as well as imitation."

XX. COUNTY OF YORK.

77. *J. T. Stokes, Esq., Gwillimbury North & East*: "Not only from statistics but from the firm tone evinced in the Schools under my supervision, I have to state that a decided improvement has manifested itself in the cause of education over that of the three preceding years. One great cause conducive to that result, is the greater attention paid by Trustees to the employment of teachers, they having from conviction, as I have every reason to believe, invariably adopted the principle that a good teacher at a fair salary is the only means calculated to secure to the School Section an adequate return for the outlay. Since my connection with the Schools of the Township of East Gwillimbury and even before, I have noticed an almost universal desire to grind the teachers' salaries down to a mere starving price, which has tended gradually to drive those who possessed a teaching talent from the Township, and resulted at one time in the introduction of a number of inexperienced persons, many of whom were mere boys or girls, who generally entered the occupation without any intention of making it a permanent calling: the efficiency of the Schools, consequently, suffered in a most vital part. As regards the statistical evidence of the greater interest taken in education, I find on comparing the average attendance for East Gwillimbury for the years 1857 and 1858 an increase in that of the present year, and that without any material increase in the school population.

The average for the first half-year of 1857 is 378½, that of 1858 is 444½; the second half-year of 1857 is 297½, that of 1858 is 335, showing an increase in the first half-year of 65½ and of the second 37½. During the years 1857 and 1858, the Council of the Township of East Gwillimbury apportioned among the several School Sections, according to the School population, the sum of \$883 23 cts., being the interest arising from the Clergy Reserve moneys received by that Township. The principal of the said money is invested by the Treasurer, and annually forms a handsome fund for School purposes. I notice that in the past year but four out of fifteen Schools in the two Townships are free, and although there has been an increase in School attendance, I am convinced that a much greater increase would have been the result had more of the Schools been conducted on the free system. A practical illustration of this has been given in Section No. 2, East Gwillimbury, where until last year a rate bill was charged. From July to December, 1857, the average attendance (under the rate bill) was only 41½, with fees amounting to \$49 20, but in the corresponding months of 1858, under the Free School system the average was 70, with fees amounting to \$102 63. This is direct proof that the free system has the effect of securing a greater amount of School attendance. During the past year one School-house has been erected in East Gwillimbury (Section No. 4). The Trustees seem anxious that it should be well appointed, and are doing all in their power to further that end. I have during the past year distributed throughout the several Sections the Educational Documents and the pamphlet on School Architecture. As regards the influence had by these publications, it cannot fail to be beneficial. I might allude especially to the one on 'School-house Architecture,' the utility of which is threefold: 1st, from its plain instructions on matters connected with building affairs; 2nd, from its instructive hints on School management; and 3rd, from the numerous selections contained in it for School recitation. In those sections containing School Libraries, I still find as heretofore, that considerable interest is felt in education. The books are covered and labelled, and I believe the regulations are strictly enforced. In my last report I alluded to an opinion that was gaining ground in this neighbourhood, to the effect that the legislature should compel the acceptance of, as well as provide education for the people. From conversations I have had with intelligent people on the subject, I feel more than ever convinced of the feasibility of such a measure."

78. *R. H. Evans, Esq., Georgina*: "In most of the sections in this Township, I regret to say education does not advance as rapidly as could be desired; but I hope and trust the next Annual Report will be more satisfactory and that a progressive course of education in this Township will be perceptible, and learning more fully appreciated."

79. *Rev. James Adams, King*: "It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that education, generally speaking, is progressing in this Township. The Free School system is gaining ground; and I am confident the day is not far distant when it will be more highly appreciated. All the schools but one are supplied with good libraries, and, on the part of both young and old, there seems to be a

growing desire for the acquisition of useful knowledge. The schools, generally, are under the charge of good Teachers; but I regret that some of the school-houses are not so commodious and well furnished as they should be. It is expected, however, that some three or four new ones will be erected next summer, also that maps and apparatus will be procured in order that the work of education may be more successfully prosecuted."

80. *Rev. G. S. J. Hill, B.A., Marham*: "The progress made in the common schools of this Township during this year is, on the whole, encouraging. They have been very well attended. Eighteen out of twenty-three have been open the whole year, while the average time of each was eleven months and thirteen days. We have had eight free schools this year: there being only four in 1857, this is a step in the right direction. Copies of the valuable work on School Architecture, and Catalogue of Books to be had at the Educational Department have been sent to every section: and already the Trustees, to a large extent, are availing themselves of the opportunity of purchasing reward books, on such favourable terms, for the children attending their schools. Ten or twelve dollars thus spent every year, add very little to the expenditure of the school, while they have a most beneficial effect in stimulating the scholars to compete for the prizes."

81. *Rev. John Laing, Scarborough*: "There is a general want of apparatus in the schools,—except maps and black-boards,—and very few are prosecuting the higher branches of study. There is not a school library in the Township. The public library reported in No. 6, though open to all for a small fee, yet is properly a private concern. There are small libraries in connection with churches, and the influence of these, in connection with Sabbath school libraries, is decidedly good. It is, however, to be feared that books are neglected and too much time is given in reading the profitless and irritating articles in newspapers. The pamphlet on School-house Architecture has been distributed, but no school-houses are now required for the Township. In delivering the lectures on Education, as required by the Act, I have endeavoured to bring out the people by evening addresses, and, to some extent, I have been successful. In section No. 9, the wife of the Teacher for some months gave instruction in sewing, &c., in connection with the school. She charged an additional fee."

82. *D. McCallum, Esq., Vaughan*: "In transmitting my Report for the Township of Vaughan, I have pleasure in stating that the greater part of our schools are in a good state. They have all been in operation during the year—seventeen for the whole year and one for eleven months. Teachers' salaries have averaged a little over four hundred and eleven dollars, but I regret to say that, owing to the pressure of the times, the average for next year will not be so much. The work on "The School-house and its Architecture" has been distributed in every section during the year, and I am happy to say is doing its work silently. The Scriptures are read in nearly all our common schools, and many of them are opened and closed with prayer. A substantial brick school-house has been erected in Kleinberg during the year which certainly does credit to the village. All the schools are

furnished with libraries, so our people cannot complain of a want of instructive and useful reading. How differently our schools are furnished and conducted now to what they were twenty-five years ago, when I was a school-boy. Truly Canada has much to be proud of. I trust her sons will endeavour to make a good use of the blessing within their reach and also evince their gratitude for them."

83. *Rev. Richard Jones, York*: "I think I am fully warranted in saying that on the whole the state of education in this Township is encouraging. With but three exceptions all the Schools have kept open during the year; the attendance also is greater than any previous year. Two-thirds of the Schools are conducted on the free system, and as a consequence the number reported as not attending School is about *one hundred less* than in 1857. Where children do not attend, the fault is mainly attributable to indifference on the part of parents. My lectures during the last three months have been attended by greater numbers of the adult population than formerly. This is a pleasing circumstance, and one that affords encouragement to try to perform this duty as efficiently as possible. Most of the Schools are opened and closed with prayer, and in all the Scriptures are regularly read. Since the establishment of Separate Schools in three Sections of this Township, we have had no trouble respecting the Bible. The separation of the Roman Catholics is considered by many to be a benefit to others, but a great loss and positive injury to themselves. Could they be persuaded to abandon the idea of separating from their peaceable neighbours, and unite with them in supporting our Common Schools, it would be far better for them. Thus making our schools to be in *fact* what they are in *name*, 'Common,' that is, open and free to all. No man's child should be known in these schools as the child of a rich man or a poor man, as the child of a Protestant or a Catholic, but simply as the child of a citizen: every one availing himself of the same privileges offered by our excellent system of Common School education. Last year the township council supplemented the funds of each school with the sum of \$40, from the Clergy Reserves money, from the benefits of which the Roman Catholics also exclude themselves. The excellent pamphlet on School-house Architecture, with the Library Catalogues and Annual Report have been distributed, and will doubtless prove very acceptable helps and greatly serve the cause of education."

XXI. COUNTY OF PEEL.

84. *Rev. H. B. Osler, Albion*: "I consider that on the whole there is an improvement in our Schools, but still not so marked as could have been wished. As regards the libraries, the books are kept as near the regulations as possible, and judging from the report, are better appreciated than during former years, and consequently we may hope that they are productive of good."

85. *Rev. A. McFaul, Caledon*: "Since my appointment to this office in August last, I have visited all the schools under my superintendence twice. I did not notify my first visit as I wished to see the every day working order of the schools; but when I went to lecture, being desirous of having as large an audience as pos-

sible, I gave notice of my second visit. Some of the Schools I found in an interesting state of operation, but in the greater part of them there is a great lack of energy. The system of teaching and discipline adopted and practised by a few is commendable; but in the majority of instances there is much room for improvement. I find in all the Schools a great deficiency of maps, apparatus, tablet lessons, &c. I am sorry that I have to direct your attention to the fact that there are but five sections in this Township supplied with Common School Libraries; this deficiency is not owing to the want of means to procure them on the part of the people, but to their culpable indifference, many of them being but little alive to the great importance of moral and intellectual improvement. The few libraries that we have are producing a salutary influence in their respective localities, and the books are regularly taken out and read by a majority of the inhabitants. I have frequently warmly pressed upon Trustees and parents the importance of taking advantage of the liberality of the Government, and securing the means of moral and intellectual improvement."

86. *W. Hope, Esq., Toronto*: "The Schools are generally taught with a fair degree of efficiency, in some instances with a very high degree, and I am glad to say, that so far as I know, the salaries of teachers have not been reduced below the standard of previous years, notwithstanding the existing monetary pressure. At the same time the taxation for school purposes has been lighter than formerly, as the township council appropriated the sum of \$40 to each School from the Clergy Reserve Funds. As no better use can be made of these funds than furthering the interests of education, it is to be hoped that at least an equal amount will be advanced towards the payment of teachers' salaries, both for the present and succeeding years. I have said that the schools of the Township are in general, efficiently conducted; I must, however, add in modification of this statement, that progress is, in some instances, seriously marred in consequence of a too frequent change of teachers, arising sometimes from incapacity on the part of teachers, but still more frequently from the circumstance that not a few only engage for a limited time while preparing themselves for other pursuits. Trustees cannot be too careful in their endeavours to secure efficient teachers, and they should remember that much of the success of a school must depend upon the avoidance of the lamentable system which seems to prevail in some sections, and under which it appears to be regarded as a matter of course, that the services of a teacher should end with the twelvemonths for which he had been engaged. The libraries connected with the sections seem to be extensively used. The books are carefully covered and kept in good order. The *Journal of Education* is generally received and has much influence in directing its readers to the great purposes of education. In reply to your query, "what is the cause of non-attendance," I can only report that, in all cases, it is owing to the culpable neglect of parents and guardians. I feel no hesitation in saying that in no other country are such equal facilities afforded to all for receiving an education, as provided for by the school system of Upper Canada. The teachers are all of respectable attainments, and some of them have taught the same school for years, giving general satisfaction both by their efficiency as teachers and respectability of character."

XXII. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

87. *R. T. Banting, Esq., Essa*: "I have much pleasure in stating that common school education is progressing very favorably in this Municipality. The Trustees appear anxious to secure good teachers, and the people submit willingly to the amount levied for their support. There is but one library as yet in the Township, which is in No. 3. I know its volumes are read and well appreciated, both by the children and people generally. I have reason to believe that the good resulting from it will be a stimulus to other sections to follow its example."

88. *William Harvey, Esq., Flos*: "School operations have been conducted with the utmost harmony and unanimity in this Township during the past year. The Trustees carried out the provisions of the school laws and met with ready co-operation on the part of the people. The schools are conducted on the free system, which is preferred by the inhabitants. I am sorry to inform you that the books of our Township library are not much sought after,—a large majority of the rate-payers being prejudiced against them. Their opinion is that the library was forced upon them by the Township Council at a time when the money was required for local improvements."

89. *Moses Hurshaw, Esq., Mono*: "I have great pleasure in stating that your invaluable exertions in behalf of the free school system have already produced good effect even in this remote part of the country, since half of the schools in this Township are free, and I have no doubt that the number will increase. An increased desire for education has already arisen among the people of Mono, and, by a little exertion in urging them to establish libraries and employ Normal School Teachers to a greater extent, I have no doubt but that our school returns will soon present a different aspect."

90. *The Reverend John Gray, Oro and Orillia*: "The pamphlet on Schoolhouse Architecture, the Library Catalogue and Chief Superintendent's Report were duly distributed according to the instructions received. The first of these is both valuable and useful and is fitted to encourage taste in school architecture, as well as to convey many careful hints respecting the training of the young. The occasional issue of such works cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect upon the educational interests of the country. By request of the priest, I postponed my December examination of the Orillia separate school till this year, so that only one visit appears in the report. I feel bound to state that this school is well conducted, and, in more than average order. I consider it the best under my charge, as far as progress, order, the system of instruction and the teaching gifts of the master are concerned. This is shewn by the fact that about 20 Protestant children attend the school, though the village school has a good first class teacher. Though in theory opposed to such schools as marring the symmetry and perfection of our educational system, and tending to promote sectarian jealousy and strife, yet I feel bound to admit that the establishment of the separate school in this

locality has been beneficial to the cause of education, and has been the means of educating from 20 to 30 children who would otherwise have grown up in ignorance. As after the 1st of April, the appointment of Local Superintendent of Orillia will be held by another party, I deem the present a suitable occasion for taking a review of education within the Township during the seven years of my superintendency. When I accepted office the Township contained only one school, and very little interest was taken in it—nay, views were held and published by persons in the Township deprecating the education of the people, and arguing that they ought to be left in ignorance. Now there are three schools; a very general interest is taken in the subject and all classes unite in promoting it. About five or six private schools have been established at various times and continued for a longer or shorter period in operation. Then only one small school-house was in existence, which was in a very inefficient state,—without maps, apparatus or proper furniture, and the attendance barely one-third of what it is now. Since that time, three new school buildings have been erected, one of them of brick. Maps have been provided for two of them and the furniture, &c., much improved. The facility for teaching as well as its quality is greatly improved. The library in Oro is in an efficient state. Many books are taken out during the winter months from the various sub-libraries that are placed throughout the Township. The library in Orillia has been read through by several of the people, but the state of the Township funds, combined with other causes, has hindered the Council from increasing its size.”

91. *Ephraim Dean, Esq., Vespra*: “The schools are, generally, in a flourishing condition, and I think the system is getting firmer hold of the affections of the people, as is instanced by the liberal manner they have supported their schools during the past year. Persons living in old settlements know but little of the amount of privations and difficulties that we have to contend with in the back settlements in making up our school tax. On referring to the Collectors’ roll, I find in many instances that the school tax equals all other taxes put together. Our schools are all free, and I trust future generations will reap the ripened fruits of the system you have introduced into our fair and beautiful Province.”

XXIII. COUNTY OF HALTON.

92. *The Reverend J. G. D. McKenzie, M.A., Esquering*: “A very favourable opinion, I think, must be entertained in regard to the progress of education and the condition of the schools generally in this Township. It will be seen that among the whole staff of teachers, only one with a third class certificate is employed, and he obtained his school only on the understanding that he would make the most diligent efforts to raise his standing and improve his attainments. While some two or three of the schools are not what I would like them to be, others are highly respectable, and many of them, cannot be easily surpassed in the ability of the teacher, the proficiency of the pupils, and the excellent discipline maintained. I have prepared with a good deal of care, and am in course of delivering, a written lecture

on Education, to which twenty years experience in tuition enables me, I trust, to impart something of a practical character: there has been a large audience so far in every section."

93. *The Reverend Thomas Greene, D.D., Nelson*: "Upon examination, it will be found that we are endeavouring to avail ourselves of the privileges which the present educational system affords. In my visits to the schools this winter I was much pleased to notice the number of young men attending and submitting with a commendable spirit to all the rules quite as cheerfully as the younger pupils. I would also draw your attention to the fact that all the schools have been kept open throughout the year. It is very gratifying to observe that in 11 out of 13 schools in the Township the Holy Scriptures are regularly read without interfering with the consciences of parents and pupils. Maps, &c., have been furnished by the Trustees, and I hope the close of the present year will find each school supplied with such necessary and pleasing mediums of useful instruction. From my own experience I think I may safely affirm that our schools in Canada will shew advantageously in comparison with any at home; and as prejudices pass away, a cavilling spirit will I believe yield to a hearty desire to make the most of our present system of education; for which if we claim not perfection we must at least assert it worthy of commendation."

94. *The Reverend A. J. Macaulay, Nassagaweya*: "It gives me much pleasure to state that there is, on the whole, a marked evidence of progress in all the schools under my care during the past year, and some of them indeed, are in a flourishing condition. The schools have all been kept open during the year, and in almost all the sections there is considerable interest taken in the education of the young. The Free School principle was adopted in three sections last year, and this year, with one exception, the schools are all free. I trust the time will soon come when the free system will be universally acknowledged. In regard to libraries, I am sorry to say they are not as generally appreciated as they ought to be by the inhabitants of the different school sections. In conclusion, I am happy to state that great interest is taken in all the schools under my charge."

XXIV. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

95. *R. H. Cradock, Esq., Ancaster and Flamborough West*: "I have but little to add to what I previously said on the subject of School Section Libraries. The books appear to be well taken care of in those few sections that are as yet supplied. The scarcity of money, has, I think latterly operated very materially in preventing Trustees in many sections from incurring any expense beyond what was absolutely necessary in order to keep the schools open. The Library Catalogue, reports and books on School Architecture have been distributed. There is a visible improvement in the style of school houses lately erected: attributable, no doubt, to the pains taken to convey information to the people. The new school house, just built in No. 11, is very creditable to the inhabitants of the section. It is a substantial and well finished brick edifice, and well replaces the ugly and uncomfortable log building previously occupied. The schools have been kept open nearly the whole year in

both Townships. This is a great improvement on former times, when many of them used to be shut up about half that period. I must join in opinion with some Local Superintendents whose remarks were published in your Annual Report, as to the mode in which some of the present school officials are elected. A change is needed, and I would suggest that a board, composed of all the School Trustees in each Municipality, should meet once a year for the election of the Local Superintendent. This would, I think, if not free from some objections, be better than the present plan."

96. *The Reverend George A. Bull, Barton*: "In accepting the office for the past year, my chief desire was to make it a practical one, and my services as useful as I possibly could. I had observed there was much room for improvement in the school affairs of this township,—that neglect, indifference and carelessness were too manifest and glaring in several sections. To effect the necessary changes for the benefit of schools and school sections became a subject of interest and effort on my part. Besides the attention which is always required for the welfare of a school, such as the encouragement and assistance of advice and counsel, as well to the Teacher as the Scholars, I found much to do in setting before the several boards of Trustees the sadly neglected state of some of the schools and premises. Habits of carefulness, order and cleanliness were too much set aside, and evils prevailed in their stead. Some school rooms were seldom if ever cleansed and dusted, having the smoked walls, and collected dust of weeks or months, and large numbers of children were daily assembling together in them to remain for five or six hours at a time. The yard and play ground in three sections are as yet but the public road, without, of course, the safety, convenience, privacy and comfort of ground properly laid out and attached for school purposes. It is clear that these are great evils, and that habits of order and cleanliness should be, upheld, by example as well as precept, otherwise children will be great sufferers now and may be in matured years. On this subject of school rooms and premises, I have been careful in urging upon Trustees the necessity of fulfilling this part of their duty and office of trust. For the present I forbear mentioning the numbers of those sections were neglect still exists, as promises of amendment have been made. You will see by the report that I have visited the schools in this township during the preceding nine months, thirty-one times. There are only six schools, and one of them has been closed four months, while the house was being thoroughly renewed and rebuilt. Besides those visits, which I trust have been profitably made according to the design of the office, and addresses made to the children at each time, I have delivered public lectures in five sections, three of which were remarkably well attended, and one was omitted on account of the notice not being properly given. That portion of the day appointed was, however, lost to myself travelling to the section. I am happy to report favourably of at least four of the schools in this township, that the children have progressed very well, to the credit of their respective teachers and their own industry. The seeming want of success in the other two may be attributed to the apathy of Trustees, whose inattention is great discouragement to parents and children. I have nothing to report of libraries or maps, save what has been al-

ready reported by superintendents of this township, viz: one good library in section No. 4, and good maps in sections Nos. 4 and 6. The reading of the Holy Scriptures at the opening and closing of school is generally adopted. The pamphlet on School Architecture was duly distributed, and in two instances afforded some assistance. It is an interesting and valuable publication. Allow me to make two suggestions with respect to obtaining libraries, maps, &c., and the selection of teachers, and believe me, dear Sir, I make them with greater deference to your judgment and experience, than mine on such matters. With regard to libraries, maps, &c., as there seems a want of proper estimation of these things amongst our Trustees generally, I would suggest that the Local Superintendent of each township be enabled to procure them at the public charge and on the present terms of legislative apportionment; and lest, a too great expense might be entailed on a section by an over anxiety for improvement, though that is not likely to occur, I would add, that a limited sum of money be voted him from year to year, to expend as he judges fit for the benefit of each section.* As respects the selection of teachers they are too generally chosen independent of the Local Superintendent. I would suggest that the several Boards of Trustees and Superintendents from as many boards meet to determine upon the selection of a teacher for their respective sections. At present, Trustees too often choose and appoint regardless, of the qualifications of an applicant. A Superintendent most generally is applied to by those seeking the situation of teacher and is supposed to be well qualified to give an opinion or judge rightly, and this opinion or judgment could be given for the guidance of Trustees. The Act evidently intends that this should be so, but as it is only a recommendation, Trustees will do as they please. I feel sure that Local Superintendents generally would cheerfully take their additional duties upon themselves, though their services in this county are very ill repaid. Those with whom I am acquainted, I am sure would consider the advantage and improvement of the youth within their respective townships with lively satisfaction and would render these services spoken of, if only benefit were added to the common cause of education. As it is, Superintendents in many instances cannot but regret that their office is so nominal, instead of being real and practically useful in its influence and effects."

97. *The Reverend John Porteous, Beverley*: "The library in School Section, No. 17, must be doing good. I believe this on the ground that 756 volumes of unexceptionable matter can hardly be perused, without leaving some valuable seed behind; but I cannot tell what are the precise effects for good. The books are covered, labelled and numbered, and I believe the regulations are strictly observed."

98. *The Reverend George Cheyne, Binbrooke and Saltfleet*: "I am happy to report that the schools in the townships of Saltfleet and Binbrooke have been in successful operation during the past year. The average time which they have been kept open is greater, being in Saltfleet about 11½ months and in Binbrooke about 10½ months. The majority have been in operation the whole year. The average at-

* The County Council can provide the money and make these arrangements.

attendance has in most sections been also greater. Those not attending school will be found to be generally above the age of twelve years, and who having received a tolerable amount of education are taken from school and employed at home ; whilst on the other hand those below the age of six or seven years are too small, and frequently live at too great a distance from the School-house to be trusted alone. At the same time there may be some cases of indifference, but these I think are few. Upon the whole, there is an increasing interest manifested in the cause of education. I have urged upon the Trustees of the various sections in Saltfleet the necessity and advantage of getting school libraries but as yet without success. As education is comparatively lost to the young if in after life suitable reading material is not provided, by no other means can this be so effectively provided as by sectional libraries. There is only one School Library in the township, and that is in the smallest section, No. 7, for which it deserves credit. The Municipal Council of Binbrooke with enlightened foresight obtained a library for the township which was equally divided among the sections. It will be seen from the report that the books appear to be read to a considerable extent. There is, however, in both townships a great want of taste for reading. What good results have arisen, I am not able to say. This will only appear hereafter in the increased intelligence of the next generation. But where there are no public libraries there will not be a taste for reading acquired, and thus a great want of intelligence will be manifest."

99. *Andrew Hall, Esq, Flamborough East* : " The Schools in this Township for the last year have in general given satisfaction. The teachers have, by their zeal and efficiency, done much for the advancement of education in the several sections in which they have been employed ; and the people appear to have appreciated their valuable services, not only by giving good salaries heretofore, but by continuing the same support, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. Four of the teachers hold first class certificates and are very efficient. None of the Schools in this township are free schools. The system was adopted in one case, but it was soon abandoned, not having given satisfaction to the householders and freeholders in the section. The manner in which the schools for the present year are to be supported, is, by charging twenty-five cents per month for each pupil, the government and Municipal grants, and the balance made up by taxation. The Township Council has not yet seen the propriety of setting apart the Clergy Reserve Fund for School purposes. No further advance has been made in respect to Libraries."

100. *The Reverend James Hughes, Glanford* : " You will see by the Report, that nearly all the schools have been kept open the whole year, and the exceptions nearly so. Not a solitary complaint have I to record of the school system, the few Roman Catholics in the township sending their children to the schools as regularly as any others, and are as far as I know, as well satisfied as their neighbours. I really hope that no attempt will be successful in disturbing the present admirable working of our School Laws. Our Municipal Council has acted very wisely in investing its proportion of the Clergy Reserve Fund, the interest of which they appropriate to their schools, and it affords very considerable aid. The only library is the old

one, the books of which have been so frequently read as to be now nearly useless. During the long period of nearly 30 years, I have been acquainted with Common Schools throughout the length and breadth of Upper Canada, ten years as a teacher of them, and twenty years as a missionary Wesleyan minister. During this time I have had ample opportunity of judging of the applicability of the system, and now my deliberate opinion is, that your endeavours in forming and carrying out a system of general education have been singularly successful, and that all that is now necessary to complete the working of the system and satisfy the desires of the most ardent lover of popular education, is an abundant supply of competent teachers,—this is what we want, and only this.”

XXV. COUNTY OF BRANT.

101. *The Reverend William Hay, Burford*: “Considering the great scarcity of money, I think the schools have been well sustained during the year. The pamphlet on School house Architecture has been distributed, and though it is too early to speak of results, I know of one or two instances in which it has greatly aided Trustees in the erection of commodious buildings. The Library Catalogue and Chief Superintendent’s Report have also been sent to all the sections. The chief effects of these are chiefly to be noticed in the increase of maps and text books, and the introduction of prizes. The prizes have produced unusual animation in the schools in which they have been distributed. *Oakland*: the only noticeable feature of progress in this Township during the year is the erection of a new school house in the village of Oakland at a cost of \$2000. It is a beautiful building, well finished and furnished, and capable of accommodating 150 pupils. A large play ground is attached with suitable outbuildings, and the whole is well fenced in. It is a model school house in every sense of the word.”

102. *D. McNaughton, Esq., Onondaga*: “There is an encouraging increase of attendance of scholars in this Township. Children that did not formerly care to attend, and whose parents seemed to leave it to them as a matter of choice, are giving earnest attention to improving themselves at school. Considerably more interest is evinced by the people generally in the affairs of the several school sections; they are thus led to think over school matters and to take advantage of the schools towards the support of which they contribute. With one exception, the free system has been adopted and produces beneficial results, bringing education within the reach of all. The teachers are superior to those formerly engaged. Teachers who are thoroughly capable of imparting knowledge are now better appreciated, and more discrimination is used in their choice. The Normal School Teachers are preferred, the wisdom of which is seen in the management of their schools, the progress made and the earnestness of application evinced by the scholars under their charge, the aim of their system of instruction being directed to the proper understanding of the subject in hand. The establishment of our Township library has undoubtedly contributed in a great degree to the success of the cause of education here. The books are generally

read with profit. In the "homes of the people" they are great acquisitions, inducing many who have not the opportunity of attending school to pursue a habit of reading which would otherwise not have been obtained. Several instances have come under my notice of young men devoting their winters to schooling whose interest in education commenced by taking books from the library. The general Catalogue of Books for public school libraries was duly received and distributed, which I think will lead to an addition being made to our township library, of books more suited to the wants and requirements of the people. The pamphlet on School House Architecture was also distributed. Already a desire has arisen to see our school houses fitted in a manner superior to that which I regret to say, has hitherto been too prevalent in this county. Considerable attention is now paid to the conveniences of school houses. The grounds are more generally improved and planted with trees, and provided with suitable buildings. Altogether, the common school system works admirably and seems to be well adapted to the people it is intended to benefit, and, in connection with the Township library, is steadily and surely creating a vast improvement in the moral aspect, not only of the rising generation, but also of the grown up people, many of whom, in their earlier days, had few or no opportunities of mental culture. I have no hesitation in saying that to no part of the country can one be referred for a better proof of the adaptability and excellence of the school system, and of the usefulness of township libraries, than to the Township of Onondaga."

XXVI. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

103. *The Reverend William Hewson, A.M., Clinton*: "A considerable amount of improvement in the schools under my charge has been made during the past year, and the proficiency of the people in many of the schools has been greater than in former years. The 'hard times' are affecting education extensively, and some are seeking to make retrenchment in the quarter where it is least desirable that it should be made—in the education of their children. The Clergy Reserves Fund apporportioned to this Township was devoted to the purposes of education, and divided among the sections to be funded, and the proceeds annually applied to that object. I regret to say that this step has caused some unpleasantness in some of the sections and originated considerable difficulty. Our public library is the property of the township, and contains about 1450 volumes, all labelled and covered, and pretty generally read: during the past year the average weekly circulation being 120 volumes. I am happy to say that the influence of the library in this community has been very beneficial: its advantages are particularly seen among the young people."

104. *Charles B. Milner, Esq., Grantham*: "In some of our School Sections the education of the children is slowly progressing, while in others there is no improvement. If we had better teachers there would be more satisfactory reports; but now Trustees are sometimes obliged to hire mere children, because

better qualified teachers do not present themselves. The Roman Catholic Separate School in Section No. 7 is at an end; its principal supporter having withdrawn, and being now Trustee of the Common Schools. The "Separate" was the only school in that section for two years past, but the Protestants, ashamed of their former apathy in the matter, are now exerting themselves in earnest, and have already engaged a teacher. Our township library presents great facilities to readers. One hundred volumes of miscellaneous literature are selected and sent in a case to each section, and may be exchanged at any time required; but I am sorry to say, that although free to all, very few new readers present themselves. Newspapers form the staple reading material of the people. At Port Dalhousie, however, the teacher who has charge of the library reports favourably of the eagerness manifested by the inhabitants of the village to read and exchange their books each week."

105. *Jonathan Wolverton, Esq., M.D., Grimsby*: "I am pleased to inform you that there appears to be an increasing interest manifested toward the procurement of maps and apparatus, the establishment of Common School Libraries, &c. I trust it may not be long ere the inhabitants and youth of every school section in our land will be furnished with a select library of the choicest and most useful books. What tools are to the mechanic, books are to the student, and as well might we expect the display of skill and ingenuity from the former, when destitute of tools, as the diffusion of knowledge and usefulness from the latter when deprived of the privilege of access to books. Again, what the living teacher is to childhood and youth, books are to those more advanced in years. If therefore we would attain the object of our existence, we should endeavour to enlist into our service every means which is calculated to forward so desirable an object."

106. *Philip Gregory, Esq., Louth*: "As every department of our civil institutions have suffered more or less by the prevailing derangement of our monetary affairs, it could not be reasonably expected that our School System would entirely escape its influence. I am however happy to state, that the Schools under my superintendence have maintained their usual vigour and efficiency. The Legislative School Grant and the County assessment are the same as formerly appropriated to this township, and local assessments will compare favourably with those of former years. The average time the schools have been kept open is a trifle in excess of former years. Teachers of a better class have been employed. The present school system, whether native or foreign, seems to thrive, and bids fair to produce a rich harvest for Canada at no very distant day. It is certainly taking a firm hold of public opinion—a good indication of its usefulness. A rather novel method has been adopted in some of our school sections to silence opposition to the School Laws: it is this: the most refractory and fault-finding individuals are elected Trustees; for their opposition then soon ceases, and they generally make useful and good working men. It is possible that this method of treating opposition patients is not new, as it is said to be practised in the more

pretending but less deserving corporations of this country. Our township library appears to languish: a yearly addition to it, however small, is absolutely necessary, so as to keep up the interest of "something new," and stimulate the people to avail themselves of this golden mine of knowledge, which the liberality of our Government has placed within the reach of the humblest individual."

XXVII. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

107. *The Reverend John Baxter, Bertie*: "From the report you will perceive the Schools in this Township are not doing what they might. There is not that interest that could be wished taken by the various School Sections in procuring maps, globes and libraries: still I think there is a growing anxiety with Trustees to procure more efficient teachers, and keep their schools open a greater length of time. In my public addresses I have endeavoured to show the importance of school libraries and suitable apparatus being provided."

108. *Alexander Reid, Esq., Crowland*: "I believe that a decided improvement is being effected in the Common Schools of this Township, which to every true lover of his country must be very gratifying. The interest manifests itself in various ways. The rate-payers appear to take a greater interest in the cause, and many of them now attend the quarterly examinations; this is certainly an auspicious sign. At some of these examinations the more zealous of the people not unfrequently provide themselves with presents for the children in the shape of confectionaries, etc., this is another feature of interest taken in the cause of education, and is one productive of much good by stimulating both teacher and pupil. I am exceedingly glad to see so many of our schools opened with prayer. A most becoming exercise, surely, in recognizing the Supreme Being, and invoking His blessing on the labors of the day. I am glad also to see the Holy Scriptures used in all our schools here but two, and I trust they will soon awake to a sense of duty in this respect. The standard of our teachers partakes of a more elevated character, which is mainly attributable to the manly stand taken of late by the Board of Public Instruction of this county, in raising the standard of qualification, and for which the rate-payers, I think, will accord hearty thanks. Our schools, in the aggregate, have all been kept open more than six months of the year, and on the average nine months. A higher figure than they ever before attained, and another instance that deeper interest is taken in the noble work. A number of studies, such as book-keeping, natural philosophy, history, &c., which have hitherto been overlooked or neglected, are now receiving a share of attention, and no doubt will be greatly beneficial. I hope soon to see these important branches more generally taught. In 1857 a new brick school house was erected at a cost of \$1000—independent of maps and apparatus—which is exceedingly creditable to all concerned. During last year another brick school house was erected in Welland at a cost of \$2700. This building is an ornament to the county. I have distributed to each Section under my charge a copy of the School-house and its Architecture, also the Catalogue of Library Books and School Apparatus, with your Annual Report. I hope

these will have the desired effect in the erection of tasteful buildings, and of procuring school libraries for each section in the Township. This can only be done by convincing the rate-payers of the necessity of good commodious buildings, and also of furnishing good and useful books for the rising generation."

109. *M. F. Haney, Esq., M. D., Humberstone*: "As regards education in Humberstone for the past year, it has received a reasonable share of attention by all parties interested in working the machinery of our excellent Public School system. The salaries paid teachers compare favorably with the amount paid in former years, especially when the general financial depression of last year is taken into consideration. Notwithstanding the depression referred to, the County assessment for the aid of schools has exceeded the Legislative school grant to the township by a considerable amount, and the local imposition of school-rates has been sufficiently liberal to push forward education with a fair degree of vigour. It will be seen that the average salaries of teachers, and the average period the Schools have been kept open do not differ materially from the two preceding years. In reference to books, those authorized by the Council of Public Instruction are almost exclusively used. Trustees and Patrons as well as teachers are becoming convinced that uniformity in this respect is far preferable. But in this as in every thing else a few malcontents are to be found who would go to the United States for school-books on the same principle they would for a pound of tea, believing that its importation from that country would give it superiority, and so they suppose books, if bought there, must be the better for it. The parties referred to uphold their own prejudices as worth more than the experience either of councils or teachers. A perfect concurrence of feeling and conviction with divers parties in the working of a great school system cannot be expected. I am glad to know, however that there is enough agreement to give potency and execution to the provisions and requirements of an enlightened and efficient school system. The schools in the township require more maps, school apparatus and libraries to be efficient, but still I firmly believe there is a pretty serious conviction existing among our citizens of the necessity of remedying this obstruction to the successful working of our Schools, by purchasing the required material referred to as soon as the present monetary depression shall to some extent have been remedied."

XXVIII. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

110. *The Reverend John Flood, Dunn*: "I am sorry that the state of the schools in this township will not enable me to send a more encouraging report. In this part of the country, however, the past year has been one of the greatest depression I ever witnessed, and I fear it must continue until we have another and more plentiful harvest. In some instances the farmers scarcely reaped as much in the autumn as they had sown in the spring; as soon as they perceived that the harvest would be poor, they discontinued every expense that was not absolutely necessary. There are no Common School Libraries in the township."

XXIX. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

111. *James Covernton, Esq., Charlottesville*: "The report cannot be said to exhibit as satisfactory a state of things as might be expected, for in the face of a large increase of public money appropriated through me to the Schools, a decline has taken place both in the number maintained, and in the duration of those kept open. The extreme pressure of the times has prompted some trustees to the exclusive employment of cheap school teachers, and this false economy has re-acted disadvantageously in School Section, No. 6, where the school was maintained the whole year, with a separate teacher for the girls during part of the time, having a male teacher from the Normal School to preside over it; it was to a great extent self-sustaining, inasmuch as but little more than one-fifth of the expenses of the school were levied by rate on property in the section. It has been found in several instances that the smallness of school sections is most detrimental to the maintenance of the school on a liberal scale. A disposition is manifested to enlarge the boundaries of School Sections by reducing their number, and as our roads are generally of a superior character, the chief objection to such a course can hardly be said to exist. The public examinations are not as useful as they might be, because the parents and guardians of the children do not generally attend; indeed there is much to discourage the teachers on this account.* It has occurred to me that it would be well to set forth illustrations of the fact that parents studiously attend such periodical examinations, where education of the best kind is made the great business of early life. The schools of Scotland would exemplify this, and the annual doings of Winchester, Rugby, Harrow, Eton and Westminster possess the prominence and consequence that learning is entitled to."

112. *John Walton, Esq., Houghton*: "I have great pleasure in stating that our Common Schools are working admirably, and that education is progressing rapidly in this Township. Free schools are becoming more general, and I trust that the principle will shortly be adopted in every section in the township. The advantages of the free schools over those that are only partly free are obvious. You will perceive by my report that Section No. 2 shows an average attendance of 106 for the last eleven months, and the Government and Municipal apportionments drawn by that section is \$162 $\frac{50}{100}$. In 1857, the average was 78, and the amount received from the two apportionments was \$129 $\frac{46}{100}$. In 1856, (when a tax of twenty-five cents was collected from each pupil attending school), the average attendance for nine months was only *forty-six*, and the sum received for the two apportionments was \$48 $\frac{29}{100}$. Notwithstanding this astonishing increase, there are individuals in this section who are loud in declaiming against free schools. Other sections where this system has been adopted and good teachers employed have made proportionate progress. The Clergy Reserve Fund is invested, and the interest equally divided

* This apathy has been almost entirely overcome by the judicious distribution of prizes to the children, as provided for by the Department, and by giving a little additional interest to the examinations by short addresses, &c.

every six months, which realized last year twenty dollars to each school section. This amount would have been expended in the purchase of library books had it not been for the extraordinary pressure of the times. It is, however, in contemplation to appropriate the next payment from this source for library purposes. The beautiful work on School Architecture is universally admired and considered a valuable publication. The General Catalogue has naturally increased our desire for books, and I hope we shall shortly have a good library in each section. Many in this neighbourhood have expressed their astonishment at finding such a useful selection of books as enumerated in the General Catalogue. The Chief Superintendent's Report, and the documents referred to above were duly distributed and are read with great interest. The *Journal of Education* is highly prized and read with great zest in all the sections. I have to regret that all of the schools have not conformed to the new regulations of opening and closing with prayers, but this will be more strictly observed in future as I think the omission rests with the teachers."

113. *John Phillipson, Esq., Middleton*: "I am sorry to inform you that there are no libraries in this township. I am satisfied that libraries would be a great benefit to the sections, but the inhabitants complain that they are too poor to procure them."

114. *D. W. Freeman, Esq., Windham*: "I very much regret that I am not able to send a more flattering report of the educational matters of this Township. The *Journal of Education* is promptly received and appears to be appreciated. We have not a single library of any kind in this populous and wealthy Township. I have frequently urged upon our Township Councillors, as well as the inhabitants generally, the very great desirability of establishing public and school libraries. The men of wealth in this Township do not regard the present Common School System very favourably, the consequence being that their influence suppresses free schools and curtails to a great extent, the expenditure of money for educational purposes."

XXX. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

115. *The Reverend George Murray, Blenheim*: "The Free School System does not gain ground rapidly in this Township, only four schools having been free during the past year. The Free System is certainly best adapted to the wants of the times, but it will require some time to enlighten public opinion on the matter. It is pleasing to find that every year Trustees are providing better schools, and furnishing them with necessary apparatus. One new school house, built in 1857, was opened at the beginning of the present year; another brick school house has been built and opened this year, and four schools have been furnished with a fresh supply of maps, &c., amounting to \$50. Three schools have distributed prizes during the year. In the course of my visits and public examinations I meet with many teachers whose talents and qualifications for their profession are decidedly good. The general proficiency of the pupils is satisfactory, and on the whole I think I am justified in saying that our schools are in a prosperous condition. The Scriptures—with one

or two exceptions,—are read in all the schools. While it is gratifying to observe the steady development of our admirable School System, and the fruits that are derived from it, I am of opinion that the small salaries of Local Superintendents and the illiberality of County Councils tend in a great measure to impede its progress. Since the introduction of the School Act of 1850, the duties of Local Superintendents have greatly increased, and I think no reasonable man would for a moment expect them to perform duties, requiring much labour and time without adequate remuneration. Although our schools are in a prosperous state, education is not yet so far advanced that the oversight of the Superintendent may be dispensed with. The supervision which has hitherto been devoted to our Common Schools, from the sole motive of a disinterested wish to advance the social condition of the people, should in my opinion be rather increased than diminished. I consider that the duties of Local Superintendents are of far too great importance in the working of the Common School System to be dispensed with; but I fear that unless compensation more adequate to the duties required is provided, the efforts of many must relax. County Councils composed for the most part of men whose education is very limited, and whose views are circumscribed, are not likely to take up this question and deal with it on its merits.”

116. *The Reverend Robert Rodgers, Dereham*: “I regret that I cannot speak as encouragingly as I did last year. The financial pressure has operated somewhat seriously against many of our Schools. The standard of teachers’ qualifications is considerably lowered, and the prosperity of the Schools consequently marred. It is gratifying, nevertheless, to find that the Schools have been kept open almost the entire year, and that the attendance has been good. Most of the Libraries have been open; but as they are not extensively read, their influence is as yet limited: I believe the selection of books is generally considered excellent. Trustees are all anxious to obtain the *Journal of Education*: Its influence is decidedly beneficial. I cannot speak too highly of the importance of Normal School Training, and if our Schools could be supplied with Normal School Teachers, in many places it would be the beginning of a new and better era in the history of education. I feel satisfied that the *true excellence* of our school-law will only be known when a well trained Normal School Teacher is found in every section of our Province.”

117. *Nathan P. Allen, Esq., Nissouri East*: “The library books are in good order, and there seems to be a disposition amongst the people to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from them. The influence of the seed thus sown will, no doubt, be seen in the good fruit produced. The report shows a large majority in favour of the Free Schools, which, I think, proves that there is a disposition to provide mental and moral improvement for the poorer classes, by placing Common School education within the reach of those, who had they to pay a rate-bill, would certainly be deprived of its advantages. The National School Books are used in all our Schools, and, I believe, are highly appreciated by most of the inhabitants. Where the *Journal of Education* has been received,

I believe it to be a source of much information and benefit to all who feel an interest in the cause of education."

118. *John A. Tidey, Esq., Norwich North*: "I regret to say, that many Schools are in a languid condition, the natural consequence of contracted views and want of information. You will see, by my report, that we have had only one Normal School Teacher: of teachers with County Board Certificates, three only had first class; six, second class; and two, third class: this but too clearly shows the low condition of education that prevails in the greater part of the Township. There are, however, a few bright spots to gladden the otherwise disheartening scene, and to give hope and earnest that the improvement which has been made will extend itself from School to School, until such a thing as a third class County Board Certificate, shall be among the things that have passed away. Two new brick School-houses have been erected in North Norwich during the past year. One of the School Sections has been broken up, and its territory very laudably apportioned amongst the surrounding sections: in one of these sections—largely augmented by this division—preparations are being made for the erection of a large and commodious School-house. This is one of our educational encouragements. One of the brick buildings above alluded to, is a handsome two-storied building, situate in the Village of Norwichville. The site, which comprises an acre of ground, is neatly fenced in. The cost of the building and ground will be about \$4000. The size of the house is 60 feet by 40 feet. I am happy to record, for the Norwichville Section, this advance in public opinion in favour of a good Common School. It also affords great encouragement to the friends of our School System in the discharge of their duties. Our Public Library, of which during the past year I have been Librarian, is divided into 14 divisions of about 70 volumes each, which are given out to such of the Trustees of twelve different Schools as may be willing to receive them under the regulations. Nine of these Libraries, consisting of about 630 volumes, have been in use during the year: the books are exchanged annually and have, with a few exceptions, been pretty well used. In regard to the number of inhabitants who have applied for books, &c., the returns of the Trustees on this head are so imperfect that all I can say is, that there has been a considerable number of readers, the lighter and more amusing works being used the most: indeed scarcely any of the ethical, scientific, and more learned works, have been read at all.* More than this cannot be expected in a rural district like ours, which (generally speaking) requires an intellectual elevation; a blessing which will require time, the retrogression of ignorance, the advance of light, and the success of our educational system, to bring about. The perusal of the books has produced a good effect, and a growing love for reading is very visible in many parts of the Township. The pamphlet on Schoolhouse Architecture has been distributed, and considering circumstances, has been well appreciated;

* This fact is always borne in mind by the officers of the Educational Department in making selections for Public Libraries; and suggestions have frequently been made to local parties, to avoid selecting too many works of the character above pointed out.

from the excellence of its varied contents it cannot have failed to produce good educational impressions. The great majority of the inhabitants of North Norwich are not a reading people: most of them having risen from humble beginnings, with few or no advantages of education, and having obtained their property by their industry, have formed no habits and imbibed no love for reading: there are mingled among them, however, a few with a better education, and their example has a salutary influence in promoting at least an admiration of mental attainment, a feeling of degradation for the want of it, and a desire to see that remedied in their children which has been so lamentably neglected in themselves. It may be naturally inferred from the above remarks that the Library Catalogue and the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report get but a partial perusal; still it is certain that however limited the perusal of these works may be, good must and does come from them: a few read them and communicate their contents to others, and thus great good is disseminated, by which, together with the *Journal of Education* and other appliances, the cause is gradually and gloriously winning its way: evident desire being now manifested on the part of Trustees and teachers to receive the information and instruction contained in your valuable periodical. When visiting a school I endeavour to arrive there—without any previous notice to the teacher—some time in the forenoon, and remain through the remainder of the day, sending during the noon intermission for the Trustees, and all others who may choose to witness the examination.* I am told that this is quite an unusual way of doing business, but if so, there has assuredly been a great neglect of duty, for I feel that I do but little in comparison with the requirements of the office. Trustees and teachers soon forget their duties or grow remiss in them, unless the importance of those duties is frequently brought before them. It is natural that a person will flag and grow regardless of any employment when his work is permitted to go on from day to day and from month to month unheeded and unnoticed; but let that same person see the Superintendent or some person of influence taking an interest in his work, and shewing warmth and zeal in it, how quickly will he catch the attendant spirit! how suddenly will the love revive and the impression return, that the things he had began to consider as almost beneath his notice, are indeed matters of vital importance, things above all praise, and as a general rule he will continue in this animated feeling so long as his work is noticed, attended to, and appreciated. Superintendents, trustees, parents, and visitors of all ranks, cannot too highly magnify their conceptions of the beneficial influence of properly conducted school visits: these visits being too much like those of angels, "few and far between." Many excuses for the neglect of this duty are quite allowable: but even Ministers of the Gospel,—strange as it is, it is true as strange,—excuse themselves; I trust not without sufficient reason, for I think that the visit of a Minister is nearly, if not quite, equal in importance to his oration from the pulpit.† As a remedy to this dearth of school visitation, it has

* This plan is adopted by many of our best Local Superintendents, and has the decided approval of the Department. (See note * to page 64.)

† At the recent Wesleyan Methodist Conference held in Hamilton, June, 1859, a resolution formally recommending frequent visitation of the public schools by the Ministers, was passed.—[Minutes, page 74.]

occurred to me, to suggest to the Chief Superintendent to put his masterly hand to a small tract of not more than ten or twelve pages, exclusively devoted to the duties of Trustees,* parents, and teachers, and that the duties be briefly but pointedly set forth, with strong inducements to each to engage heartily in the work; and let the Superintendents be furnished with copious and constant supplies of the pamphlet, so that after each of their visits or lectures they may see one placed in the hands of each Trustee or teacher, with urgent recommendations to peruse its contents and to make them the abiding rules of his official conduct. I may be told that these duties and these inducements have been printed again and again. I admit it, but all that has been said to bear upon these mainsprings of the work lie entombed, as it were, in Reports and other documents, which are laid aside and seldom looked at after their first perusal. I have endeavoured in the course of my visits to arouse trustees, parents, and teachers to a sense of their respective duties; the paramount importance of a good education; the great excellence of the system of education established in our favoured Province, and to shew that upon each of us, according to position and office, rests a weighty responsibility for the future failure or triumphant success of our educational institutions: though our endeavours may not be rewarded with anticipated success in the time expected, we should continue the patience of hope and the labour of love through all discouragements with unabated energy; and in due time the stately temple of education in our Province, whose foundations are now broadly and deeply laid, will be completed in all its admirable proportions, carried out in its benevolent intentions and its grand machinery, throughout the breadth and length of our land be seen in full operation, harmonious, efficient, and perpetual."

119. *The Reverend John Gerrie, Zorra East*: "It would afford me much pleasure could I give you a more entirely satisfactory account of the state of our schools and of the progress we have made in promoting the interests of education during the year that is past: still, while there are some things that are very imperfect, there is much that is of a pleasing character connected with the cause of public instruction in this locality. A number of the schools are in excellent working order, good teachers, good schoolhouses, good sets of apparatus, maps, and illustrations, &c., and the schools numerously attended. In some sections there is yet a difficulty in respect to accommodation, ventilation, and many necessary appendages. Several of the schoolhouses are old and will soon give way to more commodious and suitable buildings, but the great failure of the crops last year has damped the spirits of the people and prevented the building of at least one projected elegant brick schoolhouse in this Township. Three of the schools are free, and at least two others have determined on being so this year. I believe the financial state of the country is one great cause why more additions have not been made to Public and Sabbath School Libraries; still there is an increasing

* A special summary of this kind from various circulars of the Chief Superintendent will be found in the new edition of the Trustees School Manual, pages 107-117, a copy of which has been recently furnished to Local Superintendents for each school corporation in Upper Canada.

thirst for knowledge, and the books of the Township and Sabbath School Libraries are read with interest and I hope with profit. Only five schools are marked as being opened and closed with prayer, but nearly all the schools are so, only a number of Presbyterians and others prefer extempore prayer to the prescribed forms. I am happy to add, that the Word of God is read in all, or almost all our schools. We have had no trouble in this Township with respect to Separate Schools, both Protestants and Catholics seeming generally well satisfied with the advantages they derive from the present system of education. All would deprecate the idea of touching a stone of the building which under your fostering has been reared to its present gigantic dimensions, and which seems so well fitted to answer the end for which it is designed; ill-omened then will be the hand, and the day that seek to throw down or destroy what has been so industriously and laudably built up. Owing to the pressure of the times, there has been less done in purchasing school apparatus, maps, &c., than would otherwise have been the case; some sections, however, have got good sets of maps, globes, &c., especially Nos. 1 and 6, both very excellent schools. Our drawbacks on general progress are still, the caprice, incapacity, indifference or niggardliness of Trustees, and in many sections (and partly for the reasons mentioned) the continual change of teachers. Men are often chosen as Trustees who have no families of their own, and take little or no interest in the success of the schools. I am thankful that we have not many of this sort, but the fewer we have of such men in office the better. Nine of our thirteen schools were kept open the whole year or almost so: one, ten months; one, nine; and two, six months. The last three from various causes are not in so prosperous a state as could be wished. There are about eight or nine Sabbath schools in the township, and the libraries exert a very happy influence, especially among the young, and in families where the books are taken out and read. In section No. 7, a German settlement, a new brick School house has been built during the year. We have two sections of Germans, and as they shewed a partiality for their native language I expressed a wish for having German taught in their schools, but it has been given up for a time. In a number of sections we have excellent teachers, intelligent and painstaking Trustees and flourishing schools. The number of inhabitants who cannot read is small, and the number of children of school age not attending is about 18 per cent. Above I have given you as near as possible an account of our present standing. If experienced teachers were more permanently settled among us it would be a great advantage, as many of them are looking higher than their profession. The fickleness of Trustees and parents, and the hope of saving thirty or fifty dollars will frequently saddle our schools with those who are inadequate to the work they engage in. It is not merely having knowledge that is necessary in a teacher, but a faculty of communicating that knowledge to others."

120. *The Reverend Donald McKenzie, Zorra West*: "It is with sincere pleasure that I observe that all the schools in this township open with the reading of the Scriptures, and ten out of eleven with prayer. New School houses have been erected in this township within the last eight or ten years, so that the pamphlet

on School Architecture has scarcely had an opportunity of producing a material effect; however, I feel quite satisfied that the taste for better School houses is much improved. The Trustees and people seem unwilling, and are perhaps unable generally to expend money on school matters, beyond supporting their teachers during the present trying times, hence their backwardness in procuring School Libraries. Great regret is felt in several school sections because they do not receive the *Journal of Education* more regularly, a periodical which I am confident is calculated to do great good, and which is highly prized by the people, where it has found its way.* I feel thankful for the wise and generous provision made for the education of our Canadian youth, and I pray that the religion of the Bible may be acknowledged and practised in all our literary institutions, especially in our Common Schools."

XXXI. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

121. *The Reverend Robert Brydon, Dumfries North, &c.*: "In transmitting my annual report for North Dumfries I would beg to remark, that with one or two exceptions, the schools have been in a very satisfactory state during the past year, only one having been kept open less than twelve months, and the average attendance being somewhat improved. I can report no progress during the past year with regard to libraries, but this I believe is principally owing to local circumstances, several sections having scarcely hitherto got clear of other expenses, and are therefore naturally unwilling to incur one debt before they are clear of another."

122. *Henry Liersch, Esq., Wilmot*: "The increase of interest in education in Wilmot is not so gratifying as I could wish. A great deal can, and must be done in forwarding the general interest of education. I have much pleasure, however, in stating that the free system is rapidly gaining ground. All schools (with one exception) in the township are either entirely, or partly conducted on the free system. In many sections I find a desire for cheap or rather inferior teachers which I think is mainly attributable to present "hard times," but I hope I shall be able to convince Trustees of the necessity and advantages of employing teachers of greater efficiency. In my visits I observed a great deficiency in the manner and style of reading and writing, also in the position of the children, their books, &c.: I pointed out these faults to the teachers, and I am determined, if the old method is continued on my next visits, not to grant any certificates to such teachers. To place our schools on a good footing, (some of them are conducted well), to show Trustees the manner in which to keep their books, would require all the time of the Local Superintendent: but as the remuneration of the Local Superintendents is so small, that is if he attends to his duty, very few would be able to devote the whole of their time to the office. I think it would be but common justice to amend the law, so as to effect an increased remuneration."

* The *Journal* is regularly mailed in Toronto to each Local Superintendent and school corporation in Upper Canada, at the Post Offices reported to this Department by the Local Superintendents.

ration. The system and law introduced by you may be ever so good, but much of good fruit produced is dependent upon a proper fulfilment of the duties of Local Superintendent. In conclusion I only add, may every friend of education and well-wisher of our country in parliament be not content, until a law is passed to establish free schools from one end of Canada to the other: then, and only then, will your exertions in establishing and framing such a noble school law be fully rewarded."

XXXII. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

123. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., Amaranth, Arthur, &c.*: "In the Schools generally under my superintendence, I think there has been no falling off during the past year, and remarks made formerly, might to a great extent, be still applicable. The times have been trying, but the Schools in operation do not seem to have suffered from it. The attendance has been better, especially in Garafraxa, Peel and Maryborough, than in 1857. The building of new school houses may have been retarded, and there is not always, or often, suitable buildings to be rented when the people are ready and anxious otherwise to have a school going. Some of the schools exhibit very gratifying results from the teachers' ability, and attention, and the pupils' application. I have to regret in too many schools there is a great want of text books, and also of apparatus. A new school will scarcely be started without getting a blackboard, but in many a one which has been long in operation we look in vain for this useful piece of school furniture. It is also a hard matter in some sections to get the parents of pupils to see the importance of instruction in such branches as grammar and geography, "they got along without a knowledge of these themselves, and their children may do so too." I trust, however, this is getting less and less the prevailing feeling, and that it will soon vanish altogether. Some, I am happy to say, take a laudable pride and satisfaction in having their children's faculties developed to the utmost; but with others, the very cost of the text books is an alleged obstacle, and Trustees will seldom act on their discretionary power of supplying such at the cost of the section. Several sections have been supplied with libraries and maps also; but the want of a good *general* Text Book or Geography with *Atlas* combined, is felt. Morse's work is almost universally in use: in one or two schools Hodgins' "Geography and History of British North America" is in use: in another school the teacher in the report says, he teaches geography by lecture, and when maps are available a good deal of knowledge is communicated apart from text books entirely. Prizes have been awarded in several schools, and with good effects. The work on the "School house and its Architecture," &c., I have found resorted to for extracts for recitation on occasion of examinations. The general influence of this, of the libraries and of the *Journal of Education*, I am disposed to consider very good. I have to regret that on the occasion of periodical examinations the number who appear as visitors is but small. There are some marked exceptions to this, especially when the teacher is known to be a good one, and the school in consequence bears a higher character than usual. The

attendance, as I have remarked, has been particularly good, and it may not be out of place to mention here, that in one or two instances during the last year, the very large number reported in the semi-annual returns, has occasioned me, I will not say distrust of the faithfulness of the Teacher and Trustees, but has led me to enquire what might be the reason of so uncommon a circumstance as the regularity of the scholars. In one case I heard that the teacher taught all Easter week, and the vacant Saturdays also, and that the fee was required in advance; that thus if the parents lose any time through their childrens absence, it was their own loss and not that of the Trustees, besides which, they had the privilege of sending another child to make up the time of the one who was absent, whose name was in the roll: owing to these circumstances, the school referred to under an active teacher had a marvellous increase in attendance. In another school, the teacher had only one week's holiday during the whole year, and taught almost every Saturday. In the second half-year in fact he missed only *one* Saturday. This was also done in another school to make up the teacher's time. Without touching the expediency of this mode of procedure, which I should rather question, I may observe that I felt no hesitation after receiving the explanation, in giving such a share of the School Fund as the actual attendance warranted, although the number of days on which school was kept open in the second half-year was 20 more than the legal number*. Such cases will probably not occur often, and it may be hoped that as in both the cases referred to, the schools were under the care of active hard working teachers. Difficulties have latterly led to the cry for cheap teachers, and it is to the credit of several who had formerly been receiving good salaries, that they have been willing to accommodate themselves to the times, so as not to be thrown idle or lose the good already accomplished through their means in the school. I confess I think, the mode frequently adopted by Trustees, of allowing the annual meeting virtually to decide on the teacher who shall be appointed, is not one calculated to work well. The Trustees may think themselves relieved of the responsibility if a teacher is chosen who turns out not to give satisfaction, but it is not really so, if the teacher put in on the score of the salary is not one whom other considerations of perhaps more importance would have caused them to select. You will observe that the Bible or Testament is read in 46 out of 54 schools. In the *eight* in which it is not read, *four* are taught by Roman Catholics, and *one* by a Protestant, but in a community mostly Roman Catholic. In the other *three* I see no reason why it is not in constant use, except it be in the carelessness or indifference on the part of the teachers, and as they have all been superseded by the appointment of others, I hope the reading of the word of God will be the daily and universal habit in the schools I have the honour of superintending."

124. *The Reverend James Kilgour, Eramosa, Erin, &c.*: "It is with great pleasure I have to state that fully one half of the teachers employed in these townships are persons characterized by energy and devotedness in the discharge of the important duties devolving upon them in their several situations.

* The plan adopted in this instance is not authorized by the general regulations; and no more than the "legal number" should be allowed, in justice to the other schools in the township.

Some of them seem to be determined still further to qualify themselves as efficient educators. Almost all the schools are working harmoniously at present. In order to secure the services of efficient teachers, the people—notwithstanding the stringency of the times—have cheerfully submitted to the extra burden imposed upon them. Generally it would appear that the people are realizing the idea that the best teacher is the cheapest: to this, however, there are exceptions, and I have a few sections where the majority of the people work on the opposite principle. In such sections education does not progress. Parents in many instances become disgusted with the manner in which the schools are conducted, and withdraw their children, or if they continue to send them, it is under the settled conviction that scarcely any good will be the result. What can be more painful than for parents who would cheerfully pay the tax that the educational institutions of the Province impose upon them, to be informed that the teacher is incompetent to instruct their children in the elementary branches recommended to be taught in our Common Schools. One or two such cases have come under my own observation. The teacher took refuge under the protection of his certificate stating that “a third-class certificate did not oblige him to teach further than so and so.” Time and a little costly experience will no doubt correct such melancholy blunders. I would here with the greatest pleasure bear testimony to the zeal and determination of the Board of Instruction for South Wellington in doing all that it possibly can to raise the standard of teacher’s qualifications, and consequently that of education. From a close observation, there will be seen a very great superiority in those young teachers who have been trained to their business, over other young ones who have not received the advantage of such training, although their literary attainments might be equal. The Normal School is unquestionably wielding a powerful and beneficial influence over the practical Educational Department of Canada. I carried with me on my first visit to the schools the four pamphlets published by the Department and left a set with each section. The work on “School house Architecture” was highly prized. The Annual Report seems to be a welcome visitor, and is eagerly sought after. The libraries, in a few of the sections have lost somewhat of their novelty, having been read through by most of the people. I have recommended to some of the Trustees the expediency of exchanging with other sections. Most of the school sections have availed themselves of the liberal offer of the Department in procuring maps and apparatus. There are only *four* schools out of *forty* under my inspection that have not a display of school room maps. Several of the schools have globes and the school apparatus, and where they are intelligently used, in addition to imparting useful and valuable knowledge, they create great interest among the pupils. I again desire to express my best wishes for your success in endeavouring to mature and consolidate upon a permanent and wise basis the educational literature of this rising and important country.”

XXXIII. COUNTY OF GREY.

125. *Thomas Gordon, Esq., Derby, Holland, &c.*: “You will observe that almost every school in the four townships, comprising my district, is a free school,

and this is the case notwithstanding a large amount of hostility to the system. It is a curious fact that sometimes the annual meeting has decided on the imposition of an individual rate bill; but finding after a short experience that the working system is prejudicial, and its operation only tends to drive children from the school, and decrease the general attendance, special meetings are called for the purpose of reconsidering the resolutions of the annual meetings. The result is generally a reversal of the previous decisions without any serious opposition. During the past year, difficulties in the internal management of some of the school sections have presented themselves, but these are, I believe, pretty well accommodated. There is a good deal of complaint in some sections relating to the loose and inefficient manner in which school accounts and records are kept. It would be a boon to sections generally, and a very great aid to superintendents, if a uniform plan of keeping accounts and a regular record of proceedings were made compulsory. As matters stand at present, the majority of sections keep their accounts, &c., on loose scraps of paper, which sooner or later are lost or mislaid, and so confusion is occasioned. There are but few township or section libraries in the district. The township of Derby, as you are aware, is about establishing a library, and I hope to see good results flowing from it. In section No. 3, Sydenham, a library has been in use for some years, the privileges of which seem to be appreciated by the people."

126. *Thomas Ryan, Esq., Bentinck, Glenelg, &c.*: "During the last three years the number of schools has doubled, which may be taken as a fair criterion of the desire generally manifested for the diffusion of education. I regret to state that in some of the sections a principle has obtained footing of offering the situation of school teacher to the lowest tender. By so doing, some efficient teachers have been compelled to retire, and persons of the lowest grade employed, and in some instances, individuals who never were employed as teachers before. In almost every section persons are to be found who may be denominated *grumblers*. These men are generally swayed by a desire to cry down the liberal designs of Trustees, and to create a degree of popularity for themselves amongst such as are of the same type, and in some cases unfortunately they succeed. You will perceive from my report, how ill-furnished are our schools, in the greater number no maps, blackboards, tablets, libraries, &c. As nearly half the schools in the district commenced operations during a period of general depression in financial affairs, it could not be expected that they would be able to supply every requisite: however, I sincerely hope that in due season all this will be remedied. I purpose addressing the several municipalities of this district, to impress upon them the great advantages resulting to the community, by their apportioning a part of the Clergy Reserves Fund for the purchase of libraries, maps, &c."

127. *Andrew Grier, Esq., Collingwood, Euphrasia, &c.*: "The schools in this district are improving. The Trustees are beginning to study their own interest and that of the people by engaging better qualified teachers, and paying higher salaries than formerly. It is a step in the right direction, and one which, if

adopted by more of the Trustees would soon show a marked result in the schools in this district. A great many of the schools are in a very backward state on account of the pecuniary difficulties of the people, who are not able to employ teachers for more than six months in the year, and then only *third class* teachers. Several new School houses have been built during the summer and will be opened this winter."

128. *William Ferguson, Esq., Artemesia, Melancthon, &c.*: "I am happy in being able to state that notwithstanding the many circumstances calculated to retard, partially at least, the educational progress of this part of the County of Grey, I can perceive many symptoms of improvement. The superiority of trained and well taught teachers is beginning in some parts to contrast favourably with the attainments of those of less ability and lower qualifications. Some new School houses have been opened, maps, blackboards, object lessons, &c., as necessary auxiliaries are much more appreciated, and libraries containing books calculated to improve, elevate and inform the mind are much more read and sought after. As heretofore, the only township in this district having a library in actual operation is that of Artemesia, which has nine branches, containing in all about 900 volumes. In noting a favourable sign of progress, I must refer to the fact that the authorities of Osprey, acting on my suggestions in the last year's report, have taken steps for the introduction of blackboards, (Groombridge's), maps, natural history, object lessons, &c., into each existing school section, and a well selected library into the township, so that before next year, from the west of Artemesia to the east of Osprey, the visitor may find each School house supplied, the pupils benefitted and interested, and wholesome, useful and entertaining reading within the reach of each family. In one section, in Melancthon, a very interesting public examination has taken place at which addresses were delivered, a handsome and substantial "Tea" provided for the pupils, and an excellent selection of prizes and reward books (from the Educational Depository), distributed among the scholars. The exertions of the teacher, a first rate, as well as a first class one, tell favourably in advancing the intelligence and educational progress of the community. In Proton too, though as yet there is but one School house, improvements such as those referred to above, are becoming more the subject of discussion, anticipation and desire. On the whole, looking back on the past, I am hopeful for the future, and rejoice in the educational advantages conferred by a wise Act of the legislature on the youth of Canada, who I consider should, and doubtless will yet feel themselves under great obligations and prove grateful for the same."

XXXIV. COUNTY OF PERTH.

129. *The Reverend Thomas McPherson, Downie, Easthope North, &c.*: "I am happy to state that the schools in this county are generally in a very prosperous state, the standard of qualification for teachers is much improved, and the people appear to appreciate high qualifications by giving adequate remuneration."

neration. I was especially pleased on my last visit with the progress made in the German settlements. I fear much evil will result from the frequent changes of superintendents, and you will have learned that there are now six or seven for this county: this will cause much trouble and confusion, but it seems the County Council cares not for that, each member having some friend to whom he wishes to do a favour, without regard to the interest of education."

130. *The Reverend E. Patterson, Blanchard, Elma, &c.*: "The progress of education in this county is, on the whole, encouraging. During 1858 no fewer than 16 new School houses were erected in six townships: this fact is to be regarded as no uncertain evidence of the desire on the part of the settlers, to secure to their children the full benefit of our Common School System of Education. On account of my comparatively recent acquaintance with the working of that system, it would be presumption in me to speak too confidently of its merits, yet I cannot refrain from expressing my conviction that, after making such deductions as must be made when the merits of any human institutions are under estimation, the Common School System of Upper Canada is, in an eminent degree suited to the wants of the country, it is conceived in the most liberal spirit, and if faithfully carried out, cannot fail in course of time to contribute materially to the intellectual and social elevation of the people. The adoption of the "Free" principle is gradually becoming more general in this county, and I have little doubt that it will soon be universal. As regards the religious element, it will be observed that of 39 schools in operation during 1858, the Holy Scriptures were read in 28, and prayer used in 21, while there were only 5 schools in which the Scriptures were not read or prayer used. I regret to say that there is a great deficiency of maps, &c. When visiting the schools I have invariably drawn the attention of Trustees to the necessity of supplying their schools with proper maps and apparatus."

XXXV. COUNTY OF HURON.

131. *Thomas Sloan, Esq., Ashfield, Hullett*: "The condition of the Common School's under my supervision has been gradually improving, and their numbers increasing since my appointment. In the last 18 months they have increased from 24 to 36, and I have lately received a number of reports from school sections in these townships, intimating that schools are about to be opened which have not previously been in operation. The inhabitants of these townships generally have on all occasions manifested not only much kindness, but also respect and regard, and feel deeply interested in the advancement of education and the improvement of their schools. Whenever libraries are established they exercise a beneficial influence. The contentions at the annual meetings (as mentioned in a former report), are productive of evil and bitter consequences. I think the provisions of the school law relating to these meetings should be altered and amended. If the rate and property principle is just and ought to be adopted in this school section, it cannot be unjust in the next section, as appears to be the rule generally."

132. *John Nairn, Esq., Godrich*: "These townships comprise some of the best schools in the County of Huron, and although they are far from being perfect in scholarship, and very deficient in the furnishings deemed essential to good schools, yet the improvement during the last three or four years is very striking and satisfactory. In all schools, the roots and derivation of words are a prominent exercise, and this of itself is a vast benefit to a scholar, as it promotes thought and reflection, and gives new life and spirit to the reading lesson. The children take great interest in these exercises, many of the more inquisitive and enquiring frequently going far beyond the test of the Fourth Book. In geography also, many of the pupils are particularly smart and well informed. Grammar does not seem to take the same hold. It is taught in all the schools, but as yet few have got beyond the elementary rules, although there are some that can parse a little. Syntactical parsing, however, apart from etymological, is well known to be the highest species, and it is this which marks out the clever scholar. Now while I wish to avoid all invidious distinctions, I cannot refrain from saying, that the most beautiful and correct parsing that I have yet witnessed in this county was exhibited at an examination at Brucefield, township of Tuckersmith, in the month of December last. A very interesting examination of about 80 scholars then took place, witnessed by a large attendance of parents. Prizes were distributed to the more proficient, and rewards to the less successful. The grammar class, as I said, was excellent, about a dozen parsing a piece of poetry, purely syntactically, in a most correct manner. It was well done and called forth the approbation of some good judges present. To me it was peculiarly gratifying, as I have attended examinations of the Brucefield school under other teachers when grammar was almost unknown. I trust that on a future occasion I shall be enabled to particularize other schools, and that a suggestion I made to the County Council about two years since,—but not acted on,—may yet command the attention of the friends of education, namely: That zealous, faithful teachers, those who can shew the greatest improvement in their schools, should be marked and specially rewarded: nothing could tend more to dispel the lifelessness that sometimes creeps in, than to stir up the teachers to determined efforts to make good scholars, and convince them that constant advance and steady progression must be attained in their schools: to gain this end, let them know that their efforts will not be overlooked. In preparing the Annual Report, I was much pleased to find a column for payments on account of prizes to schools. This removes all doubt as to the power of Trustees to apply a few dollars for the purchase of such books, and I hope that every school will now have an annual distribution of the kind. The influence which prizes exercise is unquestionably beneficial and improving. The chance of a prize is a valuable incentive to study and perseverance, and when it is attained, the taste for reading receives fresh impulses and becomes almost insatiable. The volume presented may disclose so much elevated sentiment and detail such interesting incidents of perseverance, application and integrity, as to stimulate the possessor to follow a like course by which he may secure honours and distinctions in the world: on the other hand, if no prize is awarded, the youth may never hear of the noble examples for imitation that are now set before him. I therefore contend,

that as a means of circulating such useful and interesting books as we find in the catalogue you have published, that the distribution of prizes should be not only sanctioned but encouraged in every school section. I have hitherto not referred to the remuneration of Local Superintendents, but I think the subject is deserving of serious consideration. In May last, the County Council here, allowed the superintendents six dollars a school, but last year and this we have been reduced to *five* dollars. Either of those sums is quite inadequate to the duties required. I have visited every school twice, delivered two lectures in each, and devoted more than three hours to the examinations, and yet, having my own travelling expenses to pay, my salary for *thirty* schools has not been more than \$140. This is quite discouraging, and I hope that in any future revision of the School Act something will be done to improve the condition of Local Superintendents."

133. *John Wilton Kerr, Esq., Biddulph, Hay, &c.* : "When appointed last year by the County Council of Huron as Local Superintendent, I was anxious, as a stranger in the County, to ascertain the actual condition of the schools placed under my charge, and therefore made my first visit without any previous notice,* so that I might see the different schools in their every day working order; and never, in my experience of schools and school teachers did I meet with more unpromising samples. With very few exceptions,—in not more than a dozen schools out of nearly fifty—I found the teachers quite inadequate for the duties they had undertaken, and consequently, education at a very low ebb, and the little knowledge obtained so badly imparted, that I was forced to the conclusion that both time and money were worse than thrown away. In a great measure the County Board of Education is to blame in this matter, by licensing parties not properly qualified, for though many, by reading up a little, may answer the few questions put to them at a general examination, preparatory to obtaining a second or third class certificate, it is not ascertained whether the parties so licensed have aptitude or manner to impart that knowledge they may appear to possess to the pupils under their charge.† The people themselves too are culpable, not rightly appreciating the services of a really good teacher: a few dollars difference in the salary often forming the deciding point in the engaging of a good or bad teacher. I have in my winter half-yearly visits, endeavoured to remedy some of the evils: I have in all possible cases, had the trustees and several inhabitants of the Section to meet me at their schools: I have not only lectured on the subject of education, but on the imperfect manner of carrying out the principles of our most excellent school law, and I generally took class after class to examine and instruct, as much with a view to the teacher's benefit as that of the children. I strongly recommended their engaging a better class of teachers, and giving them a liberal and encouraging support, as much cheaper in the end, and better in every way than engaging parties at the lowest prices. I have satisfaction in finding that in several instances my suggestions have been adopted. I

* This is the kind of inspection recommended by the Department. (See note * to page 53.)

† Several excellent suggestions and a variety of examination questions on these important subjects will be found in the U. C. *Journal of Education*. In addition, a bound copy of the Normal School Examination Papers will be sent to the various County Boards of Public Instruction.

feel pleasure, though retiring from office, that the stringency and advice which I found it my duty to employ are likely to work much good. I fancy I have awakened an interest in the different school sections which will tend to improvement. Several new teachers are engaged,—generally of a better class—and seem to work with energy; and I trust I may yet have the pleasure of seeing those southern Townships of Huron County, instead of being so sadly inferior in education, ranking with other more favoured portions of our great and improving country.”

XXXVI. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

134. *John Eckford, Esq., Brant, Carrick, &c.*: “You will perceive that twelve new schools have been opened, and preparations are making for opening others in the sections still unsupplied. The settlement of these new townships has gone on rapidly, but it will scarcely be completed before a school is within reach of every family. The efforts of the people, in these painfully trying times, to establish new schools, and to keep nearly all that have been opened in operation for the 12 months, do them honour. They furnish proof of much right thinking and feeling on the important subject of education; this is also apparent from the small number of the school population, not enrolled as scholars, as shewn by the returns. I cannot say that the organization and discipline, especially of the new schools, is all I wish for, neither can I say that the progress of the scholars in every school has come up to my expectations; but, upon the whole, they are doing well, and a number of them exceedingly well. Many have now gone forth from our older schools, having reaped great benefit. The last half-yearly returns give 1060 residents and 23 non-residents as now receiving instruction. I consider that the end for which so much labour and money are annually expended is being attained in a very satisfactory degree. I regret that there should still be so many blanks in the columns of the reports headed libraries, maps, school apparatus, etc. A number of the new sections are yet unprepared for the use of these: in other sections it is no easy matter for the trustees, even when disposed to purchase them, to obtain the concurrence of the rate payers.* The mass of the people have themselves obtained only a very limited education, and though disposed to make every effort to have their children study reading, writing and arithmetic, which they regard as the only essentials of education, they demur in these hard times, about even an inconsiderable outlay for other things. More enlightened views are however gaining ground, and better times will remove present obstructions. There is an increasing use of the Bible in the schools, not, however, as a common school book. The work of the day begins and closes with the reading of a portion of the Sacred Scriptures. In one case I observe the scholars as soon as assembled, stand up at a certain signal, with their faces towards the teacher. He then reads in a serious and impressive manner a portion of Scripture, accompanying it with perhaps an explanatory remark, or it may be a practical

*The rate-payers have simply to decide in what manner the school shall be supported. The law does not require that the trustees should obtain the concurrence of their constituents to every item of necessary expenditure. The trustees have full power to purchase all such maps and apparatus as may be required for the School without the consent of the rate payers.

observation. I have been struck with the general attention and apparent seriousness of his youthful audience. But the common method is for classes by turns to read from the Old Testament in the morning and from the New in the evening, the entire school standing up and attending to the service. In this way, you perceive, as large a portion of the Word may be read during the year as by any Bible class. I am also of opinion that this plan will be quite as likely to promote a reverential regard of the Book of God. In two or three other schools the Bible is used as a lesson book. In the German Roman Catholic Schools extracts from the Old Testament and Catechism are the books chiefly in the hands of children learning the German language. To the questions regarding the reading of, and the effects produced by the Departmental publications, I have to reply that they are read and valued by those who obtained them. That entitled "The School House," is popular, especially among the teachers. I have only to add that much harmony exists in the sections; disputes do occur occasionally, and some unseemly ebullitions of temper, but without causing much injury."

XXXVII. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

135. *The Reverend William Deas, Adelaide*: "I have the honor to inform the Chief Superintendent that the pamphlet on School Architecture, the Library Catalogue, and the Chief Superintendent's excellent reports have been nearly all distributed. I do think that the pamphlet on School Architecture is having an influence for good, for I have heard some people lately talking about the importance of having more substantial and commodious school houses erected in their sections; I doubt, however, that little will be done this year, owing to the pressure of the times. On my next official visit, which will be very soon, my intention is to urge on the people the manifold advantages which would result from having a well selected library in each section. Indeed, I have been doing this to a certain extent already. For although I dare not say that I have given *formal lectures*, yet I have substantially done the same thing. Never have I, at any time visited a school without addressing the children, the trustees and the parents, if any of the latter were present, on the subject of education.* In my remarks the formation of libraries has of late had a prominent place. I look upon libraries as a *sine qua non* both for teacher and scholar, nor will I be satisfied until I see at least one library in every section of the Township. This will have a powerful tendency to enlighten the young, aye, and the teachers of the young, many of whom are grievously deficient in regard to general information; they know the routine, but they want the general knowledge. Hence the deficiency is to be seen in mental training and

* This is very commendable, but it scarcely meets the requirements of the first part of the following section of the School Act, although it does those of the latter. The fourth clause of the 31st section of the School Act of 1850, makes it the duty of each Local Superintendent of Schools, "To deliver in each school section, at least once a year, a *public lecture* on some subject connected with the objects, principles and means of practical education; and to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, Trustees and Teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the Common Schools, and secure the universal and sound education of the young."

in the mode of teaching; hence too, their shortcomings in making the whole bear on the formation of character, the great end of all teaching. With regard to the *Journal of Education*, I would say that it is both read and relished, and I believe that to a considerable degree it has been profitable to many. In concluding these general remarks I would observe I am thoroughly convinced that considerable progress in education has been made in the Township of Adelaide during the past year."

136. *A. Campbell, Esq., Carradoc*: "Notwithstanding the monetary crisis, the effects of which have been very sensibly felt in this Township, as well as generally throughout the province, I am happy to state, that all our schools have been kept open during the greater part of the year. The average attendance I think will compare favourably with that of previous years. Of the 14 schools 11 were free or nearly so. In some sections the inhabitants, not choosing to take advantage of the free system, preferred paying twenty-five cents per month rather than tax those having no children to educate. With reference to our common school system, I may be permitted to say that so far as my knowledge extends, I believe it has given, and does give general satisfaction. In some of the schools in this Township, we have Roman Catholic children sitting in the same school, studying from the same books, with our Protestant children, without in the least doing violence to the religious opinions of either. The Scriptures are read daily in most of the schools, and there seems a growing desire to continue the same, without, however any sectarian opinion being forced on the attention of the children. With a view to elevate and expand the minds of our people, the Township Council has established a Township library, to be managed in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Council of Public Instruction. The books have been divided equally among the school sections and parts of sections, and are to be exchanged every six months from the second Saturday in January 1859, thus affording every desirable facility to bring useful and instructive books within the reach of all. The Council intends shortly to remit to the Educational Department a sum of money, to be appropriated towards increasing the Library. This, together with a library established by a bequest of the late Doctor Starr of Carradoc, will I trust be the means of fostering a taste for mental development and moral culture."

137. *D. P. Aylsworth, Esq., Dorchester North*: "I have the pleasure to state that with one exception, all the schools in this Township have been more or less in operation during the past year, and that one the Trustees expect to have in working order some time in June of the present year. The majority of the common or public schools are in a prosperous and progressive condition. The average attendance of pupils during 1858 exceeded that of 1857 by one hundred and sixty-five pupils. The pamphlet on School House Architecture, together with the Chief Superintendent's Report and Library Catalogue have been distributed with good effect in most of the sections. The *Journal of Education* is held in high estimation in the sections where it is received."

138. *The Reverend James Skinner, Lobo and Williams* : " In Lobo there is a township, but no common school library ; in Williams some care is taken to exchange the books in the School Sections from time to time. The books are covered and numbered and in good order. The readers are few in comparisou with the population. I cannot speak positively of the effect experienced, doubtless it is both pleasant and profitable to those who avail themselves of the benefits. The Chief Superintendent's report and the work on School House Architecture, were delivered at the respective Schools by me personally. These works, as well as the *Journal of Education* are worthy of general circulation ; yet my conviction is that very few see them or seek for them besides the teacher and trustees. Many deserve due praise for the cultivation of the farm, who have no desire for the higher object—the cultivation of the mind. In the township of Lobo there are nine school sections, and seven of these had their schools in operation during the whole year. The schools in this township are generally conducted in an efficient manner. From this character I am disposed to except two ; of the cause I am aware, and expect to find it removed. The village of Komoka, one of the stations of the Great Western, being included in section No. 1, the trustees found it necessary to rent a school house and engage a female teacher. They were happy in selecting one of some experience, possessing considerable accomplishments. In this school the ordinary branches are properly attended to, and one hour and a half also devoted to fancy female accomplishments. Not the least attraction at the public examination was the exhibition of a variety of specimens of embroidery of linen, silk, worsted, crochet work, &c. If the School Act does not provide for such branches, neither does it forbid them. Here they are properly used as an inducement to diligence and proficiency in other studies. By a cursory view of the statistics of Williams it might be inferred that a great part of this Township has been but recently settled. This is true, and on this account some of the schools do not appear to advantage. Even in some new localities, however, you find a few leading and influential men whose power is felt in procuring and sustaining good teachers and consequently good schools. On the whole, progress is made. In the older part of the township good schools are sustained, the population being more dense. The people are able and willing to pay better salaries, and secure more accomplished and profitable teachers. It is proper to make one other remark. In comparing the number of school age, and the average attendance, it is evident that our school system needs yet to be more fully accepted by the people. It is to be regretted that in Townships where schools are in somewhat successful operation, only about one-third are in attendance, viewing the year as a whole. In this respect as in others it appears the progressive improvement of a whole community requires, not a year but an age."

139. *Charles Hardie, Esq., Nissouri West* : " We have great reason to rejoice that our schools have not shared in the general prostration of the times ; for although sickness prevailed amongst our youth to an unusual extent last summer, and in face of a deficient harvest, still we have had no schools opened for a shorter period than eight months, the majority averaging nearly eleven months. Ten schools are on the free and two on the rate bill system. I find the people here are well satisfied with the

present school system. They not only engage teachers of superior attainments, but are likewise satisfied with none, who do not,—according to the requirements of the School Act,—exemplify good morals in their walk and conversation. I may remark that several Sunday schools are in operation in the Township, by which the principles of Christianity are implanted in the minds of our youth. Although parents in every section do not insist that the Scriptures shall be used as a text book, it must not be inferred that they are indifferent to the influence of religious instruction on the minds of their children. I have also to remark that several families who formerly were indifferent to the benefits of education are now sending their adult children to acquire a share of that learning which is so rapidly gaining ground in rural districts. A slight reduction has been made in the salaries of some teachers, but in section No. 10, for the year 1859, the teacher is to receive an advance of \$75, in appreciation of his excellent qualifications and services. The inhabitants of this section set an example worthy of imitation for the rest of the township. We have no third-class teachers employed at the present time. I trust their services will not be required for the future. The work on School Architecture was sent to each section, the various subjects contained in it giving great satisfaction. At present many of the plans are beyond our capabilities, but at some future time they may be adopted as models for our school houses. In regard to the township library I find that in some wards the books are still read, and highly valued by many of the inhabitants. I think it may be with the Township library as it has been with the progress of our common school system, so that in a few years it will acquire such an ascendancy in the minds of an enlightened population, that it will become, according to its intrinsic excellence, one of our indispensable established institutions.

140. *The Reverend William Inglis, Westminster*: “I cannot conscientiously report much progress during 1858. In some sections the work has gone forward with a very considerable amount of spirit, in others very much the reverse. The hard times naturally have had a considerable effect; but the great drawback is a large amount of diffidence on the part of a great number, both of the trustees and the parents. It is almost impossible to get any considerable number to an examination, and the one great question in too many cases in hiring a teacher is the very subordinate one of a *low salary*. I should hope an increasing number feels that in the matter of teaching, as in everything else, nothing is really cheap that is not good. At the same time it must be acknowledged and deplored that a very few dollars of supposed saving will displace a very respectable teacher for one of a very inferior order: and yet it is difficult to see how this is to be remedied, except by the increasing intelligence of those who have local management. While I think there is upon the whole more regularity in attendance, a very great deal remains to be done in this matter before things are at all as they ought to be. Grant it, that the circumstances of the country are such as necessarily to involve considerable irregularity on the part of some of the elder boys and girls, yet that will neither excuse nor account for the amount of such irregularity. It is quite saddening to look into the returns on this head, and there is nothing of which I find teachers complain more strongly, nothing which more effectually counteracts their

exertions, and tends to keep down the general standard of education. Is it not pitiable to have to say that out of 1438 children entered on the roll at one time or other during 1858, in this Township, 654 attended less than a hundred days, 979 less than 150 days, and that when the average time during which the schools have been kept open throughout the Township is considerably over ten months. It would be altogether absurd to say that 654 are enjoying the blessing of education. Nominally they are so, but not much more. In a very great majority of cases this irregularity does not arise from the services of the children being needed, but from it being left pretty much to the children themselves to determine whether they shall go to school or remain at home. I am not aware that a single improvement has taken place during the past year in the matter of out-houses, &c., which in most of the sections are very much needed; while I say this, it is but right that I should add, that I find in some sections both the people and the trustees animated by a praiseworthy desire to render the whole machinery of education within their bounds as efficient as possible, and that their efforts have not been altogether without success. You will observe that according to the return, I have given very few lectures in the course of the year.* I have allowed the reports of the trustees in this matter to stand, but I may state, I have scarcely ever visited a school without addressing those present, whether children or parents, on their respective duties, and that occasionally at very considerable length."

XXXVIII. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

141. *The Reverend Edmund Sheppard, Dorchester South, &c.* : "I feel proud of the fact that the schools I report have been kept open fully as long a time during the year as during previous years, notwithstanding the great financial pressure, which is very severely felt in this locality, owing to the failure of the crops. At the commencement of the year I feared that several of the schools would be inoperative; but no, the good sense and zeal of the parents of the children and friends of education prevailed over the difficulties, and attest the gratifying result of a sense of duty. The wisdom of the rate-payers in both Malahide and South Dorchester led them to appropriate the Clergy Reserve moneys to the noble object of education; this, with the decrease in teachers' salaries, caused by a larger supply of qualified teachers, and an accommodation of salaries to the stringency of the times, greatly lightened the burden of supporting the schools, and were among the reasons for keeping them so long open. I trust that the praiseworthy determination of keeping the schools in operation may be still more fully carried out, and that parents and guardians will realize still more and more the duty they owe to their children, to society and to God, to furnish those who are entrusted to them, with every facility for the development of their immortal minds. I distributed the pamphlet furnished by you on School Architecture, and the Catalogues of Books. I feel assured that they must have been beneficial in creating more interest in the erection of suitable buildings, in the mode of conducting schools, and in making the public

* See note referring to this part of a Local Superintendent's duties, on page 66.

acquainted with many useful works, the existence of which were before unknown. I hope that more interest may be taken in libraries in these parts. I really feel ashamed of this feature in my reports. Upon the whole, I trust that the interest taken in education is still progressive, and that the grumblers and fault-finders are gradually growing less; that all parties are becoming more co-operative, and that in a few years a large majority of the people will not only agree to, but ask for Provincial Free Schools."

142. *John McLean, Esq., Bayham, Malahide South, &c.*: "Libraries in the townships under my supervision are not very numerous, but where they are found in sections they produce the same effects as in families. That is, they create a spirit of inquiry, a thirst after knowledge, and give a death blow to all low grovelling and outwardly vicious habits. The schools are, many of them very backward; some few, say a dozen, decidedly good; the fault, however, is not so much owing to indifference on the part of the parents, as to their restless dispositions, which lead them constantly to seek after change of teachers; in some cases three or four being employed in the same school in the course of the year. Of course many are tormented with bad teachers, but this most frequently is the case in sections where the teacher and day-labourer are of equal value. In those schools that I have mentioned as of good quality, arithmetic and grammar were generally well taught, but in some of the others they were meaningless tasks and nonsensical puzzles. This was generally owing to the fact that the teachers were most profoundly ignorant of the branches of which their pupils were taught to consider them as the masters. Many sections have taken steps to have their boundaries extended, which is believed to be the only way to have good schools, in fact I seldom find a poor teacher in a large section."

XXXIX. COUNTY OF KENT.

143. *David Mills, Esq., Camden, Chatham, &c.*: "It affords me much pleasure to be able to say, that progress is in every respect still exhibited. The unabated interest taken by the people in school matters, and their confidence in the capability of the system to meet their constantly increasing wants, arising from their growing intelligence, is demonstrated by the fact, that notwithstanding the failure of the grain-crops, upon which a very large majority of them depend to meet their liabilities, and which necessitated a curtailment of their expenditure, economy has seldom, and in but a few instances, discontinued the school and so shut out the children from the avenues of learning. In consequence of the large number of persons presenting themselves at the meetings of the Board of Public Instruction for examination, the Board has raised the standard of qualification so that in this county it is now higher than the programme issued by the Council of Public Instruction for their guidance.* The effect of this has been to secure to the schools, on the whole, a class of persons better qualified to teach than those

* The Programme has been altered. See Appendix.

of any former year. I am of opinion that the time has now arrived when the services of *third class teachers* can be dispensed with, without closing any of our schools from scarcity of teachers. So long as persons whose range of knowledge is so very limited are permitted to teach, they will prove a serious impediment to the progress of those children, whom for a time they may instruct. It is well qualified teachers who render qualified teachers necessary, and who create a demand for men of their own class and attainments. Where people employ for a time a third-class teacher and discover that none of his pupils are so far advanced as to require, at that time, a better educated person to instruct them, thenceforth a third class teacher is continued, and the possibility of any of the children ever acquiring a superior education is precluded. The public libraries which have been intrusted to the trustees of school sections are proving highly serviceable and are being extensively read: but those of which the Municipal Council has the immediate control, have not been, and are not now so efficient. I trust, however, that during the present year steps will be taken to require the respective libraries to report to me the extent to which the people avail themselves of them. The average time of the actual working of the schools was ten months, being a longer time than in any former year. The number of children in attendance at school and the average attendance were greater during the past than any previous year. In both these respects our schools would be made more beneficial if they were absolutely *free*, and rate-bill imposed on those of school age who did not attend."

XL. COUNTY OF LAMETON.

144. *William Bermer, Esq., Brooke*: "The pamphlet on School Architecture and other documents, have, I think, produced a good effect, as most of the sections intend to provide themselves with maps, apparatus, &c., this year. The township being new and the people poor, we are kept back in these hard times from doing the things we wish."

145. *The Reverend A. Chute, Bosanquet*: "I am happy to report that our schools have decidedly improved in efficiency during the past year. Several of the schools have procured and enjoyed the services of superior teachers, and in several instances the examinations at the close of the year proved highly satisfactory to parents and all others concerned. A spirit of emulation has been awakened for a better class of teachers than were formerly sought for and employed. I regret to state that nothing has been done as yet to procure school libraries. I have repeatedly urged upon the Municipal Council the importance of appropriating a portion of the Clergy Reserve moneys to each of the school sections in the township to procure libraries, but, hitherto nothing has been done in that direction. The pressure of the money market and the failure of the last harvest had a tendency to check the purposes of benevolence among the lovers of a free education, and it is thought that the old adage "where there is a will there is a way" will not bear the test of the present times. But if a kind Providence

sees fit to fill our garners with bread next harvest we hope something more may be done for the diffusion of general knowledge among our youth and general population."

146. *Wellington Brichen, Esq., Enniskillen* : "I have the pleasure of reporting to you that the schools in this township are in a healthy condition, considerable improvement having been made in the course of the year. In 1852 the first school was established in this township, and now there are five in full operation. Two Normal School Teachers are engaged in the township, the trustees being convinced that the best teachers are the cheapest in the end. The school houses are in very good repair: they are all built of flatted logs, and are decently finished both in the interior and the exterior. The sites are generally healthy with good accommodation for play ground. The general attendance is pretty regular, but in some instances teachers complain on this head. In some cases this may be attributed to bad roads and the distance the childrens' homes are situated from the school house, but in the majority of cases the blame rests with the parents and guardians of the children. I think a compulsory law is almost needful in this Township, as every householder has to pay school tax whether he sends his children to school or not. This I think is proof that carelessness is the main cause of non-attendance, for the roads are not always bad, neither are children always wanted at home. There is only one library in the township, in section No. 5. The books are good and very much sought after by the people in the neighbourhood, and I believe they have a very good influence, especially on the young folks. There is a debating club in school No. 5, which I think does much in showing the effects and benefits of the Library. Our schools are all conducted on the free system, which, according to our views is by far the best. The *Journal of Education*, as far as I can learn, is read with interest. Upon the whole, education is on the advance and thanks be to the Giver of all Good, it is quite as free to the poor man as to the rich. When I visit the schools I endeavour to impress upon the minds of the children the great cause they have for thankfulness in possessing these advantages. Obedience and attention to teachers, I also make the topic of particular remark. When parents and guardians are present I point out the necessity of their co-operating with the teachers in their labours and exhort them to thankfulness that they are living in a country where such a means of education is provided for their children as will enable them to walk in any sphere of life it may please Providence to place them."

147. *The Reverend David Walker, Sarnia* : "For the last three years, a new frame school house has gone up each year. Amid so much depression this must be hailed as a good sign. I would be glad to report a longer average during which the schools are kept open. Yet there has been an improvement, and this will be greater in 1859 than in the past year. The teachers employed have been all young persons. One has been at the Normal School. None of those employed held a first class certificate. This may be partly owing to the strictness of the examination on the part of the County Board of Instruction. No unqualified teachers were

engaged and the average attendance of the school population has been on the whole very satisfactory. It is cheering to see so many of the young laying the foundation of an education fitted to improve their own minds and to benefit others. While there is much room for improvement in matters of education, throughout the Township, there is much ground gained, and many hopeful signs of future happiness. The Library Catalogue and work on School Architecture have been distributed throughout the sections. Doubtless something was needed to stir up trustees to cultivate more taste about their school houses. I hope the pamphlet will do good, and that as money becomes more plentiful something will be done to strip the school house and grounds of that repulsive appearance they so uniformly bear. Could the teacher become interested in the place he might do something, at least in the way of taking care of its ornaments. Little interest can be taken by one who expects to be engaged 6 or 12 months, nor could his interest in such a case effect much, however deep it might be. There are only two school libraries in the Township, but they are large, well kept, and on the whole well read. Those who have had no taste for reading implanted in them in early life and those who are intent only upon farming and money making, may and do undervalue the libraries, but there are many who prize them highly, and these are on the increase. The depression of the country has affected the educational as well as other interests, yet on the whole, I am happy to say that bright prospects are before us."

148. *William Patterson, Esq., Sombra*: "I am happy to inform you there has been an improvement in most of the schools in this Township during the year. The number of first and second class teachers is on the increase. The schools have in general been conducted in an orderly manner, and the teachers, seemingly aware of the importance of the duty entrusted to them have always behaved with propriety. The recommendation to open and close the schools with prayer has in most instances been complied with, and the Bible and Testament are used in the majority of them. The schools on the average were kept open ten months. I may mention as an indication of future progress that several of the old teachers have been re-engaged. As the higher branches of education are being developed, the want of maps globes, school apparatus and libraries begins to be felt more and more. Several teachers have expressed their regret to me at not possessing suitable maps, etc. The very excellent catalogue of books for school libraries was received and duly distributed, and at first excited considerable attention, but as yet no action has followed. This may be partly attributed to the almost entire failure of the crops last year in this part of the country, consequently no avoidable expenses were incurred: and partly owing to a want of harmony in some of the sections, which wherever it prevails is one of the greatest drawbacks to educational progress. There is as yet but one common school library in the Township, with a very limited number of volumes, so its influence in the neighbourhood can be but small. The books are labelled and numbered and well taken care of. The pamphlet on School House Architecture was distributed, and in one instance the plan of a new school house—to be built this season,—was entirely prepared from the instructions there given. This work must have a favourable influence on School Architecture in general; even

where the plans are not exactly followed, it will give to trustees and builders an idea of what is required in school houses, as regards comfort or convenience. Formerly, however willing trustees and others might be to perform this duty, they had no proper instructions to follow."

XLI. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

149. *William Gatfield, Esq., Anderdon*: "The library books are in constant circulation. The Library is very limited, owing to the general distress and the difficulty of raising funds to increase it. The schools in the Township have not been so well attended as in former years; still the desire for education is by no means diminished. Much difficulty arises in the school sections from the incapacity of the trustees, who in many instances neither read nor write, and their school accounts being kept for them by some irresponsible person is the cause of much dissatisfaction. There has been much difficulty in collecting school moneys, which has operated unfavourably, still, I believe that when the times improve the difficulty will disappear."

150. *Jonathan Wigfield, Esq., Mersea*: "Although the schools in this Township are not in as flourishing a condition as I could wish, still I think we are making some progress. You will see by my report that we have had six schools in operation during the year, *five* wholly free and one partly so, and that the average time they were kept open was eleven months and fifteen days, being in advance of any previous year. I much wish that we could have larger and better school houses erected, and our schools supplied with suitable apparatus and libraries. I trust that the pamphlet on School Architecture, which has been distributed among the trustees of each section, as well as the Library Catalogue and your own report, will arouse the minds, both of trustees and parents to the importance of these matters."

151. *Francis Graham, Esq., Rochester*: "I have the pleasure to say that the schools in this Township are in a prosperous and progressive condition. The people appear entirely satisfied with the ample provisions of the School Law, and are convinced that the fault rests with themselves if their educational interests are not properly attended to. In proof of this they have elected and continue to elect the most active and intelligent trustees in each section. Good and efficient teachers have been employed, who in return received fair remuneration for their services. I sincerely trust and hope that you will still continue to maintain and improve that noble structure of education, the foundation of which has been so judiciously laid. I hope you will meet with a kindred response from each of your fellow countrymen, —at least from those who are free from party feeling and prejudice, and who have the good of the country at heart. It is almost certain that no system of education can be devised without imperfections, and these imperfections must be left to the teachings of experience in the varied positions of those for whose benefit education is intended."

152. *Alexander Craig, Esq., Tilbury West*: "The schools in the various sections are all free, are properly conducted and doing as well as circumstances will permit. One section has built a good frame school-house, and another promises to follow the example. The schools that are at present without suitable maps and apparatus have promised to provide them during the year. There is evident improvement in the class of teachers that are now employed; they are more competent and efficient than formerly. The Scriptures are read in two schools only, but all are opened and closed with prayer. We have two Sabbath School Libraries which have had a good effect on young and old. The books, which are being constantly read, are under good regulations and safe keeping. This is a good proof how a Township Library would be received by the inhabitants if our authorities would only have the goodness to grant the proper supply. I will again endeavour to lay before them the expediency of this object being attained, and I trust my application will not be rejected. The pamphlet on School-house Architecture, the Library Catalogue and Chief Superintendent's Report were all distributed and thankfully received. The *Journal of Education* is highly esteemed and is productive of good."

XLII. THE CITIES.

153. *T. A. Ambridge, Esq., Hamilton*: "I have the pleasure to state that our schools continue in a satisfactory condition. The pupils make becoming progress in their studies, and parents duly appreciate the benefits conferred on their children by the system of imparting instruction which is pursued in our Common Schools. On the first of May last we parted, reluctantly, with Mr. Sangster, our late esteemed Principal, who left his charge here to accept an appointment in Toronto, the duties of which are not so arduous as those he has left, and which tended to impair his health. He was placed in charge of our schools as Principal when they were first opened in May, 1852, and had been mainly instrumental in bringing them to their present state of efficiency. The Board, however, succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Macal-lum, who ably fills Mr. Sangster's place, and under whose management the schools continue to progress most satisfactorily, and without doubt they will continue to do so. The Christmas examinations of the pupils of the first and second divisions of the Central School in the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute, attracted, as usual, an immense audience. People of all classes take a great deal of interest in these examinations, and in every thing in fact connected with the schools, and they expressed themselves highly pleased with the proficiency displayed by the pupils. I mentioned last year that an improvement had been made by the separate schools taking from us a number of children, whose presence I thought could be dispensed with to advantage, and I am satisfied that I was correct in my remarks. The library continues to be largely made use of by the citizens through means of their children attending the Central School, and I have no doubt that much good is the result. Few things are better

calculated to exercise a beneficial influence on a neighbourhood than a well selected library, such as ours is; and although the effects may not be so apparent as those produced by other and more exciting influences, yet it will be apparent in the improved feeling and more elevated sentiments of the many, whose only means of improvement are devised from the school library, and without which they would be left in mental darkness. The books are labelled and numbered *but not covered*;* otherwise the regulations are strictly observed."

154. *Alexander Workman, Esq., Ottawa*: "There is nothing particular to remark; our Common Schools are in good working order; our teachers, gentlemen of superior qualifications, assisted in each school by a female teacher, either holding a certificate from the Normal School or the County Board."

XLIII. THE TOWNS.

155. *The Reverend John Alexander, Brantford*: "Our schools have been in a very prosperous condition during the past year. The serious and threatening difficulties in which the Board of Trustees found itself placed at the beginning of the year have been met with great wisdom and courage, and most successfully disposed of before its close. We knew not in the beginning of 1858 how the financial liabilities of the Board, incurred in the erection of a large and commodious wing to our Central School, were to be met in the depressed state of things in the commercial world. But we are now, I trust, in a smooth sea with a fair wind. For the satisfactory position now occupied by the Board and the good prospects ahead we are much indebted to the prudent firmness and perseverance of Allan Cleghorn, Esq., our Chairman, both for last year and this. The number of children not attending school for at least some portion of the year must be comparatively small, as will appear from the columns of the report. In a new country like this where labour is very high, there will be many children whose parents are compelled to keep them at home during a part of the year. But it is a matter of grateful satisfaction to know that the benefits of our Common School system are reaching every class of the community, and the inducements held out to the poorest parents to send their children to school are not without success, a success which I trust will be manifest in the intellectual improvement of the rising generation. My earnest desire and constant aim is to avail myself of the facilities afforded by the school law in raising the moral tone of our youth, by bringing the influence of Bible truth continually to bear upon all their studies. Though we have no School Libraries, our young people and the community generally are well supplied with wholesome reading from the Sabbath School, Congregational and Mechanics' Institute Libraries."

156. *The Reverend Hugh Campbell, Cornwall*: "The educational interests of this community are advancing. The half-yearly examinations exhibit a vast amount

* A supply of paper was furnished by the Department for the purpose of covering these books.

of work accomplished. It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the industry and devotedness of the teachers and also of the good behaviour and creditable progress of the scholars. The attendance of the public at the examinations is not so encouraging as the friends of education could wish. The late examinations were so interesting that I hope to see an improvement in this respect. I am happy to report that the trustees are most anxious to promote the efficiency of the schools to the best of their ability. Since they have decided to make them *free*, the attendance has considerably increased. I confidently look forward to the happiest results from this change. On the whole the schools are in a very satisfactory condition. The library is performing a valuable part in the people's improvement. Its influence is very decided in forming right thoughts and habits. This department is very well managed by our Librarian, who faithfully enforces the prescribed regulations. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received, for which I return my sincere thanks."

157. *J. C. Prosser, Esq., Collingwood*: "The Trustees have during the past year obtained a Library of 739 volumes, and additional apparatus for the use of the schools in the town, and hope that the benefits arising from the circulation of useful books among our youth will in time become apparent. Order, regularity and punctuality in attendance being great requisites for the advantageous carrying out of our school system, and in order that all in the town shall know exactly when the schools open and close, the trustees purchased a bell for school house No. 1, and there is no occasion for any child now attending our schools to annoy the teacher and disturb the harmony of the classes by coming late, an evil which cannot be too much deprecated."

158. *The Reverend Anthony Scott, Paris*: "Since our last report, our new school house has been opened, and nothing seems requisite to render our Common School System an efficient means of meeting the wants of the community. We have an able staff of teachers, and each department is well filled with children. Local animosities are gradually subsiding, and the people are beginning to learn that nothing is to be gained by division."

159. *The Reverend John Fraser, Goderich*: "The progress of the School is evident from the fact that in 1850 only 136 pupils were enrolled; in 1854 there were 280, but it has increased in 1858 to 675. The attendance is rapidly increasing, and to such an extent as to call for increased accommodation, notwithstanding the large and commodious building already provided. It will be readily admitted that fifty pupils are about as many as one teacher can successfully instruct; indeed, in the higher divisions of the school, where the branches of instruction are numerous, fifty pupils are too many. Yet, during the last half-year, each teacher in the school has had an average daily attendance of nearly *seventy pupils*, and the number enrolled gives each teacher one hundred and thirty-five pupils, a number much too large to expect anything like proficiency in the studies pursued. Should the attendance hereafter materially increase, it will be impossible to provide accommodation for so many in the present building; and it will then be for the Board and the

rate-payers to take into consideration some means to supply the deficiency, either by the formation of primary ward schools, as has been done in other towns in Canada, or by the enlargement of the present building. It is worthy of remark, that interest in the cause of education is increasing, as is evinced by the improved attendance on the public examinations of the school, and by the large advance over former years of the names of visitors entered on the visitors' book. Yet it is to be regretted that there is not that interest which the importance of the education of youth ought to excite. In the elections of school trustees, it is not an uncommon occurrence that the mover and seconder are all that are present. The number of children of school age, that is, between five and sixteen, is 850, as near as can be estimated, but only 660 of these were enrolled on the register of the school, and of the whole number enrolled, only 62 attended the whole number of days the school was kept open. There are, then, 190 children who have not attended the Common School. A few of these attend other schools; yet no doubt a large proportion attend no school. It is a source of much regret that so many are growing up in ignorance, when facilities are provided for their instruction. The great cause of their not attending is no doubt the apathy and indifference of parents. But are the inhabitants of the town who voluntarily tax themselves for the education of all the youth within the municipality, to allow a number of children to grow up in ignorance, to be afterwards a source of trouble and expense to the community? Ought there not to be some compulsory law, making it obligatory on parents to send their children to school and to keep them there regularly and long enough to acquire a competent education. The time is fresh in the memory of many of us when the buildings occupied as school houses (and they were the best to be had,) were so very mean, that children might blush for them, and when such parents as could afford it, sent their children elsewhere to be educated. Now we have a school-house of which we are justly proud, because of its external architectural beauties and internal elegant and comfortable arrangements. The time is fresh in the memory of many of us, when our schools were supported by rate bill, levied on the parents and guardians of children attending the school, and when as a necessary consequence the schools were but indifferently sustained, and inefficiently managed. Now we have *free* schools, attended by nearly all the children of school age in the town, and attended also by the children of the most respectable and intelligent of our citizens. We have, moreover, a staff of teachers, highly recommended, well-qualified, (all holding first-class certificates,) sincerely devoted to their duties, and I hope amply remunerated. Thus, our schools are commanding the entire confidence and the ready support of all classes of the community, and the admiration of intelligent strangers from all parts of the province, and from many parts of the neighbouring republic. True indeed there may be, and doubtless are, many defects, but it might be borne in mind that giants once were babes—that he who wrested off the gates of Gaza, was once a helpless little creature, who could not lift his head from off his mother's knee,—and as time is necessary to mature strength, so in our schools time is necessary to correct errors in untried theories—to bring order out of confusion—to harmonize numerous conflicting interests, and to make all conducive to “the greatest possible good to the greatest

possible number." But much good has already been done by our free school system, and good which could never have been done by any other. Our free schools are the schools of the people—they are open to all classes and conditions, so that here the poor as well as the rich can give to their children the invaluable blessing of a liberal and even polished education. Corporal punishment is wisely permitted by our rules, but it is seldom resorted to. The severe—I had almost said brutal—form of discipline, thought of old to be indispensably necessary to school government, is now happily superseded by moral suasion. A spirit of kindly intercourse, of mutual confidence and love between the teachers and the taught is found to be all that is necessary where the child is under the least moral restraint at home. But all are not so restrained and governed at home; besides, parents in some instances drink in with a greedy ear every report, false or true, which their children carry home from school, and declare, in the hearing of their children, 'that they will not'—to use their own words—'that they will not stand it,' and thus they encourage in the child rebellion against the teacher, and the child diffuses the same spirit among his fellows, and so the evil goes on increasing, until the teacher has no alternative left him but to use the ferule, much against his good will, for he desires to govern his school upon the principle of mutual love. It is gratifying to know, however, that corporal punishment has been inflicted in but few, very few cases, during the past year. And did parents discharge the duties of home government better, and listen to fewer tales from school, their children would be happier, and their success at school proportionably greater. In conclusion, the Local Superintendent congratulates the Board of School Trustees and the community at large, upon the admirable system of public instruction established among us. To the enlightened and liberal views of the Board, much of the honor of what has been done is due. The members spared neither time nor labor in erecting a school-house second to none in the Province, in furnishing it with seats and desks of the most approved style, with maps, charts, &c., in a word with every apparatus necessary for even a grammar school, or an academy of the first order, and in all this they have done wisely."

160. *George Gillespie, Esq., M.D., Picton*: "I have much pleasure in reporting an increased interest in our schools by all classes. The Town of Picton has erected at a cost of \$8000, a commodious school house, furnished with the approved modern style of furniture, capable of seating three hundred and forty pupils. In this quiet quarter of Canada we are leading off with a laudable ambition to make the schools of Picton second to none in the Province. There has also been erected during the past year in this Town a splendid edifice as a Mechanic's Institute, with reading room, library and lecture hall, which promises to add greatly to the intelligence of our young people, who make it a frequent resort every week-day evening."

161. *The Reverend Lewis Warner, Port Hope*: "In presenting my Annual Report I have to observe that there appears to be an increased vigour in the schools of this Town. The attendance of scholars is regular and the united

Board of Trustees is making preparations for the erection of a suitable building for a grand Central School, which is a great desideratum in this beautiful and enterprising Municipality. The Library Books received have all been covered, labelled and numbered, and it is to be hoped that as they have been pretty extensively circulated they have exerted an influence for good; especially assisting some to improve their minds by the perusal of these useful and interesting publications. It is a matter of regret that all our Common School Teachers have not been able to avail themselves of the advantages of at least a partial training at the Normal School. I am quite certain that should this be made imperative as it would be of great importance to the children of this Province. Our excellent Common School system is gradually commending itself to the entire community, and only needs to be known to be appreciated. There are some of its details that might be amended and improved. The system to be perfect should be free.* All children should be compelled to attend school. The duties of the local Superintendent should be, especially in towns and cities, more clearly defined,† to prevent the possibility of antagonism between him and the Trustees and Teachers of Union Schools; and if I might be allowed to suggest an improvement, that officer ought to be charged and made responsible to the head of the Department for the faithful performance of his duties, for which he should receive a liberal compensation. I am sure if there was an agent constantly employed to superintend the schools, who had a voice in the appointment and dismissal of teachers, and whose duty it would be to report anything irregular, and who was responsible to the Department for the faithful performance of his duties, that beneficial effects would soon be apparent."

162. *John Might, Esq., Chairman, Board Grammar School Trustees, Port Hope*: "A library has been established in connection with the United Schools, and is therefore open to the pupils of the Grammar School. Reports of progress, attendance and conduct are sent to the parents of the pupils at the end of each term. Demerit marks are given for ordinary cases of misconduct; when the misconduct is persisted in after admonition, recourse is had to corporal punishment, but this is always the last resort. Generally speaking the discipline is based on the suggestions of the Chief Superintendent, and on the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Model Grammar School, as published in the last Report."

163. *Robert Checkley, Esq., M.D., Whitby*: "I have received the pamphlet on School House Architecture. It will be of use I trust during the ensuing year, as it is in contemplation to build a brick school house instead of the wooden one which is now used on Anderson Street. Many pupils will be drawn to it from Henry Street school, which is overcrowded to a great extent. Very crude

* The Municipality by raising a sufficient local tax can make the schools free, as is the case in Toronto, Hamilton, and other places.

† The Board of Trustees is authorized to prescribe the duties, and fix the remuneration of the local Superintendent.

notions on the subject of School House Architecture have prevailed in this locality. At the Henry Street School there are 162 boys entered on the register, while there is but one class room to accommodate them, and its size is but 15 feet by 12 feet. During the past year our school matters progressed badly, owing, I think to the office of School Trustee having been used as a means of obtaining the more coveted post of Municipal Councillor. In consequence of this, many of the resolutions brought before the Board were dictated more by a desire for popularity than by consideration for the welfare of the schools. The recent election may have improved the composition of the Board, and we may, I trust, do better during the current year, but I fear that the evil will recur unless the election of School Trustees can be made of more interest to the rate-payers. It is proposed to try the free school system this year. If it is resolved on, it may have the effect of stirring up public interest in school matters, the taxgatherer may direct attention to the Trustees and the *vis inopix* may prove stronger than the *vis inertia*."

164. *The Reverend James Cooper, Woodstock*: "On the whole I do not think our schools were ever in so good a state as they are now. The best feelings prevail amongst the Teachers, and the Trustees are all anxious to render the schools a benefit to the town. Our public examinations were exceedingly satisfactory and the public interest was greater than usual. We have put one very excellent, though poor boy into the grammar school, there to enjoy a free education. He feels the honour thus publicly conferred on him, and has entered on his classical studies with great spirit. We hope this will act as a stimulant to others. The books and pamphlets sent to the Board have been of use to us, and the *Journal of Education* is always a welcome visitor."

XLIV. INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

165. *The Reverend John Fletcher, B.A., Bradford*: "The regulations respecting the Public School Libraries are strictly observed, and the books very generally read by the families of such children as attend the schools, but I cannot perceive that there is an adequate benefit derived from them. I have to express my satisfaction at the excellent order of the school of this village during the year, and the great interest taken in it by the inhabitants, and I have great pleasure in saying that it stands at the head of the Common Schools of the County. By the liberality of the Head Master of the Barrie Grammar School (the Reverend Mr. Checkley) a Scholarship was offered for competition to the pupils of the Common Schools of this County, which was gained by one of the boys of the school of this village, the two next in order of merit being also scholars of the same school."

166. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., Fergus*: "The library has been used much more than in former years. An addition will shortly be made to it; and generally the influence of the various works noticed, so far as they have been known, is believed to have been a happy one."

167. *W. Worthington, Esq., Iroquois*: "The Library Books are all covered and labelled, but the regulations have not been strictly observed; indeed, nothing has been done since the village was incorporated, but the Trustees will, at the first meeting, thoroughly investigate the matter, and at as early a date as possible, place the library in a position to attract public attention. The pamphlet on School Architecture is good, and the result will likely be a tasteful decoration of our school-house grounds."
168. *The Reverend James Findlay, Mitchell*: "The state of the schools in this village has been very satisfactory during the year just closed. The two public examinations reflected much credit on the teachers, shewing great attention and efficiency on their part. To the adoption of the free system and the efficiency of the teachers must be attributed the numerous attendance during the year. The want of sufficient school accommodation has been most severely felt: this, however, will be remedied next spring, as the trustees have resolved to build."
169. *The Reverend W. B. Lauder, LL.D., Napanee*: "I am glad to be able to report that our schools are in a prosperous state and the work of education going on favourably. We have good teachers, as we pay salaries sufficient to secure such, which is the great cause of our success. To the Trustees also is to be attributed much credit for the taste and lively interest shown by them in the performance of their duties; everything is done to make the teachers and scholars comfortable and happy. For the people I must say, that they are in general more than ordinarily anxious to have their children well educated. There are some, as in every community, who will not value education, but by degrees, I hope these will decrease in number. On the whole, we have reason to be satisfied with the state of things here."
170. *The Reverend Henry Brent, Newcastle*: "Our schools during the past year have been under the charge of efficient teachers, and the progress made by the scholars in the several branches of a common education has been on the whole satisfactory."
171. *John McLean, Esq., St. Thomas*: "I fear our Report is not so flattering as might be desired. During the latter half of the year there was a very great falling off in the attendance, arising partly from the difficulty that some parents find (during the hard times) of paying the quarterly fees, partly from a decrease in the population of the town, and from other causes. The pupils of the junior room have suffered a good deal from the frequent change of teachers, and from their being a good part of the year taught wholly by monitors. The progress made in the second and third rooms was very cheering, especially in arithmetic, grammar and geography. An effort will be made before long to unite the grammar and common schools, but I am afraid that it will not be attended with success. This is much to be deplored, for by the union the scholars of the grammar school would be enabled to reap the benefits of the excellent apparatus belonging to the common school."

172. *William James, Esq., Thorold*: "I am happy to inform you that the inhabitants of this Municipality appreciate your services in the establishment of our common schools, and I hope that those who now oppose through ignorance or prejudice will, by a more careful examination of the system cease their opposition, and aid as far as in their power, to perfect so noble an enterprise; however, some opposition is supposed to be necessary to the perfecting of any system that is human. It is to be lamented that there should exist any necessity for separate schools, considering the effect that must be produced on the rising generation. All should be united, and, with one combined effort, aid the progress of a rapidly growing country. The inhabitants of British North America should be one people. It must be evident to every well informed and unprejudiced mind, that the children thus separated will be the chief sufferers. Much credit is due to the Common School Trustees (of 1857 and 1858) for the interest they have manifested in providing school accommodation for the children of this Municipality. During three years two brick school-houses have been built—size 28 by 56 feet—either having two apartments and capable of seating, conjointly, 360 children. The style of architecture is Gothic. The interiors are provided with Jacques & Hay's improved seats and desks. The total cost of either building is about \$4,800. The appearance and style of these school houses do great credit to the taste and judgment of the Trustees. Knowing the liberality of our inhabitants and their enterprising spirit, I am of opinion a fresh impulse is being given to our educational operations here."

Appendix B.

PRISON LIBRARIES, &c., ESTABLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

1. *The Reverend Hannibal Mulkins, Chaplain, Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston*: In transmitting his Report upon the operation of the Library in the Provincial Penitentiary, Mr. Mulkins thus ably discusses the whole question:

I. THE CHIEF INTENTION OF ALL REFORMATORY PRISONS.

"The improvement of convicts, mentally and morally, so as to make them good subjects, and if possible good Christians, is or ought to be, it is reasonable to assume, the first and highest purpose of all Penitentiaries and Reformatory Institutions. Though other important purposes may be accomplished by such establishments, as for instance, the safe custody of the offender, the prevention of crime, punishment for the offence, and the safety, in the meanwhile, of society at large; yet, unquestionably the State has a nobler intention still in placing its criminal members in institutions of reform. It intends to give them an opportunity for reflection and repentance; to effect a separation between them and evil companions,

and to withdraw them from bad and corrupting influences; to place their wicked passions and dispositions under restraint, that thereby they may become less powerful; to draw forth and invigorate the better feelings of their nature, that they may become stronger and more prevalent in life; to show them that society seeks not so much to revenge itself upon them for crimes in the past, as to provide for them such mental and moral culture as shall prevent all crimes in the future; in short, the State evidently intends carrying into effect the Christian principle of rendering good for evil, of giving to its criminal children such means of improving, such increase of knowledge, such habits of industry, such moral training and religious instruction, that thereafter they may be good citizens, useful and happy men, and albeit great sinners, yet effectually converted from the errors of their ways.

II. THE MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS TO BE USED TO ACCOMPLISH THIS PURPOSE.

“With this purpose in view, the inference is undeniable, that the agencies acting upon convicts, the influences surrounding them, the discipline for their government, the instruction given and the books in use amongst them should have a direct bearing upon their moral and intellectual nature, to the end that they may see and know that society in their imprisonment intended not to degrade, to deprave, or to destroy, but to raise them up when fallen, to purify and to save; not to convert them into instruments for enticing men, but into instruments of future righteousness and usefulness.

“As institutions for the blind are intended to supply the best means of removing the defects of the eye, and for the restoration or improvement of vision; and those for the deaf, the best means for removing the defects of the ear, restoring or improving its discernment of sound; so should institutions for the moral reformation of criminals, possess the most effectual instrumentalities for removing all defects, moral or otherwise, from the minds of convicts, by supplying the deficiencies of nature and the wants of early education and training, by sweeping out of their hearts base ideas and vicious feelings, which, like so many demons, had entered in and dwelt there; and by implanting in their stead useful knowledge, sound principles, virtuous morals, and pure religion. Such undoubtedly should be the Christian aim of penitentiaries and all other prisons for the reformation of the guilty criminal, though indeed in practice it has never been completely attained. It seems the destiny of man here to see before him in all things a dazzling ideal of theoretical perfection, a prize which he may view at a distance, as the prophet from the mountain saw the promised land, and towards which he may approximate nearer and nearer, but which he is not permitted fully to realize on earth. But these institutions, to fulfil their double mission of justice and mercy, ought to combine the advantages of a school, for teaching the ignorant; of a family, for moral discipline and training; of a library, for the diffusion of useful knowledge; and of a church, for religious devotion. Within the walls of a prison, as well as beyond them, the means should be adapted to, and competent to achieve the desired end. The reformation of convicts may be looked upon as an exceedingly difficult, if not a hopeless task, but for

that very reason the fullest and most efficient means should be used in their behalf, and those fitted to their peculiar wants; the convict possesses an intellect capable of being made radiant by intelligence and knowledge, a soul that may be made holy by the presence of religion. The moral amelioration of convicts, therefore, for which the State provides, is a weighty trust, a sacred responsibility in which society is vastly interested, and with which all concerned, even the convicts themselves, ought to be solemnly impressed.

III. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LIBRARY IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

1. "Among the essential means for achieving the great moral ends of penitential institutions must undoubtedly be ranked as very prominent and efficient, the use of good books—the *Prison Library*. It would be folly to deny the importance of the secular and moral teaching imparted to convicts in school in a prison, without which in many cases the books of the library could not be read, and would consequently be useless. It would be the height of folly to undervalue the advantages of the sacred teachings of the Bible, or the invaluable instructions of the Church. Each of these has its own theatre and mode of action, both performing important functions in the reformation of the convict. Secular and sacred science, like nature and revelation, are always in virtue of their author and being, harmonious, and never even appear to clash or contend with each other, except only when their respective forces are marshalled by ignorance on the one hand or fanaticism on the other. Wisdom and virtue—knowledge and religion—the well-balanced cultivation of man's spiritual nature are so important to him, that they constitute the very elements of happiness to himself and usefulness to others, and the essential character of him who loves his neighbour as himself, and God with all his heart. The importance of a prison library in aiding in the formation of so desirable a character among convicts is manifest.

2. "The library has a double or twofold effect, intermediate between the secular and religious instruction, uniting and cementing the advantages of the school and the church, adding to the knowledge of things secular and useful, the knowledge of things moral and divine. It improves the instruction given in school in its elevation and tone, in the scope and duration of the knowledge it conveys, while at the same moment it enlightens the understanding, and sharpens its faculties for the keener perception and better appreciation of that divine spirit which is life and truth and all things to the soul of man. The prison library, therefore, comes in, as "the Crown and Glory" of the secular, and as the humble and zealous minister of the moral teaching.

3. "The prison library acts with many convicts as a powerful stimulus in learning to read, or for improving those who otherwise might not care to learn, since it presents before them so vast a field and so goodly a land for their use, their improvement, and enjoyment, when once they are in possession of the key which unlocks and lays its treasures at their feet.

4. "It also operates with them as a powerful inducement to good behaviour, not only in order to obtain a book, but while they are reading it; thus aiding the convicts in the acquisition of habits of self-government, conferring upon them a real moral benefit, and at the same time supplying an effectual auxiliary means for the maintenance of order and discipline among them.

5. "A further advantage of the library is, that it affords instruction to hundreds, and in the course of years to thousands of convicts to whom the school is not open, and to whom the library must become, as it were, both teacher and tuition, without which no instruction, except of a religious nature could possibly be received by them. The school is only intended for convicts almost wholly defective in the very first principles of education, and more particularly for the younger portion of these. But the library opens its pages and offers its advantages to all, circulating freely among all classes and origins and races, and renewing its supplies to them from time to time as their needs require. Since the establishment of this prison the large number of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-one prisoners have been confined within its walls. Of these probably not more than one-tenth required school instruction, but a good library among so many persons, and during a period of twenty-four years, might have communicated an incalculable amount of useful knowledge to thousands of readers.

6. "The library supplies a source of instruction to the convict available at almost all times and places in the prison. The school must of necessity be limited to few in number, and chiefly to one place; but the library sends out its volumes to all parts of the prison, and they are at all times at hand. At his work the convict can frequently snatch a moment for reading; in his cell in the summer season he may devote hours to its study each day; when he walks back and forward to his meals his book is sometimes in his hands; after each meal he can apply himself to reading for nearly a half-hour; even in chapel, during the few moments before service almost every convict may be seen with a volume in his hand which he peruses with earnest attention. There is scarcely a moment during the light of the day but what in some place, in the wings or wards, in the shops or shed, in the halls or hospital the library will be communicating its spirit and intelligence to some of the prisoners.

7. "The library promotes a profitable occupation of time by the convicts, which otherwise would be wasted in idleness, the nearest kin to vice. At the same time the knowledge gained in devoting their few unoccupied moments to reading, and the cultivation of their faculties, so greatly promoted by good books, makes them more active, industrious, and intelligent in their work, and more useful to the institution—contributing at once to the improvement of the convict, the discipline of the prison, and the value of convict labour.

8. "The library is the source of relief and the minister of consolation to the convict in some positions and on some occasions, which otherwise would pecu-

liarly embitter his incarceration. The prison is closed in the summer season at six o'clock P. M., each day, leaving the convict nearly three hours before darkness sets in for reading. But without a library, these hours were hours of terror and bitterness to the convict. Some may probably have spent them in meditating upon plans of escape; others upon schemes of future depredations; many looked upon them as a period of terrible mental suffering, to all it was a time of solitude and misery. The library has put an end to this, and converted those hours of idleness and misery into a period of profit, enjoyment, and comparative happiness.

9. "The library moreover is a fountain of continuous instruction to the convicts. There are moments every day, hours every week, and days every month, which without useful books, would run to waste, or what is worse, to vice; but which by means of the library may perpetually add to the extent and variety of the convict's knowledge, tending to his improvement in the contentment which it brings, in its beneficent tenor, and increasing his capacity to receive it, his relish in its enjoyment, and his ability for usefulness.

10. "The library stimulates and keeps alive in the hearts of many convicts—fathers, husbands, brothers, and children—hopes of future usefulness amongst their friends, and in a degree qualifies them for the realization of their hopes. The desire to be useful, may always be contemplated with pleasing emotions; but it is especially pleasing to think that even the iron foot of crime cannot utterly crush that desire from the human soul. There are many convicts here, who read and study diligently, with the hope, that it may add to their usefulness when they are once more free, and enable them to make some amends in the future for their errors in the past.

11. "Finally, whether we consider the fund of knowledge which a library supplies as food for the convict's mind; or the stock and variety of new ideas which it has afforded; whether we consider the exercise and invigoration of his faculties, it has given; the employment to his thoughts, the habits of industry, and beneficial occupation of time, it has inculcated; or whether we consider the contentment afforded, or its contribution towards order and discipline, or that its truths, like all other truths are in their nature, on the side of virtue and morality—and therefore, beneficent,—it seems impossible not to recognize the utility and importance, if not the absolute necessity, of the library as an essential means of order and improvement in all prisons of reform—a central agency, which, like the heart impelling the blood to all parts of the system charged with the constituents of nutrition and new strength, sends forth through all parts of this institution to the convicts, the elements of a new and intelligent life, depositing in their hearts the seeds of virtue, or the principles of religion."

IV. THE ORIGIN AND OPERATIONS OF THE LIBRARY IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

1. *Its origin.*—"From the first establishment of this prison, a copy of the Holy Scriptures has been supplied to each convict, for the purpose of religious instruction. But no step was taken to provide a library until 1844, when Sir Charles Metcalfe gave to the prison about one hundred and seventy volumes of books. These volumes were not large, but their contents were sound and good, and they constituted the only library for the convicts up to the year 1850, or for the period of six years. Lord Metcalfe's benevolence was almost universal in Canada, and this contribution to the moral improvement of the convicts was timely, as it was a much needed charity, and perhaps more fruitful than many other acts of his benevolence—an act of goodness which for years was the source of instruction and happiness to hundreds of criminal men, and which it is a pleasure here to acknowledge with gratitude.

"In 1850 the Chaplain called the attention of the Board of Commissioners to the necessity of a more general and extensive library for the convicts—a necessity the more pressing from the fact that many of the books given by Lord Metcalfe were worn out or lost, and the number of convicts considerably increased. The Commissioners very willingly responded to the call, and a small addition was made to the library. Since then, from year to year, the Inspectors continued to make an appropriation for this purpose; but the books procured, however, up to 1856, were not adapted to general distribution among the convicts. In 1854 the Chaplain had some conversation in Quebec with the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, on the subject of prison libraries. The Chief Superintendent took a lively interest in the matter, and said he would endeavour to obtain such arrangements as would enable him to aid in the same way and in like proportion in forming prison libraries, as he did in the public school libraries. He succeeded, and in 1857, about one hundred and seventy volumes, and in 1858, two hundred and fifty-three more, were obtained at the Educational Depository. It is due to the Chief Superintendent to state here that he has shewn every disposition, in the midst of his manifold duties, to assist this institution in the formation of a library, which now contains seven hundred and twenty-three volumes, a large proportion of which were procured at the Depository, is composed of very valuable books, and to which it is intended to add from the same source some two hundred volumes every succeeding year. It may also be noted as a matter of just commendation, that in his zeal and exertions to supply the people of Upper Canada, with libraries of useful knowledge, the Chief Superintendent has not forgotten even *"the prisoners and captives."*

2. *The extent and nature of the Library.*—"Including the convicts discharged during the year, and those in prison at its close, the advantages of the library have been accessible to one thousand and thirty-eight prisoners, with the exception of fifty, or one in twenty who were unable to read. The daily average of convicts during the year, has been seven hundred and fifteen, and there were

seven hundred and thirty-eight at its close. Eighty-four of these were women, and one thousand and four men, gathered here from eighteen different countries, speaking many different tongues, and professing fourteen different religions. Among these convicts, of almost every degree of age, from ten to eighty, of every grade of moral status, of natural capacity and mental culture, the library books have been kept in constant circulation.

The library is composed as follows:—

Volumes procured at the Educational Depository in 1857..	170
Volumes procured in like manner in 1858.....	253
Old volumes.....	300
	723
Total in the Penitentiary library.....	723

These books treat upon the following subjects:—

History	107	Vols.
Voyages and travels.....	36	
Biography	27	
Literature	43	
Zoology.....	24	
Physiology	1	
Phenomena	1	
Geology	5	
Natural Philosophy.....	6	
Political Science.....	2	
Agriculture	5	
Manufactures	1	
Miscellaneous	465	
	723	
Total.....	723	

3. *Distribution of the Library Books and amount of reading done by the Convicts.*—“The whole number of convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, in 1858, has already been stated to have been ten hundred and thirty-eight; the daily average number seven hundred and fifteen. The average daily number capable of reading may be set down at six hundred and eighty. The number of volumes seven hundred and twenty-three. The distribution of these books is made monthly by the Librarian. The amount of regular monthly reading has, therefore, been equal to one volume per convict, or six hundred and eighty volumes per month, equivalent to twelve volumes a year for each convict, or eight thousand one hundred and sixty in all. But in the course of the month convicts were permitted, when they had read one book, to change it through the Librarian for another. In this way some convicts have read two, three, or more volumes a month. The number of volumes read may be safely placed at two volumes per month for each convict, or thirteen hundred and sixty volumes monthly among all of them, or sixteen thousand three hundred and twenty volumes during the year. In addition to this it may be stated that about fifty convicts are reading, as they

become sufficiently advanced, in the National School Books, and that every convict is supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, exhibiting a very large amount of useful, moral, and even religious reading by the convicts, and suggesting a corresponding proportion of knowledge gained and good accomplished.

4. *Amount of reading among the Convict Women.*—“During the year library books have been distributed twice a month, and sometimes oftener, among eighty-four convict women; some of whom, however, were here only for a short time after the beginning of the year, and others for a like period before its close. Of these

That could not read at all, there were	6
That could only read in the spelling book	11
That read in the Bible only.....	9
That used the Library Books.....	58

These fifty-eight convicts have read in the library as follows:—

4 convicts, 1 volume each	4
2 “ 2 “	4
5 “ 3 “	15
3 “ 4 “	12
4 “ 5 “	20
2 “ 6 “	12
2 “ 7 “	14
3 “ 8 “	24
5 “ 9 “	45
3 “ 10 “	30
2 “ 11 “	22
1 “ 13 “	13
1 “ 14 “	14
1 “ 15 “	15
2 “ 16 “	32
2 “ 17 “	34
1 “ 19 “	19
2 “ 20 “	40
1 “ 21 “	21
1 “ 23 “	23
1 “ 24 “	24
2 “ 26 “	52
1 “ 28 “	28
1 “ 30 “	30
1 “ 36 “	36
2 “ 37 “	74
2 “ 43 “	86
1 “ 48 “	48
<hr/> Total 58 Average 15	<hr/> 791

“The average daily number of convict women may be placed at forty. Some of these have read nearly a volume per week through the year. Absolute certainty cannot be attained upon this point, but undoubtedly the amount of reading among the convict women was equal, on the average, to two volumes per month each, eighty a month among all, and nine hundred and sixty volumes during the year.

“In conclusion, the good effect produced by the circulation and perusal of so many valuable books cannot easily be appreciated, they having sown the seed of a rich and abundant harvest in future. They have communicated instruction to hundreds of men, and, independent of the intelligence conveyed, have afforded great satisfaction and contentment while reading them to the minds of these wretched men. They have given to them a better knowledge of their duty to themselves, to their families, to society, and to their God, and have assisted in fitting them for its fulfilment. Altogether, the conviction seems irresistible, that libraries are calculated to perform most important functions in all institutions for the reformation of fallen men, and it is to be hoped that the Chief Superintendent will not relax in his efforts until adequate libraries are introduced into all the prisons for reform, penitentiaries, and even gaols of Canada.

“Finally, it is gratifying to report the unanimity of feeling prevailing between the Vicar-General and chaplain in the selection of these books, and in the desire and effort to make the library a source of improvement, harmony, and contentment among the convicts; and to record how readily the Inspectors and Warden have endeavoured to promote the establishment of this library, and the free and full circulation of these valuable books.”

2. *Joseph Workman, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto*: “In compliance with your request I have much pleasure in stating to you that the operations and influences of the library have proved equal to my expectations. The number of readers registered since the 10th July last has been ninety-three, of whom sixty-eight have been insane inmates, and twenty-five servants of the asylum. Books are loaned only to those who request to have them, and are considered fit to use them, or are likely to be benefitted by reading. It would be absurd to suppose that the insane, generally, are disposed to read, or that their impaired faculties are adequate to the task. Were such the fact, the establishment of asylums for their safe-keeping and treatment would be less imperatively called for. A certain proportion of the improved incurables, and many of the advanced convalescents are benefitted by the perusal of suitable books; but the most judicious discrimination is required in selecting for them those books which are likely to interest and improve them. A considerable proportion of the books obtained from your Department have been well adapted to the purpose in view, and will serve as a valuable commencement on which to base future augmentations.”

3. *George L. Allen, Esq., Governor, Toronto Gaol*: “In reply to a circular from the Education Office requesting me to furnish you with a report for 1858 of

the operation and effect of the library established in the gaol by your Department, I beg leave to say, that so far as the effects produced are concerned I have nothing to add to my former report, viz.: that the attention of the prisoners being engaged while reading has produced a greater amount of order and decorum amongst them. The description of books chiefly enquired for by the inmates of the gaol are those of a didactic, historical, biographical and light literary character. Works of a purely religious nature are rarely sought for. I would here suggest to the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, with all due deference, that hereafter care should be taken in the choice of books for gaol libraries, to avoid the selection of so many volumes of small size as has been the case with the library for the gaol of these united Counties, for when the books are so small and so numerous it is almost impossible to take proper care of them. Another reason too I have found to operate against their usefulness, and that is, no matter how entertaining or instructive its pages may be, the adults do not like the idea of reading from a small book. A good selection of duodecimos and octavos, interspersed with a few of smaller size, I am of opinion is best suited for gaol libraries. Our library consists of a very large number of small books, with a few of those which I think are of a size most suitable."

4. *Mr. George Forbes, Oxford County Gaol:* "I had the honour to receive your communication desiring me to furnish a report of the operation and effect of the prison library established in the gaol of this county for 1858. In reply, I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the general usefulness of the library, in its effects upon the behaviour of the prisoners, as exemplified in the daily routine of this gaol. In a rural county like Oxford, the class of prisoners usually committed are for crimes that necessitates their being confined for an average of from one to three months, and as they usually become tired after the first few days of the monotonous life they are compelled to lead, books are applied for, and the day rooms are generally occupied by some of them reading to the others aloud. Although the first object they may have in view is merely amusement, nevertheless I am well convinced there must be future benefits derived by some who have never had the desire or opportunity to read. The books generally called for are history and biography, Josephus being a general favourite, as well as the histories of the native countries of the prisoners. The lives and labours of Howard and Mr. Fry are much read, but strictly religious works, of which there are a few in the library, are seldom desired, which may be accounted for by the fact of tracts being distributed every Sunday, of which the prisoners have the use during the week. I think they are more useful than larger works, because they are more easily read, and the subjects of them being more familiar and oftener changed, render them better suited to the capacities of the prisoners, and therefore more easily comprehended. As I before observed, the benefits derived from a prison library are at once apparent in the behaviour of the prisoners, as it diverts the mind of the morose and vindictive from contemplating and cultivating feelings of revenge and hatred to those who may have sent them to prison; and for the thoughtless and reckless, it at least causes them to behave better while confined, which circumstance alone has a tendency to strengthen the moral feelings, by accustoming them to self-control, and

may awaken in them a sense of the duty they owe to their fellow-men, and to society when they obtain their freedom. There is every reason to believe that the use of the library is calculated to prevent crime and vice from becoming more confirmed in the criminal, because in this gaol, and I have no doubt in many others, where there can scarcely be any proper classification of prisoners, it may be imagined what the result would be of the commingling of the vile thoughts feelings and experience of the depraved and vicious criminal, with the perhaps innocent prisoner, were it not that the teaching of elevated and refined minds comes in from the library to shew them the real pleasures they may enjoy by the practice of virtue and morality."

5. *Mr. John S. Sprowle, Whitby County Gaol*: "In reply to a circular from your office, I beg to state, that during the past year the operations of the library have been most satisfactory, the books being eagerly applied for and carefully read, in fact I do not know how we could well get on without it; certainly a great change for the better is observable, both in the order and discipline of the gaol."

6. *Walter Sheridan, Esq., County Clerk, Peterborough County Gaol*: "Your letter came to hand expressing a desire to have a detailed report on the success and usefulness, or otherwise, of the prison library. In the summer of 1856 the Sheriff suggested to the Counties Council the necessity of procuring a few books for the use of the prisoners, that might be kept by the Gaoler as a kind of circulating library for the prisoners. The Council placed the sum of \$22 in the Sheriff's hands to provide the books, which were selected by him for the use of the prisoners. The library (if such it may be called) is very small. The Gaoler reports that a number of the prisoners seem to appreciate the privilege of having the books to read, and has no doubt if the assortment was larger it would confer a great benefit on the prisoners, some of whom have read the whole library through in a short time. Several of the prisoners cannot read, but such as have paid attention to reading have exhibited a more gentle and docile disposition, and an improved state of morality."

NOTE.—Libraries have since been established in the Gaols of the Counties of Lambton, Wellington, Leeds, and Grenville. See the following circular on the subject.

[Copy.]

7. *Circular from the Chief Superintendent in regard to Prison Libraries in Upper Canada, to the Warden and Members of the County Councils.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the *Journal of Education* for the current month, addressed to the County Clerk,* and to invite your attention, and that of the Council over which you preside, to the papers relative to Libraries in Prisons and Gaols, on the first three pages. I need not add one word to what is contained in these papers as to the importance and usefulness of such

* A copy is also sent gratuitously each month addressed to the County Clerk and Treasurer.

Libraries, and their salutary influence in the several Prisons and Gaols where they have already been established.

I shall be most happy to co-operate with the Council over which you preside in establishing a Prison Library in your County, under such regulations, in connection with the Departmental regulations, as your Council may think proper to adopt, by apportioning one hundred per cent. upon any sum or sums which may be raised from local sources for that purpose, and by forwarding such books as you may think proper to select from the Official Catalogue of Books for Public Libraries.

I have heretofore furnished each Municipal Council with a copy of the Official Catalogue, and a copy of the Catalogue of Maps and other Apparatus, provided by this Department for Public Schools, together with the printed blank forms of application; and I shall be happy to furnish them again, and to afford every aid and facility in my power, as well as make the apportionment above intimated, towards accomplishing the desirable object named, and also in promoting the efficiency of the Public Schools in the same manner.

I will thank you to have the goodness to lay this circular before your Municipal Council, and to let me know, as early as convenient, the decision of your Council on the subject which I have taken the liberty to bring under your notice.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Warden and Gentlemen,

Your fellow-laborer, and faithful servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

Education Office,
Toronto, 17th January, 1859.

Appendix C.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

I. INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Copy.)

HAMILTON, March, 1859.

1. "SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you some general observations on the condition and progress of the Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1858. For minute and particular information about each of the schools separately, I beg leave respectfully to refer you to my special Report already in your hands; wherein a detailed account is given of the school premises, their extent, accommodation, condition and furniture; of the globes, maps, charts and apparatus with which they are furnished; of the number of pupils, average attendance, and

branches of study pursued ; of the modes of teaching and system of discipline ; the organization of the school and the classification of the pupils ; the subjects taught and the proficiency in each ; the names, qualifications and salaries of the teachers ; the books used and fees paid by the pupils, together with remarks upon the more important defects or the characteristic excellencies of each school.

“It is peculiarly gratifying to mark the steady onward progress of these schools, in character and efficiency ; very many of them now presenting a striking and pleasing contrast to their former state, both in external aspect and internal arrangement, management and discipline ; and although much remains to be done before this part of our system of national education can be all that is desirable and necessary, the improvement in almost every respect made within the last few years is most encouraging and promising, nor can I doubt but that ere long they will be fitted to fill their proper place between the common school and the college ; and by furnishing to one class of students the advantages of a higher English education, and to another class the requisite elementary training in classics and mathematics, they cannot fail greatly to elevate the standard of education in the country, and to excite and assist many of our generous youth to obtain all the advantages of a liberal university course of study. During the past year the most decided progress has been made in advancing the character, claims and usefulness of these schools, in the erection, enlargement and furnishing of school-houses, in the increasing desire on the part of trustees to procure the services of able experienced and trained teachers, as also in a greatly increased attendance of more advanced pupils, both in natural science and classics ; and I would add the obviously deepening convictions in the minds of many, that such higher schools are a necessity, and have claims upon support and liberality, in order that the means of culture and the path to honorable distinction may be, as far as possible, accessible to all. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that owing to an unfortunate location, premature commencement or incompetent management, some schools have grievously failed, and thereby cast a sort of reflection upon all the rest, as if the general system and management were at fault : whereas in most cases where failure has been the result, the school was really not called for, and enlisted the sympathies of only a few. This undue increase in the number of the schools has arisen mainly from the laudable desire of a few individuals in each town or village, to obtain if possible near their own homes a classical training for their sons ; hence the attempt not unfrequently made to establish and open a school where a sufficient number of classical pupils cannot be obtained. And this lack of interest and paucity of numbers have led to the union of the grammar with the common school, which union in some cases, at least, has by no means been productive of good results to the higher department. Such schools being in reality only common schools, and generally not the best, inasmuch as skill in teaching and the management so essential to the success of a teacher has sometimes been sacrificed for the legally enforced quantum of Latin. It should be observed, however, that while the establishment of new schools diminishes the income, and in some respects lowers the status and lessens the usefulness of the others, it has also the effect of disseminating more widely the privileges proffered

by such high schools, and presents the opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of classical and mathematical knowledge, and thereby of attaining a university training to some, who would otherwise, from their circumstances have been deprived of it.

“ During the year a number of additional schools have been authorized by the respective County Councils, but only two (Windsor and Oakwood*) have been legally opened, and one (Uxbridge) has been re-opened,—making the entire number established in the Province 89, of which 75 are in operation. Fourteen, viz., Ashton, Bondhead,† Borelia, Cayuga, Demorestville, Fingal, Omeme, Pakenham, Pembroke, Renfrew, Sandwich, Stirling, Trenton, and Waterloo, had either never been opened or were closed when visited. In some of these places a school may soon be opened and properly sustained, but in a majority of them a Grammar School is not at present required, and a sufficient number of classical pupils could not be secured, a good Common School, with a first class trained teacher, being better adapted to their present wants.

“ Of the 75 schools in operation, 39 are united with the Common Schools. As to the working and success of such union schools, all depends upon the character, attainments, and skill of the master, and whether a sufficient number of teachers are engaged. Of course where there is only one teacher, as occurs in a few instances, or one with very inadequate assistance, there the school assumes the aspect of a Common School, only distinguished by the fact, that a “ little Latin and less Greek ” may be occasionally very imperfectly taught: but where the head-master has a thorough knowledge of his profession, as well as of the subjects he proposes to teach, and can arrange and classify the pupils properly, and maintain order and discipline in the school, and has an efficient staff of qualified assistants, the union of the schools is of advantage to both, by allowing a regular gradation of classes, and a proper division of labour. Where, as in some instances has already been done, the Grammar School is made the highest of a series of properly graduated departments, and admission to each is regulated by term examinations, the union of the two Boards cannot fail being both economical and advantageous. In some places this is successfully exemplified, and the schools are in a most efficient condition: in others the union is merely nominal, and as appears, formed for financial purposes alone: not the least connection practically exists between the schools, no orderly arrangement or gradation of classes, and no subordination or division of labor among the teachers. The school-rooms are separate, and sometimes at a considerable distance from each other—the internal management is distinct and frequently dissimilar,—the modes of teaching diverse and inconsistent. Nothing but disappointment and dissatisfaction can arise from a state of things so much to be deprecated.

“ Of the 36 Grammar Schools not united with Common Schools, 3 are taught by 3 masters, 6 by 2, and 27 by 1 master each.

* The Oakwood Grammar School was open for the latter half of 1858, but reported too late to be included in Tables G, H, and I.

† The Bondhead Grammar School was open for the first six months of 1858.

“Of the 75 head masters, there are 24 Canadian, 19 British, 2 American, and 1 German graduates. Twenty-two hold certificates of qualification from the Provincial Board of Examiners, and seven were appointed before the new regulation came in force, which requires a degree or certificate.

“As may easily be inferred from such a statement, the modes of teaching are very various and of different degrees of merit and efficiency. A greater uniformity, both in the qualification of the teacher and in the management of the schools, is greatly to be desired, and should as far as practicable be secured. It is still a subject of painful regret that so many who have assumed the duties and responsibilities of the school-room are so imperfectly prepared for their proper and successful discharge of them, and seem to entertain such inadequate conceptions of the object to be attained and the most approved means of attaining it: aiming only at imparting a modicum of knowledge in several branches of study, by incessant repetition, without attempting to train the minds of their pupils to early habits of correct thinking and patient intellectual investigation. The skill of the teacher is best shown by working up, directing, and developing the mind of his pupils, by judicious and ingenious methods of instruction and assistance. In order to this, all teachers should render themselves so familiar with the subjects of the lessons, as to be able to teach them without such a slavish adherence to the words, illustrations, and examples of the text-book, as is too common in our schools. From neglecting this many teachers acquire a close, uninteresting, monotonous, and mechanical method of teaching, and foster the habit of mere verbal repetition on the part of the scholar, which deadens his energies and retards his progress. Principles should be clearly stated and familiarly explained before definitions are given, rules committed, or examples cited or solved. It is very gratifying, however, to mark the decided progress made in this particular every year. There are now a goodly number of well qualified, able, earnest teachers, generously devoted to their work, whose methods of instruction and discipline are well adapted to secure the ends contemplated, the acquisition of useful knowledge, and the culture of the mental faculties: men who are an honor to their profession, who deserve well of their country, and whose names will be gratefully remembered and reverently repeated in after years by their well trained and thankful pupils. The government of the schools is, on the whole, good and orderly; the discipline parental, kindly, and considerate. The rod is rarely resorted to for correction, and the modes of chastisement are commonly judicious, and likely to prove morally beneficial, consisting mainly in detention or restraint, with deprivation of some privilege, or the loss of position in the class, with marks of the master's disapproval. “*Impositions*” are by some inflicted as a punishment, a practice which can scarcely be too strongly reprehended, as fitted to fill the mind of a child with aversion or dislike for his studies, by associating with his lessons the idea of taskwork, and rendering the school-room a sort of scholastic *Bridewell*.

“Religious exercises are regularly and duly observed in nearly all the schools, the exceptions being rare. In most cases the reading of the Scriptures and prayers are observed both at the opening and closing of the school; and not a few of the

masters manifest a most commendable solicitude for the moral and religious interests of those committed to their care, and earnestly endeavour to instil into their minds pure and pious principles, and to implant in their hearts generous, noble, and patriotic sentiments. This is an important and hopeful feature in the character of these schools, as from them will spring the men into whose hands we must resign our sacred trust,—Truth, Liberty, and Right. Stewart justly observes, that “The most essential objects of education are the two following: first, to cultivate all the various principles of our natures, both speculative and active, in such a manner as to bring them to the greatest perfection of which they are susceptible; and secondly, by watching over the impressions and associations which the mind receives in early life, to secure it against the influences of prevailing errors, and as far as possible engage its prepossessions on the side of truth.”

“To instruct youth in the languages and in the sciences is comparatively of little importance, if we are inattentive to the habits which they acquire, and are not careful in giving to all their different faculties and all their different principles of action a proper degree of employment.”

“The number in attendance is steadily increasing, particularly in the classics and higher branches. The entire number of students in Latin at the time of my visit was 1,118; in Greek, 220; in French, 482; in Algebra, 943; in Geometry, 736; while a very large majority were only in the elements, a number were reading the more advanced classics, and preparing for the Law, Medical, or University examinations. An obvious improvement is discoverable in many of the schools in accuracy and extent of attainments, and the readiness and thoroughness of recitations. Large classes are also formed for the study of History, generally English and Canadian; also the elements of Natural Science and Physical Geography, a branch of study interesting and instructive, and specially fitted to awaken thought and excite enquiry. Some masters incidentally communicate, in a very interesting manner, much useful and important information.

Schools having less than 10 classical pupils.....	25	—average	5.25
“ “ more than 10, less than 15.....	18	“	12.00
“ “ “ 15, “ 25.....	20	“	17.06
“ “ “ 25	12	“	35.00
—			
Entire number of schools in operation.....	75	“	15 nearly.

“It is painful to have to notice the carelessness manifested by some masters in teaching the classics, in regard to the pronunciation and quantities of the words. Indeed the different styles of pronunciation designedly adopted and prevalent among teachers is a constant source of difficulty and perplexity to the pupil on every change of school or teacher. Some adopting the Scotch or Continental method of sounding the vowels, others the English, while some again prefer reading according to the quantity, and candor constrains me to add that a few seem to mingle the three; uniformity in this respect is not only highly desirable, but for many causes ought to be agreed upon and enforced. Sufficient time and care are not taken by

some teachers to ground their pupils thoroughly in the forms, construction and idioms of the language, and hence great difficulty and frequent mistakes in translation. Though there is a general desire and endeavour on the part of masters to conform to the published programme, such conformity is by no means common, and the want of it arises partly from the unwillingness of the parent to allow his child to take the prescribed course, as he designs him for some particular vocation in which he fancies only certain branches of study will be of use to him ; and partly from the want of skill and firmness on the part of the teacher, whose duty it is first to adopt a good system, and then steadily adhere to it. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the state of the schools is by no means discouraging, as there are in all parts of the country a few good, energetic teachers at work on what should and what can be done, and trustees are more solicitous than ever to secure the services of such teachers.

“ It cannot be doubted but that the influence of the Model Grammar School recently opened will soon be felt, in establishing a greater uniformity of management and similarity of method ; as the teachers will have the opportunity during their longest vacation of witnessing the system of discipline and style of teaching therein adopted, with the view, so far as suitable and practicable, of reproducing them in their own schools, and it were well if candidates for masterships in grammar schools could spend a term or two there before entering upon their duties.

“ The salaries of the masters remain nearly the same as formerly, a few of them having been slightly increased. The average salary is about seven hundred dollars. Of the 75 headmasters employed, as nearly as I could ascertain, the salaries range as follows :

2 Masters receiving.....	\$400
12 “ “	500
21 “ “	600
11 “ “	700
18 “ “	800
3 “ “	900
4 “ “	1,000
4 more than.....	1,000

“ The fees vary very much, some schools are free, and rate-bills range from one to six dollars, and one school charges as high as ten dollars ; average about four dollars. In a few counties the councils aid in the payment of the master’s salary, by an annual grant ; but generally, they do but little in support of the grammar schools, regarding them more in the light of a local than general advantage, and having stronger claims upon the particular towns where they are situated, and which enjoy the benefits, than upon the counties generally.

“ The improvement obvious in the style, dimensions, accommodations and furnishing of the school-houses erected within the last few years evinces the deepest interest and indicates the most rapid progress. Since 1855, fifteen new houses

have been erected, and four are being erected, many of them large, commodious and handsome buildings; many others have been enlarged and improved and furnished. In not a few of our cities and towns the school-houses are among the best and most attractive edifices. The 75 school-houses may be classed as follows:

Good, commodious and well furnished	20
Suitable and moderately furnished	24
Bad and altogether unsuitable.....	10
In process of erection	4
In rented and temporary premises.....	17
	— 75

“I beg leave here to repeat what I have said in a previous report on this topic, since it is applicable now as then. While not a few elegant and commodious school-houses have lately been erected and more or less fully fitted and furnished; there are still a number which are unsightly and wholly inadequate and unsuitable. The external appearance of some of the school-houses has been very much improved by the erection, repairing or painting of fences, sheds and proper out-houses; or by planting a few trees, shrubs, and otherwise improving the grounds. A very small outlay in this way on the part of the trustees, and a little taste, labor and care on the part of the teachers would soon render the school-house the most attractive and homelike spot in the neighborhood, an object of honest, patriotic pride, instead of an eye-sore and a reproach, as has been too long and too commonly the case, and this could be accomplished all the more easily, as the lots on which the houses are built are generally large enough to admit of considerably extensive improvements of this sort, and nothing is likely to exert a finer influence over the manners of the pupils, and affect more happily their conduct in the school and towards each other, or contribute more directly both to mental and moral culture than the silent but eloquent and impressive monitions of tasteful arrangements and natural beauty around the school-room, and order, neatness and cleanliness within it. Indeed the absence of such influence is always to be deplored as a sad hindrance and defect in the work of education. The difference between schools in this respect is most striking, some neat, cleanly and inviting; others dirty, dilapidated and forbidding, and the corresponding effects may be anticipated within. It is painful indeed to notice the evidence of great carelessness, nay of culpable neglect on the part of some teachers, and of unmannerly rudeness and low depravity on the part of their scholars, as seen in the whittled, besmeared, and strangely carved desks, and on the scribbled and polluted walls. We cannot but think that teachers are themselves mainly to be held accountable for this, as their authority should be such as to restrain all such undue and indecent license, even where the means at their command may not enable them directly and successfully to inculcate the reverse. A dark, dingy, desolate looking school-house rebukes the negligence which it reveals, and perpetuates the ignorance and the want of taste which permit it. It were well if trustees would turn their attention more to this matter, as the progress of the country and the interest of education demand it at their hands.

“In no respect do the schools differ more than in the manner in which they are furnished and fitted up; while some are supplied with neat, convenient seats and desks, others have only long movable forms and tables, unseemly and incommodious; and while some have a full assortment of maps, charts, tablets and apparatus, others are not only destitute of these things but scantily supplied even with books. It surely must be obvious, that to withhold a suitable supply of the necessary aids, now so easily obtained, and which facilitates so much the work of instruction, is parsimony not economy. To erect a suitable house and engage the services of a competent master, and then not provide comfortable seats and desks and all requisite apparatus, is to say the least as unpolitic as it is unfortunate, and a subject of censure as well as regret. Since the duties imposed by statute upon Boards of Trustees are so important, and the efficiency of the school depends so much upon the manner and spirit in which these duties are discharged, it is as creditable to the parties appointing them as it is fortunate for the cause of education, that the Boards are generally composed of those who, both by education and position, are qualified for the trust. The list comprises ministers of nearly every religious persuasion, physicians, members of parliament, judges, magistrates, and county officers, many of whom take a deep and active interest in the schools, and in some cases, regularly visit and examine, and by counsel and encouragement greatly aid the master in his work. If this practice were more general the schools would flourish more, and though more might have been expected from the hearty co-operation of so many educated and influential men than has been realized, yet much has already been accomplished, and from the earnest and liberal spirit now manifested much more will speedily be achieved. In conclusion, I beg leave to refer to my previous reports for some suggestion as to the future provisions for the better working of Grammar Schools. With some modification of the present law and regulations as to the jurisdiction, support and organization of these schools, they will soon attain to a high position of influence and usefulness, and give a fulness and completeness to the system of public instruction, which is at once our glory and our hope as a people.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. ORMISTON.

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

II. THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.—*Act Establishing the School.*

The Model Grammar School has been established under the authority of the first clause of the first section of the Grammar and Common Schools Improvement Act of 1855, (18 Vict., chap. 132,) as follows:—“1. A sum not exceeding one thousand pounds per annum, may be expended under the direction

of the Council of Public Instruction for the establishment and maintenance of a Model Grammar School, in connexion with the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, including also any expenses which may be incurred in the examination of Candidates for Masterships of Grammar Schools”

No. 2. Programme of the Course of Instruction in the Model Grammar School.

The Model Grammar School, established by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, is mainly intended to exemplify the best method of teaching the branches required by law to be taught in the Grammar Schools, especially Classics and Mathematics, as a model for the Grammar Schools of the country. It is also intended that the Model Grammar School shall, as far as possible, secure the advantages of a *Normal Classical* School to candidates for masterships and teacherships in the Grammar Schools; but effect cannot be given to this object of the Model Grammar School during the first few months of its operation. The utmost care has been taken to select duly qualified and able Masters. The following are the regulations which have been adopted in regard to the opening of the School :

Extract from the Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction, dated the 30th March, and 31st December, 1858, and the 15th of March, and the 21st of June, 1859.

Ordered, 1. That the Model Grammar School shall be first opened for the admission of pupils on the second Monday in August, 1858.

2. That the qualifications for admission shall be the same as those required for admission into the County Grammar Schools, as follows :—Pupils in order to be admitted to the Grammar School must be able, 1. To read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book. 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.

3. That the subjects of instruction shall be the same as those appointed for the County Grammar Schools. (See page 106.)

4. That no pupils shall be admitted to the Model Grammar School who do not purpose taking up the prescribed course of instruction.

5. With a view to allow Grammar School Masters an opportunity of visiting the Model Grammar School during their own vacations, it is ordered, That there shall be four Model Grammar School Terms in each year, to be designated, the Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn Terms. The Winter Term shall begin the seventh of January, and end on the Thursday next before Good Friday; the Spring Term shall begin the second Monday after Good Friday, and close on the fourth

Friday in July; the Summer Term shall begin at the end of the long vacation, and end on the thirty-first of October; the Autumn Term shall begin on the first of November, and shall end on the twenty-second of December.

6. That three pupils from each County, and two from each City in Upper Canada shall have the prior right of admission; and if any County or City shall not avail itself of this privilege, then other duly qualified applicants shall be admitted in the order of their applications.

7. That one scholarship, open to pupils in the Boys' Model School, be established in the Model Grammar School.

Explanatory Memorandum on the foregoing.

1. The regular curriculum of five years embraces an extended course of instruction in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, English Grammar, Literature and Composition, History and Geography, both Ancient and Modern, Logic, Rhetoric, and Mental Science, Natural History and Physical Science, Evidences of Revealed Religion, the usual Commercial Branches, Drawing, Music, Gymnastic and Drill Exercises; the more advanced Students will also attend Lectures in various departments of Literature, Science and Art. (See programme on page 112.)

2. Only one hundred pupils will be admitted, (not including the free pupils.)

3. Accordingly, the numbers in each class will be strictly limited, in order that a due regard may be paid to the peculiar temper and disposition of each pupil, and that the utmost efficiency may be secured in the cultivation of the intellectual faculties, and the inculcation not only of the principles but of the practice of a high-toned morality.

4. The School contains large and well ventilated class-rooms, with ante-rooms, a Library, Laboratory, and a Hall for assembling the whole school. The most recent improvements in school architecture and school furniture have been adopted. A play-ground of several acres is attached, with gymnastic apparatus, and covered sheds for exercise in wet weather.

5. The course of instruction is so arranged as to prepare and strengthen the mind for the more severe study of each succeeding year.

6. By the peculiar system of discipline adopted, the conduct and application of the pupils will be regulated by motives similar to those by which our conduct in after life is influenced, and the various honours will be made to depend as much on good conduct as sound scholarship.

7. Pupils from a distance can board in private houses sanctioned by the Council, at prices agreed upon by the parents of the pupils and the keepers of the houses. A pupil will be allowed to board in any private family, at the request of his parents.

8. There are Four Scholastic Terms in the year, and the fee at present is ten dollars per term, payable in advance, as follows :

- For one pupil, ten dollars per term.
- For two brothers, eight dollars per term, each.
- For three brothers, six dollars per term, each.

9. All applications for admission to be transmitted in writing to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

No. 3. Circular from the Chief Superintendent of Education to the Heads of Municipal Councils in Cities and Counties in Upper Canada, transmitting the foregoing Programme, dated 8th June, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you herewith a Programme of the course of instruction to be pursued in the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada.

As it is a Provincial, and not a local, Institution, the Council of Public Instruction has resolved to apportion the pupils to be admitted to each County and City in Upper Canada.

The object of this Circular is to bring the subject under the notice of the Council over which you preside, in order that if the Council should think proper at present, or at any future period, to select by examination before a Committee or Board of Examiners appointed for that purpose, three of the most meritorious pupils within its jurisdiction, and assist them by scholarships or bursaries, to attend the Model Grammar School, the preference would be given to them over all other applications from the same County.

I will only add that it is intended that the School shall be in reality what its name imports,—a Model Grammar School for Upper Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

No. 4. Prizes and Certificates at the Model Grammar School Examination, 1859.

The first examination of the pupils in the Model Grammar School was held on the 27th and 28th of July, 1859. His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart., Governor General, attended at the recitations and other exercises of the 28th; and, at the request of the Chief Superintendent of Education, distributed the prize-books and certificates of honor among the pupils. The following forms were used on the occasion :

(1) *Form of Certificate inserted in each prize-book—*

MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

Ingenuo magnæque spei Adolescenti ———.

E CLASSE ———.

Propter insignes in Artibus Liberalibus progressus hunc, præmium optime merito,
Librum D.D.*Literarum Humaniorum apud Torontonenses Ludus, Exemplar Provinciæ Occidentali
Propositus.*

GEO. R. R. COCKBURN, A.M.,

A.D. — Kal. Sext.

Rectore.

M.D.CCC.LIX.

(2) *Form of Certificate of Honor—*

MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

Ingenuo magnæque spei Adolescenti ———.

E CLASSE ———.

Propter insignes in ——— progressus hoc præmium optime merito D. D.

*Literarum Humaniorum apud Torontonenses Ludus, Exemplar Provinciæ Occidentali
Propositus.*

GEO. R. R. COCKBURN, A.M.,

A.D. — Kal Sext.

Rectore.

M.D.CCC.LIX.

III THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.*

*No. 1.—Programme of Studies, and General Rules and Regulations for the
Government of County 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 Instruc-

* For Statistical Report of these Schools for 1858, see Tables G, H, and I (pages lviii—lxxv of this Report); and for Inspector's Report on their condition, see pages 95-102.

tion 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, has adopted the following regulations, which, according to the fifth section, and the fifth clause of the 11th section of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vic., cap. 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 Institutions Act* of 1858, 22 Viet. chap. 99, section 279, enacts that the municipal council of every county and city may pass by-laws for the following purposes:—

1. *Lands for Grammar Schools.*—For obtaining in such part of the County, or of any City within the County, as the wants of the people may most require, the real property requisite for erecting County Grammar School Houses thereon, and for other Grammar School purposes, and for preserving, improving and repairing such School Houses, and for disposing of such property when no longer required.

2. *Aiding Grammar Schools.*—For making provision in aid of such Grammar Schools as may be deemed expedient.

3. *Pupils competing for University Prizes.*—For making permanent provision for defraying the expense of the attendance at the University of Toronto, and at the Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School there, of such of the pupils of the Public Grammar Schools of the County as are unable to incur the expense, but are desirous of, and, in the opinion of the respective Masters of such Grammar Schools, possess competent attainments for competing for, any Scholarship, Exhibition, or other similar Prize, offered by such University or College.

4. *Common School Pupils.*—For making similar provision for the attendance at any County Grammar School, for like purposes, of pupils of the Common Schools of the County.

5. *Endowing Fellowships.*—For endowing such Fellowships, Scholarships or Exhibitions, and other similar Prizes, in the University of Toronto and in the Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School

the board of trustees may, if it 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 reading-book. 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.

there, for competition among the pupils of the Public Grammar Schools of the County as the Council deems expedient for the encouragement of learning amongst the youth thereof.

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

1. *In the Faculty of Arts* (each of the value of \$120 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 118.

2. *In the Department of Agriculture*, 1 of the value of \$120. The subjects of examination are as follows: English Grammar and Composition. Arithmetic, including Mensuration. Euclid, B. I. Outlines of English History to the present time [White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.] Outlines of Modern Geography [Anderson's.] Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies. Principles of Agriculture. [Stephens' Catechism of Practical Agriculture. Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry.]

3. *In the Department of Civil Engineering*, 1 of the value of \$120. The subjects of examination are as follows: Arithmetic. Algebra [Colenso's.] Euclid; Bb. I. II. III. IV. and VI., and Definitions of B. V. [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. [Anderson's Modern Geography.] Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies. Drawing from a copy.

4. *In the Faculty of Medicine*, 3 of the value of \$120 per annum each. The subjects of examination are as follows: Homer, Iliad, B. I. Horace, Odes, B. I. Translation into Latin Prose. Sallust, Catilina. Ordinary rules of Arithmetic. Vulgar and Decima! Fractions. Extraction of Square Root. Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, inclusive, [Colenso's.] Euclid, B. I. English Grammar and Composition. French Grammar. Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII. Outlines of English History to the present time [White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.] Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography [Schmitz's Manual of Ancient Geography and Anderson's Modern Geography.] Elements of Chemistry [Schmitz's Educational Course.] Elements of General and Comparative Physiology [Agassiz and Gould's Comparative Physiology.] Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical [Gray's First Lessons in Botany, Lindley's Classification.]

5. *In the Faculty of Law*, 3 of the value of \$120 per annum each. The subjects of examination are as follows: Lucian, Charon, Vita and Timon. Horace, Odes, Bb. I. and III. Homer, Iliad, B. VI. Virgil, Æneid, B. VI. Translation from English into Latin Prose. Arithmetic. Euclid, Bb. I. II. III. IV. and VI., and definitions of B. V. [Colenso's.] Algebra [Colenso's.] Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of plane triangles [Colenso's.] English Grammar and Composition. Orthographical and Etymological forms, and History of the English Language [Latham's Hand-Book of the English Language (2nd edition), and Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.] French Grammar, and Montesquieu's Grandeur et Décadence des Romains. W. Douglas Hamilton's Outlines of English History to present time. Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero, and Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander. [Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History.] Outlines of Modern Geography. Roman History, Age of Augustus: Grecian History, Age of Pericles: [Liddell's Rome, Smith's Greece, and Browne's History of Greek and Roman Literature.]

Section 2.—LIST OF TEXT BOOKS FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, under the authority of the sixth section of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vic., ch. 186.

[Note.—The Grammar School Trustees can select such text books from the following list as they may approve; but in no case should more than one series of books be permitted to be used in each School.]

[In regard to the Text-books sanctioned for use in the Grammar Schools, three remarks may be made: The first is, that in the English Branches, the National Books, with one or two additions, have been selected and authorized, as they are, upon the whole, the best series of English text-books published, are in use in the Common Schools, and are easily obtained. The second remark is, that in the Greek and Latin languages, more than one text-book on the same subject has, in some cases, been authorized—especially grammars. The reason is, that each of the books mentioned is used and preferred by a large class of teachers; and the first object of the Council of Public Instruction being to secure the use of a uniform series of text-books in each Grammar School; and then after the test of comparison and experiment, (which may be made under the new system,) to secure the use of the same Greek and Latin grammars in all the schools. This is, indeed, effected in part by the regulations requiring Arnold's First Lessons in Latin and Greek alone to be used by the pupils in commencing the study of those languages. My third remark is, that while each Board of Trustees will, of course, determine which of the books authorized (where there is an option) shall be used in its school, some regard should be had to the circumstances of individual parents and pupils, in superseding the use of some books now in use, by the introduction of new ones. In first introducing a uniform series of text-books into the Common Schools, I stated that the authorized books should be introduced as the old and unauthorized books might become worn-out, and as new classes should be formed in each school. I think it best for the Board of Trustees to adopt the same method in introducing a uniform series of text-books into the Grammar Schools. They have authority under the present Grammar School Act and accompanying Regulations, to determine not only which of the text-books authorized shall be used in each school, but also that each pupil shall be provided with such books. I may, however, add, that it is the teacher, rather than the books, that makes the school, whether it be an elementary, or high school, or even college.—Extract from the Circular of the Chief Superintendent of Education to Boards of Grammar School Trustees, dated the 17th February, 1855.]

1. Latin.

Arnold's First, Second and Third Book.	Arnold's Prose Composition.
Andrews and Stoddart's Grammar.	Anthon's Latin and English Dictionary.
Bullion's (Adam's) Grammar.	Kaltschmid's Latin — English Dictionary.
Edinburgh Academy Rudiments.	
Eton Grammar.	

2. *Greek.*

Arnold's First Book.	Eton Grammar.
Arnold's First Prose Composition.	Anthon's Prosody.
Arnold's Second Prose Composition.	Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, (Abridged.)
Arnold's Reading Book.	Donnegan's Lexicon.
Bullion's Grammar.	
Edinburgh Academy Rudiments.	

Classical Dictionaries, &c.

Smith's Classical Dictionary.	Rich's Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon.
Smith's Smaller Classical Dictionary, and the Dictionary of Antiquities.	Baird's Classical Manual.

3. *French.*

Merlet's Grammar.	Collot's Interlinear Reader.
Merlet's Le Traducteur.	Collot's Anecdotes and Questions.
Merlet's Dictionary of Difficulties.	Collot's Dialogues and Phrases.
Arnold's First Book.	Collot's French and English Dictionary.
Arnold's Vocabulary.	Surrenne's New Manual.
Noël and Chapsal's Grammar.	Spiers and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary.
Collot's Pronouncing Reader.	

4. *English.*

Lennie's Grammar.	Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded.
Bullion's Grammar.	Sullivan's Literary Class Book.
National Grammar.	Whately's Lessons on Reasoning.
Sullivan's Grammar.	Whately's Lessons on Christian Evidences, or the Truth of Christianity, (Appendix to 4th National Reader.)
Art of Reading. (National Series.)	Whately's Introductory Lessons on the British Constitution.
Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations.	Political Economy in Chamber's Educational Course.
Sullivan's Dictionary.	Spalding's Literature.
The National Readers.	Reid's Rudiments of Composition.
Third Book.	
Fourth Book.	
Supplement to ditto.	
Fifth Book.	
Sixth Book.	

5. *Mathematics.*

Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. (National Series.)	Colenso's Simson's Euclid.
Thomson's (James, LL.D., Glasgow,) Arithmetic and Algebra.	Colenso's Algebra, Part I.
Loomis' Treatise on Algebra.	Potts' Euclid.
	Mensuration
	Appendix to ditto
	} National Series.

For Mathematical Instruments and Geometrical Forms and Solids, see *Descriptive Catalogue.*

6. *Geography and History.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| Sullivan's Introduction to Geography and History. | Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History. |
| Sullivan's Geography Generalized. | Putz's Ancient Geography and History.
By Arnold and Paul. |
| Epitome of Geographical Knowledge,
(National Series.) | Putz's Mediæval Geography and History. |
| Hodgins' Geography and History of Canada and of the other British Colonies. | Putz's Modern Geography and History. |
| White's Elements of General History,
(Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern.) | Johnston's General School Atlas. |
| White's History of Great Britain and Ireland. | Johnston's Physical School Atlas. |
| White's History of France. | Johnston's Classical School Atlas. |
| | Pillans' Physical and Classical Geography. (Companion to Johnston's Classical Atlas.) |

7. *Physical Science.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| Third, Fourth and Fifth National Readers. | Johnston's Charts of Natural Philosophy, with Hand-Books. |
| Youmans' Chemical Atlas. | Patterson's First Steps to Zoology,
Parts I. and II. |
| Youmans' Chemistry. | |
| Olmsted's School Philosophy. | |

8. *Miscellaneous.*

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|---|---|
| Hullah's Manual of Vocal Music. | Drawing books and materials authorized by the Department of Science and Art, England; and those in the Catalogue of the Educational Depository. |
| Also Charts, books of School Songs, &c. | |
| Mulhäuser's Writing Manual. | |
| National Copy Lines. | |
| Other Copy Lines, Latin or English. | |
| National Book Keeping. | |

9. *Meteorological Instruments and Books for Senior County Grammar Schools.*

- One Barometer, either a Standard or one of a second quality.
- A Self-registering Maximum Thermometer.
- A Self-registering Minimum Thermometer.
- A Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.
- A Rain Gauge and Graduated Measuring Glass.
- A Copy of the Official Instructions and Directions for making and recording Observations.
- Daily Register Book, containing printed forms, and adapted for the Observations of one complete year.
- Monthly and Annual Abstract Book, do. do. do. do.
- Blank Book, for extraordinary records.
- Map of the Stars, four Tables, and Synopsis, reprinted from the Instructions, and mounted for convenient reference.
- A Copy of Drew's Practical Meteorology.
- A Wind-Vane to be constructed at the Station.

The cost of these instruments and books, including packing, &c., is \$140; one-half of which is borne by the Department, and the other half by the County to which the instruments are sent.

Section 3.—PROGRAMME OF STUDIES IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

CLASS.	I. LATIN.	II. GREEK.	III. FRENCH.	IV. ENGLISH.	V. MATHEMATICS.	VI. GEOGRAPHY, AND HISTORY.	VII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.	VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.
FIRST OR LOWEST	Arnold's First and Second Latin Book. Latin Grammar. Cornelius Nepos.	None.	None.	English Grammar and Composition. Reading, and Sullivan's Spelling-book selected.	Arithmetic. Algebra. (first four rules.)	Outlines of Geography and General History.	None.	Writing. Drawing. Vocal Music.
SECOND	Latin Grammar and Exercises. Cæsar's Commentaries.	Arnold's First Greek Book	None.	Grammar (continued). Etymology of Words and Verification. Art of Reading (National Series) and Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations.	Practical Arithmetic. Algebra, (simple equations)	Outlines of Ancient Geography. History of Rome. History of Great Britain and Ireland.	Elements of Natural History, as far as contained in the 3rd and 4th National Readers.	Writing. Drawing. Vocal Music.
THIRD	Ovid and Virgil. Latin Prose and Exercises.	Greek Grammar and Exercises. Xenophon's Anabasis.	Elements of French Grammar, to end of irregular Verbs, with Exercises. Oral and Written Translations.	Elementary Principles of Rhetoric and Logic. Art of Reading and Fifth Book (National series).	Commercial Arithmetic. Algebra, (quadratics). Euclid, Lib. I. II.	Ancient Geography. Roman Antiquities. History of Greece.	Elements of Natural Philosophy and Geology, as contained in the 5th National Reader.	Drawing. Vocal Music.
FOURTH	Virgil and Cicero. Exercises and Composition in Prose and Verse.	Homer's Iliad. Greek Testament. Lucian. Greek Prosody and Exercises.	Rules on the use of the Pronouns and Participles with Exercises. Oral and Written Translations.	Christian Morals and Evidences. Reading in Sullivan's Literary Class Book.	Algebra. Euclid, Lib. III. IV. V. and VI.	Ancient and Medieval Geography. Greecian Antiquities. History of France. History of Canada.	Physiology, as contained in the 5th National Reader. Elements of Chemistry.	Drawing. Book Keeping. Vocal Music.
FIFTH	Sallust and Horace. Composition in Prose and Verse. Previous subjects reviewed.	Homer's Odyssey. Greek Prosody. Previous subjects reviewed.	Syntax and Idioms. Composition. Oral and Written Translations. Votative, Histoire de Charles XII. (Surrene's.) Previous subjects reviewed.	Outlines of English Literature. Composition. Elements of Civil Polity, Political Economy, (Fifth Reader). Previous subjects reviewed.	Elements of Plane Trigonometry. Mensuration and Surveying. Previous subjects reviewed.	Geography of the British Empire, including its Colonies. Previous subjects reviewed.	Previous subjects reviewed.	Drawing. Vocal Music.

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 subject 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. Instruction 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.

[In respect to the course of studies and the order of subjects prescribed by these Regulations, it is important that the Board of Trustees and Head Master should exercise a philosophical as well as parental discretion in recommending or sanctioning the selection and pursuit of *optional* subjects by pupils. In preparing this Programme of Studies, it has been sought to keep the two following educational axioms in view :—First, “ That a course of studies should be adapted to exercise and improve the various intellectual powers of children, according to

* The following are the “ pass ” subjects prescribed for those who are not candidates for Scholarships at Matriculation in the Faculty of Arts; Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I. Sallust, Catilina. Virgil, Æneid, B. II. 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 [White’s History of Great Britain and Ireland.] Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero [Schmitz’s Manual of Ancient History.] Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander [Ditto.] Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography. [Schmitz’s Manual of Ancient Geography; Anderson’s 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. Ovid, Fasti, B. I. 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 [W. D. Hamilton’s Outlines.] Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies [Anderson’s Modern Geography.] The studies of the fifth year in the foregoing Programme in the Model and County Grammar Schools of Upper Canada, include the subjects appointed for the “honour” matriculation examination in Arts at the University of Toronto. For list of scholarships and subjects of examination for matriculation in other faculties and departments in the University, see page 106.

the natural order of their development." Secondly, "That the subjects of study should be so arranged that the knowledge of the first prepares the mind of the pupil for the acquisition of the second, the second for attaining the third, and so on in regard to all the subjects of the course." In the exercise of options in regard to one or more subjects of study, (as is allowed in the accompanying programme,) Trustees and Head Masters cannot too sedulously exert their influence upon parents and pupils to direct their preferences in harmony with the foregoing axioms and to that which is most practical and useful in ordinary life.

In giving practical effect to the accompanying Regulations and Programme of Studies, I beg to offer for the consideration of the Boards of Trustees and Head Masters, two or three remarks on the objects and methods of teaching, which I think should be insisted upon and pursued in every Grammar School. As the office of the Grammar School is that of a *preparatory* school to the University for one class of pupils, and that of a *finishing* school to another and larger class of pupils, *thoroughness* should characterize the teaching of all the subjects of the Course of Studies. *Every* pupil should be taught the language of his country,—should be able to read it with accuracy, intelligence and grace—should know the orthography and the meaning of its more difficult, as well as of its more easy words—should understand its grammatical structure, and should learn to use it with skill, and to appreciate its excellencies, by the practice of speaking it accurately in ordinary conversation, by frequent composition in writing, and by the critical reading and analysis of portions of the English Classic Authors, in both Prose and Poetry. The foundation of sound scholarship in *Foreign languages* can only be laid in an accurate knowledge of their grammatical forms and principles, their proper pronunciation, and a clear perception of their differences of structure and idiom from the English and from each other—objects which cannot be accomplished without the practice of oral and written exercises and compositions in the languages taught, as well as of accurate and free translations of their standard authors. In *Mathematics* the pupil should be familiar with the definitions, should perfectly understand the reason, as well as the practice, of each step of the process in the solution of every question, from simple cases in Arithmetic to the more difficult problems of Algebra and propositions of Geometry. In *teaching all the other subjects* of the course, there should be like accuracy and thoroughness. No pupil should be allowed to advance from one rule or subject to another in any of the branches taught, without a thorough knowledge of that which precedes it. The progress of the pupils should be judged, (and will be judged in practical life,) not by the number of pages of *books* they may have gone through, but by the nature and number of the *subjects* they have mastered; and the thorough teaching and study of a few subjects is better for the purposes of mental discipline, solid learning, and success in life, than the superficial teaching and study of many subjects.—*Extract from the Circular of the Chief Superintendent of Education to Boards of Grammar School Trustees, dated 17th February, 1855.*]

Section 4.—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 5.—DUTIES OF THE HEAD MASTER AND TEACHERS.

1. Each head master and teacher of a grammar school shall 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 endeavours, 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.

2. Every head master shall keep the daily, weekly, and quarterly register of his school, according to the forms and instructions authorized 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, or 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 guardian 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

* 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.

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 eleventh 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 afford shelter to those that may arrive before the appointed hour.

Section 6.—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 then the 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 has power to procure and supply such pupil with the books and requisites needed.
6. The tuition fees, as fixed by the board of school 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 7.—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.

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 fifth clause of the eleventh section of Act 16 Vict., cap. 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.†

No. 2.—*Inspection of Grammar Schools.*

[Authorized by the second clause of the Grammar and Common Schools Improvement Act of 1855 (18 Vict., cap. 132) as follows: "2. A sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, may be expended in

* 1. 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.

2. 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 General in Council.

† See Note to page 120.

the payment of Inspectors of Grammar Schools, who shall be appointed, their duties prescribed, and their remuneration fixed by the Council of Public Instruction.”]

Duties of Inspectors of Grammar Schools. (Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction on the 22nd of June, 1855.)

It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the Grammar Schools to visit each Grammar School in the course of the year, and to make inquiry and examination, in such manner as they shall think proper, into all matters affecting the character and operations of the school, and especially in regard to the following things:—

I. *Mechanical Arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, plan, and dimensions of the buildings; when erected, and with what funds built; neighbourhood; how lighted, warmed, and ventilated; if any class-rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the pupils; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, book-presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed, and with what conveniences; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; what gymnastic apparatus, if any; whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes.

II. *Means of Instruction.*—The books used in the several classes, under the heads of Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.; the apparatus provided, as maps, globes, black-boards, models, cabinets, library, &c.

III. *Organization.*—Arrangement of classes; whether each pupil is taught by the same teacher; if any assistant or assistants are employed; to what extent; how remunerated; how qualified.

IV. *Discipline.*—Hours of attendance; usual ages of pupils admitted; if the pupils change places in their several classes; or whether they are marked at each lesson or exercise, according to their relative merits; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct or on moral conduct only; what rewards, if any; whether corporal punishments are employed—if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately; what other punishments are used; management in play hours; whether attendance is regular; what religious exercises are observed; and what religious instruction is given, if any.

V. *Method of Instruction.*—Whether mutual, or simultaneous, or individual, or mixed; if mutual, the number of monitors, their attainments, how appointed, how employed; if simultaneous, that is by classes, in what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method is pursued, and on what subjects; how far the interrogative method only is used; whether the suggestive method is employed; whether the elliptical method is resorted to; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested—

by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

VI. *Attainments of Pupils.*—1. Reading; whether they can read with ordinary facility only, or with ease and expression. Art of reading, as prescribed in the programme—meaning and derivation of words. 2. Writing; whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 3. Drawing—Linear, Ornamental, Architectural, Geometrical; whether taught, and in what manner. 4. Arithmetic; whether acquainted with the simple rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the tables of moneys, weights, measures, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the compound rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the higher rules, and skilful in them. 5. Book-keeping. 6. English Grammar; whether acquainted with the rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, parsing, composition; whether acquainted with the grammatical structure and excellencies of the language by frequent composition in writing, and the critical reading and analysis of the English Classic authors, in both prose and poetry. 7. Geography and History; whether taught as prescribed in the official programme, and by questions suggested by the nature of the subject. 8. Outlines of English Literature; how far taught, and in what manner. 9. The Languages—Latin, Greek and French; how many pupils in each of these languages; whether well grounded in an accurate knowledge of their grammatical forms and principles; their proper pronunciation, peculiar structure and idioms, and whether taught by oral and written exercises and compositions in these languages as well as by accurate and free translations of the standard authors. 10. Algebra and Geometry—how many pupils and how far advanced in; whether they are familiar with the definitions, and perfectly understand the reason, as well as practice, of each step in the process of solving each problem and demonstrating each proposition. 11. Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as prescribed in the programme; whether taught; what apparatus for teaching them; how many pupils in each. 12. Vocal Music; whether taught, and in what manner.

VII. *Miscellaneous.*—How many pupils have been sent from the school to, and how many are preparing to matriculate in some University. 2. Whether a register and visitors' book is kept, as required by the regulations, and whether the Trustees visit the school. 3. Whether the pupils have been examined before being admitted to the school, and arranged in forms and divisions, as prescribed by the regulations; and whether the required public examinations have been held. 4. What prizes or other means are offered or employed to excite pupils to competition and study. 5. How far the course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law, have been introduced and are pursued in the school; and such other information in regard to the condition of the schools as may be useful in promoting the interests of grammar schools generally.

VIII. *Inspectors of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada for 1859:*—The Rev. William Ormiston, M.A., and George R. R. Cockburn, Esq., M.A.

No. 3. Subjects of Examination of Candidates, (not being University Graduates) for Masterships of County Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, as required by the following proviso to the second clause of the eleventh section of the Grammar School Amendment Act of 1853:

(1) "Provided always, that no person (except a graduate of some University) shall hereafter be appointed master of a Grammar School unless he shall have previously obtained a certificate of qualification from a Committee of Examiners (one of whom shall be the Head Master of the Normal School) appointed by the Council of Public Instruction." In terms of this Proviso it is—

(2) *Ordered*,—That candidates for Masterships of County Grammar Schools be examined as to their knowledge of, and ability to teach, the subjects, and books, or portions of books, in which the Senate of the University of Toronto requires candidates to be examined for honors and scholarships at matriculation in any College affiliated with that institution, as contemplated by the fifth section of the Grammar Schools Amendment Act, 16 Vict., chap. 186.* Which subjects of examination are as follows:

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I.	Sallust, Catilina.
Homer, Iliad, B. I.	Horace, Odes, B. I.
Homer, Odyssey, B. IX.	Virgil, Æneid B. II.
Ovid, Fasti, B. I.	

Translation from English into Latin prose.

Translation from English into Latin verse.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Ordinary Rules of Arithmetic. Extraction of the Square Root.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Algebra.

First Four Rules of Algebra. Simple and Quadratic Equations (Colenso's
Proportion and Progression. Algebra.)

Geometry.

Euclid, Bb. I. II. III. and IV. (Colenso's Edition of Simson's.)

* The following is the fifth section of the Grammar School Act referred to: "And be it enacted, 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 Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, and also in the Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics, so far as to prepare students for University College, or 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 by the Governor 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.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

English.

Grammar and Composition.

French.

Grammar. Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography. (Schmitz's Manual of Ancient Geography, and Anderson's Modern Geography.)

Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander. (Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History.)

Outlines of Roman History to the death of Nero. (Ditto.)

Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies. (Anderson's Modern Geography)

English History under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart. (W. D. Hamilton's Outlines.)

Outlines of English History to the present time. (White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.)

ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mechanics.

Explain the composition and resolution of statical forces.

Describe the simple machines (mechanical powers.)

Define the Centre of Gravity.

Give the general laws of motion, and describe the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.

State the law of the motion of falling bodies.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Pneumatics.

Explain the pressure of liquids and gases; its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.

Define specific gravity, and show how the specific gravity of bodies may be ascertained.

Describe and explain the barometer,* the siphon, the common pump and forcing-pump, and the air-pump.

* For the information of Grammar School Masters, it may be proper to state that the Director of the Observatory, as Professor of Meteorology in University College, delivers an annual course of lectures on that science during Michaelmas Term. Instruction in regard to the care and management of the instruments provided by the Educational Department for the Meteorological Grammar School stations, will be given to Grammar School Masters, by one of the officers of the Department, upon application during office hours.

Acoustics.

Describe the nature of sound.

Optics.

State the laws of reflection and refraction.

Explain the formation of images by simple lenses.

Astronomy.

Motion of the Earth round its axis and round the Sun ; with applications of these motions to explain the apparent movements of the Sun and Stars, the length of days, and the change of seasons—explanation of Eclipses and the Moon's Phases.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

Properties of matter, aggregation, crystallization, chemical affinity, definite equivalents.

Combustion, flame ; nature of ordinary fuel ; chief results of combustion—*i. e.*, the bodies produced.

Heat ; natural and artificial sources ; its effects. Expansion ; solids, liquids, gases. Thermometer ;* conduction, radiation, capacity, change of form ; liquefaction ; steam.

The atmosphere ; its general nature and condition ; its component parts.* Oxygen and nitrogen ; their properties. Water and carbonic acid. Proportions of these substances in the air.

Chlorine and iodine, as compared with oxygen.

Water ; its general relation to the atmosphere and earth ; its natural state and degree of purity. Sea water, river water, spring water, rain water. Pure water ; effects of heat and cold on it ; its compound nature ; its elements.

Hydrogen ; its proportion in water ; its chemical and physical properties.

Sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon generally.

Nitric acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, hydrochloric acid ; their properties and uses.

Alkalies, earth, oxides generally.

Salts : their nature generally. Sulphates, nitrates, carbonates.

Metals generally—iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, mercury.

The chief proximate elements of vegetable and animal bodies ; their ultimate composition.

* See Note on preceding page.

(3) *Committee of Examiners for 1859* :—Thomas J. Robertson, Esq., M. A., Chairman; Rev. William Ormiston, M.A.; George R. R. Cockburn, Esq., M.A.

(4) The Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council meets in the Normal School building on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October in each year. Candidates are required to send in their names to the Chairman of the Committee one week previous to the day of examination.

Appendix D.

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.—Establishment of the Normal and Model Schools.

The establishment of a Normal School for the training of teachers, as a necessary part of a National System of Education, engaged attention in Upper Canada in 1836. But no detailed plan by which that object could be accomplished was recommended to the Legislature until the presentation, in 1846, of a *Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada*, by the Chief Superintendent of Education. Practical effect was immediately given to those recommendations by the passing of a School Law—embodying the general features of the system detailed in that Report—appropriating \$6,000 for furnishing suitable buildings, and an annual grant of \$6,000 for the support of the Normal School, and placing it under the management of a Board of Education and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The first attention of the Board, on its appointment in July, 1846, was directed to procuring suitable premises for the Institution; and application was made to the government for permission to occupy the Government House of the late Province of Upper Canada, at Toronto, until proper buildings could be erected. The application was granted; and after the necessary arrangements had been completed, the Normal School for Upper Canada was opened on the 1st November, 1847, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen from different parts of the Province.

The removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, in consequence of the burning of the Parliament House on the passing of the "Rebellion Losses Bill," necessitated the removal of the Normal School to some other premises, and the adoption of measures for the immediate erection of buildings for the Institution. Accordingly the Legislature at its session in 1850 appropriated \$60,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional \$40,000 in 1852—making in all \$100,000. The corner stone of the new buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by His Excellency the Earl of

Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General, in the presence of the members of the Legislature and the citizens of Toronto, and the premises were formally opened by a public meeting in the theatre of the Institution on the 24th November, 1852. On the 15th of May, 1858, the Normal School was removed into the new building on Gerrard Street, which has been erected at the rear of the main building for a Model Grammar and Normal School, and the old apartments were applied to the purposes of an Educational Museum and a projected School of Art and Design for Upper Canada.

The Institution consists of a Normal School and two Model Schools; the former, the school of instruction by lecture; the latter, the school of instruction by practice. The students in the former are teachers-in-training, whose ages vary from 16 or 18 to 30, while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 18 or 20 years. In the Normal School, the teachers-in-training are instructed in the principles of education and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care—are “taught how to teach;” in the Model Schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal School. The Model Schools, for boys and girls, are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued and general arrangements, to be the *model* for all the public schools of the Province.*

* These Schools are limited to 150 pupils each. The fee for admission is twenty cents per pupil, payable every Monday morning. These fees are handed into the Department every Tuesday morning according to the following form of

Weekly Report of Fees from the Boys' (or Girls) Model School.

STATEMENT OF FEES received from the Boys (or Girls) attending the Model School, for the week ending on the _____ day of _____ 185 .

Number of Boys (or Girls) on the Roll	
Number in actual attendance, and from whom Fees are received for the week	at 20 cts.
Number of last week's absentees from whom Fees are now received.....	at 20 cts.
Total	at 20 cts. \$

These fees are handed in in the following sums, viz.:

.....Dollar Bills	\$	cts.	
.....25 cent pieces..... x 25 =			
.....12½ “ “	x	12½ =	
.....10 “ “	x	10 =	
.....5 “ “	x	5 =	
.....Other Coins.....			
.....Copper “			
			Total..... \$

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto

, 185 .

Certified

Certified

Receiver of Fees.

Master of the Boys' Model School, or
 Mistress of the Girls' Model School.

The general management of the Institution is intrusted to the Council of Public Instruction appointed by the Crown, and its governmental superintendence, together with the executive management of the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

No. 2.—Revised Terms of Admission into the Normal School, Toronto.

(Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the 24th day of August, 1858.)

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, 1. That the semi-annual Sessions of the Normal School shall be held as follows: (1) The Winter Session shall commence on the 8th day of January and close on the 22nd day of June. (2) The Autumn Session shall commence on the 8th day of August and close on the 22nd day of December of each year; (and if those fall upon Sunday, the day following.) each Session to be concluded by an examination conducted by means of written questions and answers, and followed by a vacation as prescribed.

2. That no male student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, nor a female student under the age of sixteen years. (1) Those admitted must produce certificates of good moral character, dated within at least three months of their presentation, and signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected. (2) They must be able, for entrance into the Junior Division, to read with ease and fluency; parse any common prose sentence, according to any recognized authority; write legibly, readily and correctly; give the definitions of Geography; have a general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal countries, with their capitals; the oceans, seas, rivers, and islands of the world; be acquainted with the fundamental rules of arithmetic, common or vulgar fractions, and simple proportion. (3) They must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of school-teaching, and state that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession.*

3. 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.

* The form of application containing this declaration will be found on the next page.

4. 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.

5. That a sum at the rate of one dollar per week, (payable at the end of the Session) shall be allowed to each Teacher in-training, who, at the end of the *first or second Session*, shall be entitled to either a first or second class Provincial Certificate; but no Teacher in-training shall be entitled to receive aid for a period exceeding two Sessions, nor unless a higher class (*not grade*) of Provincial certificate be obtained.

6. That all candidates for admission into the Normal School must present themselves during the *first week* of the Session, otherwise they cannot be admitted; and their continuance in the School is conditional upon their diligence, progress, and observance of the General Regulations prescribed by this Council.

7. That all communications be addressed to the Reverend Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

By order of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

No. 3. *Form of Application for Admission to the Normal School, Toronto.*

REGISTER, No. OF THE SESSION 18 .

Toronto, 18 .

DATE.

SIR,

I wish respectfully to apply to you for admission to the Normal School for Upper Canada, in accordance with the accompanying Terms of Admission prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and to present herewith a certificate of Moral Character, from the Reverend _____ a Clergyman of the _____ Church, dated the _____ day of _____, 18 .

I have to state that :—1. I am _____ years of age.

2. I reside in the _____ of _____ County of _____

3. I was born in _____

4. I have resided _____ years in Upper Canada.

5. I am connected as a member or hearer with the _____ Church.

6. I have been a School Teacher for _____ years.

7. I hold a _____ class Certificate of Qualification from the County Board of Public Instruction for _____

* These Regulations and the form of application for boarding house keepers will be found on the following pages :

of 8. My last place of teaching was in School Section No. _____, Township _____

18 9. I attended the Normal School during the _____ Session, ending _____, and obtained a _____ class Provincial Certificate, No. _____.

I have also to state that it is my intention to devote myself to the profession of School Teaching, and that my object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify myself better for the important duties of that profession.

If admitted to the Normal School, it will be my study to observe the Rules and Regulations of the Institution,—to be diligent in the performance of my duties,—and, at the end of the Session, to return each of the books granted for my use during the Session. Should I leave the Normal School before the expiration of the Session, I hereby engage to return these books in good order.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

SIGN THE NAME IN FULL HERE.

To the Chief Superintendent of Education,
Education Office,
Toronto.

NOTE The applicant will be very particular to fill up *all* the blanks in this application, either affirmatively or negatively; but not to fill up the blanks on the back of the sheet, nor make any entries thereon. The application is to be presented in person at the opening of the Session.

The applicant having presented his form of application and certificate of character in the Educational Department is transferred to the Masters for examination with the following.

No. 4.—*Form of authority for the Masters of the Normal School to admit applicants for admission to examination.*

Register, No. _____ of _____ Session.

Sir, _____
EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, _____ 185 .

The Certificate of Moral Character presented by a candidate for admission to the Normal School for Upper Canada, having been approved of by me, he [*or she*] is eligible to be admitted into that institution upon passing the requisite examination by the Masters.

AGE.	COUNTY, CITY, OR TOWN.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.	CERTIFICATE OF MORAL CHARACTER SIGNED BY THE REVEREND

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) **E. RYERSON,**
Chief Superintendent.

To the Head Master of
The Normal School for Upper Canada.

No. 5.—Form of Application for License as Keeper of a Boarding House, for Teachers-in-training, attending the Normal School, Toronto, with Extracts from the General Regulations.

The Teachers-in-training are expected to lead orderly and regular lives, to be in their respective lodgings every night before *Half-past Nine o'clock, P. M.*, and to attend their respective places of worship with strict regularity. Any improprieties of conduct will be brought under the special notice of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The teachers-in-training are not permitted to board and lodge in any house which has not been sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction. Female students cannot, however, board in any house in which other than female boarders are admitted.

The Council will not be responsible to the Keeper of any boarding house for board and lodging furnished to the students.

Copy of Minute of the Council of Public Instruction, passed 26th Nov. 1857.

Ordered,—That in future no boarding house keeper be licensed unless one bed-room be allowed exclusively to two students in the house. This regulation to take effect in respect to all applicants, and to those now licensed, at the commencement of next session (May, 1858.)

TORONTO,

185 .

SIR,—I respectfully apply to be licensed as the keeper of a boarding house for (male or female) students attending the Normal School:

1. My house is situated on _____ street, No. _____.
2. My certificate of character is signed by Rev. _____.
3. I propose to accommodate [*state number*] _____ students.
4. My house contains _____ rooms of all kinds, of which _____ rooms are occupied exclusively by my family, and _____ rooms appropriated to the use of the boarders, in terms of the above Minute.
5. The size of each bed-room occupied by the boarders is as follows _____.
6. Each bed-room contains _____ bed , as above.
7. My price for board is \$ _____ per week.

I hereby agree to attend carefully to such Rules of the Institution as may be sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for the government of the students.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

To the Chief Superintendent of Education,
Education Office, Toronto.

No. 6.—*Form of Requisition for Books, Stationery, or any other article required in the Normal and Model Schools.*

NORMAL [MODEL, OR MODEL GRAMMAR] SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA,

Toronto,

18 .

SIR,

The following are required for the _____

School :—

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed by one of the Masters, Rector, &c.)

To the
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Education Office, Toronto:

[Approved, E. R.]

NOTE.—The foregoing Requisition extends to everything involving an expenditure of money, and requires the formal approval of the Chief Superintendent before being complied with.

No. 7. Programme of the Entrance Examination and Course of Study in the Normal School for Upper Canada. (Approved by the Council of Public Instruction on the 24th day of August, 1858) :

SUBJECTS.	FOR ENTRANCE INTO JUNIOR DIVISION.	FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE IN JUNIOR DIVISION OR FOR ENTRANCE INTO SENIOR DIVISION.	FOR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE IN SENIOR DIVISION.
ENGLISH . . .	Read with ease and fluency. Parse a common prose sentence according to any recognized authority.	Read prose with correct emphasis, intelligence, and inflexion of voice. Rules of Spelling (spelling-book superseded). General principles of the philosophy of Grammar. Analyse and parse any prose sentence. Principal Greek and Latin Roots, Prefixes and Affixes. Prose Composition on any simple subject with correct punctuation, &c.	Read Poetry and Oratorical Addresses with fluency and expression—Principles of Reading—Science of Language—General Grammar—Analysis and Parsing of Sentences in Prose and Verse—Changes of construction. Structure of Propositions and Sentences. Etymology — Changes effected in Roots. Correct letter-writing, as regards composition and mechanical arrangement. Composition on any given subject. History of the Origin and Literature of the English Language.
WRITING . . .	Write legibly, readily and correctly.	To write a bold rapid running hand.	
GEOGRAPHY.	The definitions—General knowledge of the relative positions of the principal countries, with their capitals—the oceans, seas, rivers, and islands of the world.	The relative positions of all the countries of the world, with their principal cities and physical features; the Islands; Hodgins' Geography of Canada; Mathematical and Physical Geography, as taught in Sullivan's "Geography Generalized."	Use of the Globes (Keith)—Geography of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States—British Colonies (Hodgins) — Rudiments of Physical Geography—(Somerville) —Structure of the Crust of the Earth.
HISTORY . . .	None	General History of the World, from the Creation to the present time, as sketched in 5th book of lessons. Chronological Chart.	Histories of England and Canada. Philosophy of History.
EDUCATION AND THE ART OF TEACHING	None	The general principles of the science of Education—General plan of School organization—Practice of teaching as exemplified in <i>Junior</i> divisions of the Model School.	The Science of Education applied to the teaching of Common Schools—Methods of teaching the different branches — Practice thereof with <i>senior</i> division, Model School—Organization of Central Schools—Dimensions and structure of School houses—Furniture and Apparatus.
* MUSIC	None	Hullah's System.	Hullah's System.
DRAWING . . .	None	None	Facility in making perspective outline sketches of common objects.
BOOK-KEEPING	None	The Rudiments.	Single and Double Entry.

* Not required of those who are naturally disqualified.

No. 7. Programme of Entrance Examination, &c.—(Continued.)

SUBJECTS.	FOR ENTRANCE INTO JUNIOR DIVISION.	FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE IN JUNIOR DIVISION, OR FOR ENTRANCE TO SENIOR DIVISION.	FOR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE IN SENIOR DIVISION.
ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.	Fundamental Rules, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion.	Notation, Numeration, Fundamental Rules in different scales of Notation, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Prime Numbers, Fractions (Vulgar and Decimal), Proportion (Simple and Compound), Practice, Percentage (including Simple Interest, Insurance, Brokerage, &c.) Square and Cube Roots, Mensuration of Surfaces, and Mental-Arithmetic.	Review pass subjects of Junior Division—Discount, Fellowship, Barter, Equation of Payments, Profit and Loss, Alligation, Compound Interest, Annuities, Position, Progression, Logarithms and Applications, Intellectual Arithmetic, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.
ALGEBRA....	None.....	Definitions, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. Use of Brackets, Decomposition of Trinomials, Resolution into Factors, Involution. Square of Multinomials, Expansion of $(a+b)^n$, Evolution, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Interpretation of Symbols $\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{a}{0}$, ∞ , and $=$, Simple Equations,	Review pass subjects of Junior Division—Indices, Surds, Quadratic Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, Ratio, Proportion, Variation, Permutations, Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Notation, Decimals, Interest, &c., Properties of Numbers, Continued Fractions, Exponential Theorem, Logarithms, Algebraic Series, Cubic and Biquadratic Equations.
EUCLID.....	None.....	Books I and II with Exercises (Potts).....	Books III, IV, VI and Definitions of Book V. Exercises on Six Books (Potts.)
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	None.....	Properties of Matter, Statics, Hydrostatics, Dynamics, and Hydrodynamics, Human Physiology.	Heat, Light, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Optics and Acoustics, Vegetable Physiology, General View of Geology.
CHEMISTRY.	None.....	None.....	Constitution of Matter, Chemical Nomenclature. Symbols, Laws of Combination, Chemical Affinity, Crystallization, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Chlorine, Calcium, Aluminum, Silicon, Potassium, Sodium, Iodine, Manganese, Magnesium, Iron, Lead, Fluorine and their principal compounds, Nature of Soils, of Organic Bodies, Germination of the Seed, Development of the Plant, Source of Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, &c., in Plants, Products of Vegetable growth, Woody Fibre, Gum, Starch, Sugar, Gluten, &c., Cultivation of Plants, Composition and Formation of Soils, Mineral Constituents of Plants, Action of Manures, &c.

No. 8. Additional qualifications for Honor First Class Provincial Certificates.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I. Each candidate to have held an Ordinary First Class Provincial Certificate for one year.</p> <p>II. To give evidence of having been a successful Teacher.</p> <p>III. To stand an examination in the following subjects in addition to those necessary for an Ordinary First Class Certificate, viz:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English History and Literature. 2. Canadian Geography and History. 3. Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography and History. 4. Latin Grammar and Books IV, V, and VI of Cæsar's Commentaries. 5. Outlines of Geology and Astronomy. | <p>III. (Continued.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Science of Teaching, School Organisation, Management, &c. 7. Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy (Whately & Stewart.) 8. Algebra—General Theory of Equations Imaginary Quantities (Colenso.) 9. Euclid—Books XI and XII (Colenso's, Simson's.) 10. Trigonometry, as far as solution of Plane Triangles (Colenso.) 11. Inorganic Chemistry (Gregory's Handbook.) 12. The principles of Book-keeping, Music and Drawing. |
|--|--|

No. 9.—Requisition for Text Books.

After examination and admission, the following requisition is made upon the Department for a set of Text Books for the gratuitous use of the Student while in training:—

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA,
TORONTO, 185

Register, No. of Session.

SIR,—Please allow a Teacher-in-training in the Normal School, to have the use of one of each of the following Text Books, &c., while attending the Institution during the present Session:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>National First Book of Lessons, 3 cts.</p> <p>National Second Book of Lessons, 10 cts.</p> <p>National Third Book of Lessons, 20 cts.</p> <p>National Fourth Book of Lessons, 20 cts.</p> <p>National Fifth Book of Lessons, 25 cts.</p> <p>Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded, 25 cts.</p> <p>National English Grammar, 10 cts.</p> <p>National Art of Reading, 20 cts.</p> <p>Hodgins' Geography and History of Canada and the other British Colonies, 50 cts.</p> <p>Sullivan's Geography generalized, 50 cts.</p> <p>Somerville's Physical Geography, \$1.05.</p> | <p>National Arithmetic in Theory and Practice, 30 cts.</p> <p>National Book-Keeping, 14 cts.</p> <p>National Mensuration, 20 cts.</p> <p>Potts' Euclid, 75 cts., or Colenso's, \$1.12.</p> <p>Colenso's Algebra, (Part 1.) or Loomis' 85 cts.</p> <p>Tomlinson's Rudimentary Mechanics, 27 cts.</p> <p>Fownes' Rudimentary Chemistry, 27 cts.</p> <p>Hullah's Manual of Music, \$1.05.</p> <p>Art Examples (Dept. Science and Art, \$1.25.</p> <p>A Slate, 16 cts.</p> <p>Two Note Books, } <i>Not to be returned.</i></p> <p>A Writing Book, }</p> |
|---|---|

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

Head Master, N. S.

To the Chief Superintendent of Education,
Education Office, Toronto.

On receipt of these Books, the Student signs the following acknowledgment:
Received the within Books in good order, and I hereby agree to return them in like good order, allowing for reasonable wear, or pay for any not returned, at the prices named.

Student-Teacher.

No. 10.—*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 or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the certificate according to the following form :

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

Certificate of Qualification, Normal School for Upper Canada.

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

Head Master.

Second Master.

In accordance with the foregoing recommendation, and under the authority vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education, by the forty-fourth section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, (13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48).

[L. S.]

STANDING
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES.—
Number One being the highest.

Spelling	_____
Reading	_____
Grammar	_____
Composition	_____
English Literature	_____
History	_____
Geography	_____
Education	_____
Writing	_____
Drawing	_____
Music	_____
Book Keeping	_____
Arithmetic	_____
Algebra	_____
Geometry	_____
Mensuration	_____
Natural Philosophy	_____
Chemical Physics	_____
Chemistry	_____
Aptitude to teach	_____
Conduct	_____

* A bound copy of the entrance and examination papers of each session is furnished to each County Board of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

I do hereby grant to _____ a First [or Second] Class Certificate of Qualification as a Common School Teacher, of the grade and standing above indicated, which certificate shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked by this Department, [or for one year, as in the case of Second Class Certificates, Grade C].

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

Chief Superintendent of Education for U. C.

Recorded in Certificate Register A of
the Department, Number _____

Registrar.

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

Twenty-first Session,—Dated 22nd June, 1859.*

MALES.		Second Class.—(Continued.)	First Class.—(Continued.)
878	Blaicher, Peter	906 Boyes, James Stephen.	934 Wright, Eliza Jane (685.)
879	Campbell, Alexander.	907 Buchanan, Robert.	Second Class.—Grade A.
880	Edmison, Alexander	908 Hodgins, Thomas (817.)	935 Adams, Martha.
881	Sullivan, Dion Cornelius.	909 Johnston, Robert.	936 Cowan, Sarah.
882	Buchanan, John Calder.	910 Kidd, William.	937 Hamilton, Susie (851.)
883	Dow, John.	911 Kitchen, Edward.	938 Hamilton, Sarah Maria (755.)
884	Matthews, Wm. Loader (807.)	912 Leitch, Alexander.	939 Lloyd, Charlotte (871.)
885	Mickleborough, John.	913 Livingston, Lewis.	941 Porter, Agnes (846.)
886	Preston, David Hiram (634.)	914 McLellan, Archibald.	942 Rose, Mary Jane.
887	Sarvis, George Chowan (548.)	915 Moore, James Samuel.	943 Smith, Rachel Ann.
888	Saunders, James.	916 Neelands, Joseph.	644 Winlaw, Isabella.
889	Tasker, James.	917 Robertson, John Pushman.	945 Wright, Fanny Mary.
890	Topping, William.	918 Smith, Francis.	Second Class.—Grade B.
891	Frood, Thomas.	919 Willson, Benjamin Franklin.	940 McCorkindale, Margaret.
892	Galloway, William (791.)	920 Atkinson, Edward Lewis.	946 Kellock, Agnes (756.)
893	Shaw, Alexander.	Second Class.—Grade C.	947 Hornell, Mary.
894	Cann, Samuel Bracheton (815.)	(Expire one year from date.)	948 McCarthy, Mary Ann.
895	McArthur, John.	921 Carrie, James.	949 McKay, Elizabeth.
896	MoClure, Robert.	922 Howell, Lewis.	Second Class.—Grade C.
897	O'Brien, Patrick.	923 Little, Archibald.	(Expire one year from date.)
898	Shirreff, Benjamin (387.)	924 McDonald, Alexander.	950 Armstrong, Mary.
899	McDiarmid, Donald.	925 Sinclair, John.	951 Atkin, Ellen.
900	Miller, Arnoldus.	926 Wark, Alexander.	952 Beam, Rebekah Ann.
901	Peters, George.	FEMALES.	953 Cowan, Elizabeth.
902	Smith, William Wakefield.	First Class.—Grade B.	954 Fenney, Jane Parker.
903	White, William Henry.	927 Banan, Ellen Olivia (648.)	955 Flood, Louise.
904	Armitage, John Robinson.	928 Holmes, Emma Elizabeth (839)	956 Fraser, Mary Ann.
905	Beckstedt Joseph M.	929 Kennedy, Jessie Alisor.	957 Garden, Mary Louisa.
		930 Robinson, Mary Ann.	958 Gordon, Eliza.
		First Class.—Grade C.	957 Irwin, Margaret.
		931 Hay, Eliza Augusta.	960 McPhail, Margaret.
		932 Magee, Phebe Sumner.	961 Sharp, Sarah Ann.
		933 Smith, Mary Catherine.	962 Umney, Lilly.

* For list of Certificates of previous Sessions see page 333 of Report for 1857.

† The figures in brackets indicate the number of the Certificate of a lower grade obtained in a previous Session.

Total number of certificates granted	962
Expired	59
Obtained Second Certificates in same class.....	34
Obtained higher Certificates	96
	— 189

Total Certificates valid at this date.... 773

(Certified,) ALEXANDER MARLING,
Registrar.

Education Office,
June, 1859.

Appendix E.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.—*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 fourth clause of the Thirty-eighth Section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850 (13th & 14th Vict., ch. 48.)

Section 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. See note* below.

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

<i>(First half of the year.)</i>		<i>(Second half of the year.)</i>	
January.....	25	July.....	24
February.....	22	August.....	14
March.....	16	September.....	23
April } As Easter is changeable, these will } 24		October.....	24
May } vary } 25		November.....	23
June.....	23	December.....	17
Total.....	135	Total.....	125

(5) Union Grammar and Common Schools are subject to the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools, for which see Manual.

Section 2.—RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Minutes adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, 3rd October, 1850.

As Christianity is the basis of our whole system of elementary education, that principle should pervade it throughout. The Common School Act of 1850, fourteenth section, securing individual rights, as well as recognizing Christianity, provides, "That in any model or common school established under this act, no child shall be required to read or study in or from any religious books, 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 are stated, and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured.

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.

Section 3.—OPENING AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF EACH DAY.

Minute adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, 13th February, 1855.

The following regulations in regard to the opening and closing exercises of the day, apply to all Common Schools in Upper Canada:—

With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommends 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 Forms of Prayer provided, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the Trustees and Master 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 Master 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 honour 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 in 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 instructions 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 Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all the 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 in 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.*

Section 4.—WEEKLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION BY THE CLERGY OF EACH RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.

Minute adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the 22nd April, 1857.

That in order to correct misapprehensions, and define more clearly the rights and duties of Trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Common Schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction, that the Clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own Church, in each Common School-house, at least once a-week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon; and if the Clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same School-house, the Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the School-house shall be at the disposal of the Clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Trustees and Clergymen of any denomination, to agree upon any other hour of the day at which such Clergyman or his authorized representative may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own Church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

Section 5.—DUTIES OF MASTERS.*

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 teachers in the conduct and discipline of their schools:

It shall be the duty of each master of a Common School—

1. To receive courteously the visitors appointed by law, and to afford

* Teachers, in order to avail themselves of the Superannuation Fund, provided in part by the Legislature, must become annual subscribers to the fund from 1854. The subscription is four dollars per annum; and should be transmitted, early in the year, to the Chief Superintendent of Education. No teachers now engaged in teaching will be entitled to share in this fund, unless they punctually pay their annual subscriptions, beginning with the year 1854. (See Regulations, &c., among the Forms, &c., appended.)

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 more important under the present School Act, as the 51st 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. (See paragraph 13, page 140.)

6. To pay the strictest attention to the morals 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, (pp. 135, 140.) Shall, also, during the school hours, faithfully devote himself to the public service; shall see that the exercises of the school be opened and closed

* The fifth clause, sixteenth section, of the School Act of 1850, makes it the duty of the teacher, at the time of his leaving a school, "to deliver up to the [written] order of the trustees, the Registers and Visitors' Book appertaining to the school," besides giving access to them at all times when desired. In case of refusal, the trustees might, under the authority of the forty-third section of the Act, make an affidavit of the fact before a Justice of the Peace, and then apply to the Judge of the County Court to order the delivery of the books to the trustees. In regard to procuring Registers, &c., see Departmental Notices appended.

† For list of books, see page 141.

each morning and evening as stated in the preceding part of this section ; shall daily exert his best endeavours, 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 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 necessary ; 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 said record shall be destroyed.

11. For gross misconduct, or a violent or wilful opposition to his authority, the master may suspend a pupil from attending at the school, forthwith informing the parent or guardian of the fact, and the 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 master, 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 master 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 master, 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 Upper Canada Common School Act of 1850, it shall be the duty of the 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 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.

Section 6.—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 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 master, 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.

Section 7.—LIST OF TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR USE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

This list is as follows: List of Text-books, published under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland—prepared by practical and experienced Masters—and recommended by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, to be used in Canadian Schools. The Council of Public Instruction has also recommended Hodgins' Geography and History of British America and the other Colonies, and Lennie's English Grammar, and sanctioned the use of Kirkham's English Grammar and Morse's Geography. The following is the

*List of National School Books, &c.**

First Book of Lessons.	Third Book of Lessons.
Second ditto.	Fourth ditto.
Sequel to Second Book.	Fifth ditto, (Boys)

* An abstract of the provisions of the School Act of 1850, (13 & 14 Vict. ch. 48.) in regard to text-books, is as follows:—

Sec. 14 enacts, that no foreign books in the English branches of education shall be used in any Model or Common School, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction.

Sec. 23, Sub. Sec. 10.—Requires Trustees in Towns, &c., to see that all pupils in the Schools are duly supplied with a uniform series of *authorized* text-books.

Sec. 29, Sub. Sec. 3.—County Boards of Public Instruction are to select from a list of text-books, recommended as *authorized* by the Council of Public Instruction, such books as they shall think best adapted for use in the Common Schools of the County.

Sec. 31, Sub. Sec. 5.—Provides that it shall be the duty of each Local Superintendent of Schools to prevent the use of *unauthorized*, and to recommend the use of *authorized*, books in each school.

Sec. 35, Sub. Sec. 9.—Empowers the Chief Superintendent of Education to submit all books and manuscripts that may be placed in his hands to the Council of Public Instruction, to obtain its sanction before they can be introduced as text-books.

Sec. 38, Sub. Sec. 5.—Provides that the Council of Public Instruction shall examine, recommend, or disapprove of text-books for the use of Schools; and further, that *no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be employed in aid of any School in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council.*

Sixth, or Reading Book for Girls School.	Sacred Poetry.
Introduction to the Art of Reading.	Lessons on the Truth of Christianity.
Spelling Book Superseded, by Professor Sullivan.	Hodgins' Geography and History of British America.
English Grammar.	Lennie's English Grammar.
Key to ditto.	Morse's Geography, (Am. Ed.)
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.	Kirkham's English Grammar, (Am. Ed.)
Compendium of ditto.	Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic.
Geography Generalized, by Professor Sullivan.	Ditto, Spelling and Reading.
Introduction to Geography and History, by Prof. Sullivan.	Ditto, Copy Lines.
First Arithmetic.	Map of the World.
Key to ditto.	Ditto, Ancient World.
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.	Map of Europe.
Book-Keeping.	" Asia.
Key to ditto.	" Africa.
Elements of Geometry.	" America.
Mensuration.	" Canada and Key.
Appendix to ditto.	" England.
Scripture Lessons, Old and New Testament.	" Scotland.
	" Ireland.
	" Palestine.

See Departmental Notices in regard to Maps and Apparatus appended.

Section 8.—DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

1. The full and explicit manner in which the duties of Trustees are enumerated and stated in the school acts, 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 is 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 instructions 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 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 authorized 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 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 of giving to the power, which education confers, a 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. 141, 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 the 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.

Section 9.—DUTIES OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

[Extracts from the Chief Superintendent's Circular to Local Superintendents, dated August, 1850.]

(1) *The Local Inspection of Schools.*

"To perform this duty with any degree of efficiency, a Local Superintendent should be acquainted with the best modes of teaching every department of an

English school, and be able to explain and exemplify them. It is, of course, the Local Superintendent's duty to witness the modes of teaching adopted by the teacher; but he should do something more. He should, some part of the time, be an actor as well as a spectator. To do so, he must keep pace with the progress of the science of teaching. Every man who has to do with schools, ought to make himself master of the best modes of conducting them in all the details of arrangement, instruction, and discipline. A man commits a wrong against teachers, against children, and against the interests of school education, who seeks the office of Local Superintendent without being qualified and able to fulfil all its functions. In respect to the manner of performing the visitorial part of your duties, I have nothing material to add to the suggestions which I made in my circular to Local Superintendents of Schools, in December, 1846. They are as follows:

"Your own inspection of the schools must be chiefly relied upon as the basis of your judgment, and the source of your information, as to the character and methods of school instruction, discipline, management, accommodations, &c.; and on this subject we ought not to content ourselves with exterior and general facts. * * * But it is not of less importance to know the interior *régime* of the schools—the aptitude, the zeal, and the deportment of the teachers—their relations with the pupils, the trustees, and the neighbourhood—the progress and attainments of the pupils—and, in a word, the whole moral and social character and results of the instruction given, as far as can be ascertained. Such information cannot be acquired from reports and statistical tables; it can only be obtained by special visits, and by personal conversation and observation—by an examination of the several classes in their different branches of study; so as to enable you to ascertain the degré and efficiency of the instruction imparted.

"In the inspection of the schools, I would suggest something like the following order and subjects of inquiry and examination:

"I. *Mechanical Arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, dimensions, and plan of the building; its condition; when erected; with what funds built; neighbourhood; how lighted, warmed, and ventilated; if any class-rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the children; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, bonnets, book-presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed, and with what conveniences; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; what gymnastic apparatus, if any; whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes.

"II. *Means of Instruction.*—The books used in the several classes, under the heads of Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.; the apparatus provided, as Tablets, Maps, Globes, Black-boards, Models, Cabinets, &c.

“ III. *Organization*.—Arrangement of classes ; whether each child is taught by the same teacher ; if any assistant or assistants are employed, to what extent how remunerated, and how qualified.

“ IV. *Discipline*.—Hours of attendance ; usual ages of pupils ; if the pupils change places in their several classes, or whether they are marked at each lesson or exercise, according to their relative merit ; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only ; what rewards, if any ; whether corporeal punishments are employed—[See paragraph 10 on page 140]—if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately ; what other punishments are used ; whether attendance is regular ; is school opened and closed with reading and prayer as provided in the regulations, and what religious instruction is given, if any.

“ V. *Method of Instruction*.—Whether mutual or simultaneous, or individual or mixed ; if mutual, the number of monitors, of what attainments, how appointed, how employed ; if simultaneous, that is, by classes, in what subjects of instruction ; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects ; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method is pursued, and on what subjects ; how far the interrogative method only is used ; whether the elliptical method is resorted to ; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions—or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

“ VI. *Attainments of Pupils*.—1. *In Reading* ; whether they can read with ordinary facility, or with ease and expression. 2. *In Writing* ; whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 3. *In Arithmetic* ; whether acquainted with Notation and Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and skilful in them ; whether acquainted with the Tables of Moneys, Weights, Measures, and skilful in them ; whether acquainted with the higher rules, compound rules, and skilful in them ; whether acquainted with the exercises in mental arithmetic, and skilful in them ; whether acquainted with the exercises in mental arithmetic, and skilful in them. 4. *In Grammar* ; whether acquainted with its divisions, rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, parsing, composition, &c. 5. *Geography, History, Book-keeping, Vocal Music, &c.* ; the order of questions, suggested by the nature of the subject. The extent and degree of minuteness with which the inspection will be prosecuted, in respect to any, or all of the foregoing and kindred subjects, must, of course, depend on circumstances.

“ VII. *Miscellaneous*.—How many pupils have been sent to the Grammar School ; whether a Visitors' Book and Register be kept as required ; is the *Journal of Education* regularly received by the Trustees ; are the Quarterly Examinations regularly held ; are Prizes given in the School. *Library*.—Is a Library main-

tained in the Section ; number of volumes taken out during the year ; are books covered and labelled as required ; are books kept in library case ; is catalogue kept for reference by applicants ; are fines duly collected, and books kept in good order ; are library regulations observed."

(2) *Annual School Lectures.*

Another most important duty required of each local Superintendent is, "*To deliver in each School Section, at least once a year, a public lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education.*" The education of a free people, is, to a great extent, a system of voluntary exertion. There may be a good School law, and there may be a large School fund ; and yet education may decline. * * * The onward progress of the education of a country does not depend, primarily or chiefly, upon a School fund or School law, but upon the *spirit* and *action* of the *people* ; and the great object of public School lectures is, to awaken that spirit and arouse this action. The law requires that a voice should be lifted up on this subject in every School section in Upper Canada ; the commanding authority of that voice will depend upon the ability, the industry, the *heart*, of each Local Superintendent. No man ought to aspire to the office, 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 good degree, of a cause interwoven with every vital interest of our country's civilization and happiness. We cannot be too strongly impressed with the fact, that the administration of the school system is not like that of any other department of the public service—a vigilant and effective oversight of the execution of the law, the protection and development of the country's resources ; the due administration of the school system—and indeed, properly speaking, the great object of it, besides the ordinary administration of the law—is to excite and maintain, as widely and in as high a degree as possible, among all classes of the community, a correct appreciation of the nature and importance of popular education, and a spirit of intelligence, philanthropy and patriotism in the adoption of the diversified means necessary for the attainment of that end. From the office of the Chief Superintendent, down to the desk of the humblest teacher, a moral influence, an energy, a vitality should be sent forth in behalf of the education of youth and the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people. If the right spirit glow in the bosom of every Superintendent, it will appear in every public lecture, in every school visit, on every proper occasion in the intercourse of private and public life, and the results will soon be manifest in every municipality of Upper Canada. On the other hand, great must be the responsibility, and deep the disgrace, of any Superintendent who shall suffer the interests of schools to droop and die, or linger on in a sickly condition, under his oversight. * * * * *

Section 10.—DUTIES OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

[Extracts from the Chief Superintendent's Circular to County Councils, dated July, 1850.]

(1) *Appointment of Local Superintendents.*

A most important duty which the New School Act devolves upon the County Council is the annual appointment of Local Superintendents of Schools. * * * * * The new School Act gives to each Council authority to appoint a School Superintendent for each township, or for two, three, or four townships, or for a county, provided it does not contain more than one hundred schools. In some municipalities, where the duties of the office have been very imperfectly discharged, doubts are entertained by many persons as to the utility of the office at all, but this is not the case where the office is filled with ability, diligence, and skill; and school countries are unanimous, in their judgment and practice, as to the vast importance of an efficient local inspection and supervision of schools. * * * The School Act, imposing on a Local Superintendent not only miscellaneous duties which require judgment and knowledge of men and things, but a visitatorial examination of each school and a lecture on education in each school section once a year, and the examination of teachers for the schools, the County Council should spare no pains to search out and appoint men as Local Superintendents who will command public attention as lecturers; who understand the true principles of school organization and the improved modes of school teaching; who will do justice to the great interests entrusted to them, by their examination of teachers, their visitations of schools, and their patriotic exertions to diffuse sound education and knowledge as widely as possible.

I doubt not each County Council will respond to the spirit of the New York State Superintendent of Schools, when he says,—“It is fervently hoped that, in every election hereafter to be made of a Local Superintendent, the most competent individual, without reference to sect or party, will be selected. On such a subject, where the good of their children is at stake, men should dismiss their narrow prejudices, and tear in sander the shackles of party. They should consult only the greatest good of the greatest number of the rising generation. They should direct their preferences to those only who are the ardent friends of youthful progress—to those only, the smoke of whose incense offered in this holy cause, daily ascends to heaven; whose lips have been touched with a burning coal from the altar.”

Section 11.—DUTIES OF TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

[Extracts from the Chief Superintendent's Circular, dated August, 1853.]

(1) *Authority to Levy School Section Assessments.*

The authority and duty of the Township Council to levy assessments, on certain conditions, for the purchase of school-sites, the erection of school-houses,

and other Common School purposes, are so plainly stated in the first clause of the eighteenth section, as to require no other remark than this,—that the inhabitants of each school section ought certainly to be the judges as to assessments levied upon them for the school purposes of their own section, and their wishes should be carried into effect without regard to the opinions of any person not belonging to their section; and as the Councillors are the proper representatives of the township on township affairs, so should the Trustees of each school section (or a majority of them) be regarded as the representatives of such section in its school affairs. Such are the true principles involved in this clause of the Act. * * * * *

(2) *Formation and Alteration of School Sections.*

The formation and alteration of school sections is a duty, on the judicious performance of which the efficiency of the schools greatly depends. I know not that I can add anything on this point to the remarks which I made in my first circular, addressed to the heads of Municipal Councils, in October, 1846. Subsequent experience has only confirmed me in the correctness and importance of those remarks which are as follows:—

“Much—very much—in respect to the efficiency of Common Schools, depends upon the manner in which school sections are formed or altered. The tendency is to form small school sections: each parent is anxious to have the school-house as close to his own door as possible. But the evil of forming small school sections is as great as the local tendency is strong. I have been much impressed with the magnitude of this evil by the reports of School Superintendents and Inspectors in the States of Massachusetts and New York—countries similarly situated to our own—and whose experience on this important subject is highly valuable to us. They represent that the efficiency and usefulness of their schools has been greatly retarded by the unwise multiplication of school sections—thus multiplying feeble and inefficient schools, &c., sub-dividing the resources of the inhabitants, so as to put it out of their power to build proper school-houses, or support competent teachers, without incurring a burthen which they are unwilling, if not unable, to bear. The same documents also contain many curious statistics, proving that, on an average, the punctual attendance or proficiency of pupils residing from one to two miles from the school, far exceeds that of those pupils who reside within a less distance. The purport of these statements is to show, that proximity to the school is not essential either to the punctual attendance or to the proficiency of pupils. The managers of Common School education in these States have, of late years, directed their particular attention to prevent and remedy this evil of small school sections, and they detail many examples of beneficial success. Some of the advantages of large school sections, are, the lessening of the burthen upon each inhabitant, in establishing and supporting the schools; the erection of better buildings; and the procuring of greater conveniences for instruction; the employment of better teachers, and,

therefore, the benefit of better education for youth. The subject is, therefore, submitted to the consideration of the Council, whenever the exercise of this part of its powers may be required." * * * *

Section 12.—DUTIES OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

(1) *Who are School Visitors?*

The *thirty-second* section of the School Act of 1850, provides that all Clergymen recognized by law, of whatever denomination, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils, and Aldermen, shall be School Visitors; and the *thirty-second* section of the Act prescribes their lawful duties.

(2) *Recommendations as to School Management.*

The parties thus authorized to act as visitors, have it in their 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 them. The law recommends Visitors "*especially to attend the Quarterly Examinations of the Schools.*" It is hoped that all Visitors will feel it both a duty and a privilege to aid, on such occasions, by their presence and influence. While it is competent to a Visitor to engage in any exercises which shall not be objected to by the authorities of the school, it is expected that no Visitor will introduce, on any such occasion, anything calculated to wound or give offence to the feelings of any class of his fellow-christians.

(3) *To Establish School Libraries.*

Too strong a recommendation cannot be given to the establishment of circulating libraries in the various townships and school sections. A township library, with auxiliaries in each school section, might, by means of a comparatively small sum, supply popular and useful reading for the young people of a 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 appended.*)

Section 13.—DUTIES OF COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[From the Regulations and the Circular of the Chief Superintendent of Education, dated October, 1850.]

(1) *Qualifications of Candidates.*

On the fidelity and ability with which County Boards of Public Instruction fulfil the functions assigned to them in the twenty-ninth section of the Act, depend the character and efficiency of the schools as affected by the character and qualifications of the teachers. Much has been said about incompetent Trustees, and their employment of incompetent teachers; but Trustees can not employ *such* teachers by *means of the school fund*, unless *such* teachers are *licensed* to teach. It therefore remains with the County Boards (chiefly with the Local Superintendents) to say whether a penny of the school fund shall be misapplied in payment of any intemperate, immoral, or incompetent teacher. In giving certificates of qualification, County Boards should not, therefore, regard individual applicants, but the interests of youth—the destinies of the rising and future generations of the country. * * * * *

(2) *Moral Character of Candidates.*

But the first, and perhaps most important duty which devolves upon you, is that which precedes an examination into the intellectual qualifications of candidates. The law expressly declares, that “no certificate of qualification shall be given to any person, as teacher, who shall not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character.” This is a vital point, on which you are called to pass a conscientious and impartial judgment, before you admit any candidate to an examination. The law of the land thus makes you the moral guardians of the children and youth of your respective counties, as far as depends upon the moral character of their teachers, the same as the Divine law makes you the guardians of your own children; and you should certainly license no character to teach the former, whom you would not permit to teach the latter. Many representations have been made to this Department respecting intemperate, and profane, and Sabbath-breaking teachers. To what extent these representations are well founded, is not for me to say. But when so many parties have been *individually* authorized to license teachers, it were not surprising if isolated *individual* firmness should be overcome by the importunity of a candidate, in some instances backed by requests of inconsiderate Trustees. Now, however, you meet in council—the candidates come before you on common ground—you judge of the “moral character” of each by a common rule—you are less liable to those plaintive appeals and pleas which have so often been pressed upon the feelings of individual Superintendents and Visitors. I cannot but regard it as your special mission to rid the profession of Common School teaching of unworthy characters, and of wholly incompetent persons; to protect the youth against the poison of a vicious teacher’s example; and to lay the foundation for greatly elevating the profession of school teaching, and greatly increasing the efficiency and use-

fulness of Common Schools. The moral character of teachers involves the deepest interests of our offspring, and the widest destinies of our country. No lax expediency or false delicacy should be permitted to endorse a person of irregular habits and doubtful morals, as a "good moral character," and let him loose upon society, authorized and certified as a duly qualified teacher of its youth. I am sure you will agree with me, that your certificate should state what you believe to be strictly true, and therefore be a guarantee to Trustees of Schools and parents of children, in regard to the moral character and intellectual qualifications of every teacher whom you shall license.

No. 2.—Selections from the General Forms and Instructions for executing the provisions of the Common School Acts.

[The following selections from the general forms and instructions include only those in constant use by the local school authorities, or such as are required for reference.]

1. REVISED 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,

(1) *Minimum Qualifications of Third Class Teachers.*

Candidates for certificates 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. In regard to teachers in French or German settlements, 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.
7. To be acquainted with the relative positions of the principal countries of the world, with the principal cities, physical features, boundaries of continents, &c.

8. To have some knowledge of school organization and the classification of pupils.

(2) *Minimum 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, vulgar and decimal, involution, evolution, and commercial and mental arithmetic, and to be familiar with the principles on which the rules depend.
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 and physical geography, and the particular geography of Canada.
7. To be familiar with the outlines of general history.

(3) *Minimum 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 familiar with the remaining rules of common arithmetic.
2. To be acquainted with the rules for the mensuration of superficies and solids.
3. To be familiar with the simple rules of algebra, and to be able to solve problems in simple and quadratic equations. (Colenso's.)
4. To know the first four books of Euclid. (Potts'.)
5. To be familiar with the outlines of Canadian and English history.
6. To have some acquaintance with the elements of vegetable and animal physiology, and natural philosophy, as far as taught in the fifth book of the national readers.
7. To understand the proper organization and management of schools, and the improved methods of teaching.

8. To be acquainted with the principal Greek and Latin roots, in the English language, with the prefixes and affixes; to be able to describe and exemplify the principal changes of construction.

Female candidates for first class certificates will not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs under this head.

Originally adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850, and revised by the Council on the 17th day of December, 1858.

2. GENERAL FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION.

For Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, to be granted by County, or Circuit Boards of Public Instruction, in accordance with the foregoing Programme of Examination.

This is to Certify that _____ of the _____ faith, having applied to the board of Public Instruction for the [County, School Circuit, or United Counties] of _____ for a certificate of qualification to teach a common school, and having produced "satisfactory proof of good moral character," the Board has carefully examined [him or her] in the several branches of study enumerated in the "qualification of [first, second, or third, as the case may be] class teacher," contained in the "programme" of the examination and classification of teachers of common schools, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the 3rd day of October, 1850; and revised on the 17th day of December, 1858, and having found the said _____ well qualified to teach the several branches named therein, the Board, as authorized by the twenty-ninth section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, hereby licenses [him or her] to teach any common school in the _____ [If a first class certificate, here insert the name of the county, school circuit, united counties, or city; if a second class certificate, the name of the township; and if a third class certificate, the name of the school section in which the candidate is authorized to teach—all to be determined at the discretion of the board.]

This certificate of qualification to remain in force [for one year from the date hereof, or until annulled according to law—the period and the class of certificate granted, to be determined by circumstances.]

Dated this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____

N. B.—The second clause of the twenty-ninth section of the School Act of 1850 requires each certificate to have the signature of at least one Local Superintendent of Schools. It should also be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction.

3. ORDER AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDIES PRESCRIBED FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

As observed in the Upper Canada Model School Toronto.

[Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction on the 31st day of December, 1858.]

(1) Table defining the course to be completed in the First or Lowest Division.

Enunciation.—To be able to enunciate clearly and distinctly the elementary sounds of the English language.

Spelling and Definition.—To be able to spell any word in the First and Second Book of Lessons, and to give the meaning in familiar terms.

Reading.—To be able to read fluently and well any passage contained in the First and Second Books of Lessons, and to know the substance of such lessons.

Writing.—To be able to form correctly and legibly all the letters of the alphabet, and combine them into simple words.

Arithmetic.—To be able to read and write any combination of more than FIVE Arabic numerals, and the Roman numerals to the sign for 500; to know the Multiplication Table and Tables of Money, Weights, Length and Time; to be familiarly acquainted with Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division by factors.

Grammar.—To be able to point out the Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs in any common reading lesson; to know the number, gender, and person of the nouns and pronouns.

Geography.—To know the map of the World, map of America, map of Canada, and other parts of British America.

Natural History, Object Lessons.—To have a familiar acquaintance with the habits, uses, instincts, &c., of the most important animals of each class. Other Object Lessons may be used.

Needle-work (for girls)—Under the direction of the female teacher.

(2) *Course of study (Second Division.)*

Reading.—To be able to read fluently and well any passage contained in the Sequel to the Second Book, or in the Third Book of Lessons, and to know the substance of such Reading Lessons.

Spelling and Definition.—To be able to spell and define any word contained in the Sequel and Third Books of Lessons.

Writing.—To be able to write legibly and correctly.

Arithmetic.—To be able to read and write legibly any combination of not more than TEN Arabic numerals to the *left* and six to the *right*, of the decimal point, and the Roman numerals to the sign for 1,000; to be acquainted with the principles of Arabic and Roman Notation; to be thoroughly acquainted with the Arithmetical Tables, and to be familiarly and practically acquainted with the Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Decimals and Decimal Currency.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the grammatical forms, and be able to analyse and parse any easy sentences; and as an exercise in slate composition, to be able to write short descriptions of any natural objects.

Geography.—In addition to former limit Table, to know the Political and Physical Geography of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and Oceanica, the different countries in each, with their capitals; and to know the position and chief cities in the states of the American Union bordering on British America, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

History.—To have a general knowledge of the History of the World, as given in the Fifth Book.

Human Physiology.—As contained in the Fifth Book.

Needle-work (for girls)—Under the direction of the female teacher.

(3) *Course of Study, (Third Division.)*

Reading.—Fourth and Fifth Books, in same manner as other books are used in lower divisions.

Spelling and Definition.—Reading Books and Spelling Book Superseded.

Derivation.—Reading Books and Spelling Book Superseded.

Writing.—Text, and a bold running hand.

Arithmetic.—Second Book of Arithmetic (National Series.)

Grammar.—Analysis and parsing of compound sentences in prose and verse; changes in construction, &c.; composition.

Geography.—Mathematical, Physical, and Political, with Map sketching on the blackboard.

Algebra.—(Colenso's) Part I.

Euclid.—First six books.

Mensuration.—Of Surfaces and Solids.

Drawing.—Linear and Map.

English Literature.—Spalding.

Book-keeping.—Elements.

Human Physiology.—To possess a familiar acquaintance with the anatomy of the bones and skin, a general knowledge of the structure and uses of the muscles and organs of digestion, and to be familiar with the general principles upon which the healthy action and development of the various organs depend; circulation, respiration, nervous system, senses, &c.

History.—General, English, and Canadian.

Singing.—Hullah's Vocal Music.

Natural Philosophy.—In the Fifth Book of Lessons.

Needle-work (for girls)—Under the direction of the female teacher.

BOYS :

- * Trigonometry.
- * Elements of Geology.
- * ditto Zoology.
- * ditto Botany.
- * ditto Natural Philosophy.

GIRLS :

- * Science of things familiar.
- * Elements of Geology.
- * ditto Zoology.
- * ditto Botany.
- * Domestic Economy.

REMARKS.—The list of text books prescribed for use in the Common Schools will be found on page 141.

4. FORMS AND REGULATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Special Notice to Teachers.

1. Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada, who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent, without delay, if they have not already done so, their annual subscription of \$4, commencing with 1854. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides, "that no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of one pound per annum."

[The following are the Regulations adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, pursuant to the provisions of the law, on the 28th day of April, 1854:]

2. Every teacher engaged in teaching since 1854, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated, to share in this fund, must contribute to it at the rate of one pound per annum; and no teacher now engaged in teaching shall be entitled to share in this fund who shall not thus contribute to it annually. But the amount of the annual subscriptions for the years during which such teacher may have taught before the 1st day of January 1854, and for which he may hereafter claim as a superannuated teacher, may be deducted from the first year's pension to which such teacher may be entitled.

3. Should any teacher, having a wife and children, subscribe to this fund, and die without deriving any benefit from it, the amount of his subscriptions, and whatever may accumulate thereon, shall be paid to his widow or children, as soon as satisfactory proofs of his decease, and the relationship of the claimant or claimants to him, shall have been adduced.

4. No teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this fund, who shall not have been disabled from further service while teaching a Common School, or who shall not have been worn out in the work of a Common School teacher.

* Extra subjects to be taken up at the discretion of the school authorities; no two, however, during the same school term.

5. All applications, according to the prescribed form, accompanied by the requisite certificate and proofs, must be made before the 1st of April, in order to entitle the applicants to share in the fund for such year.

6. In case the fund shall at any time not be sufficient to pay the several claimants the highest sum permitted by law, the fund shall be equitably divided among the several claimants, according to their respective periods of service.

7. The amounts of all subscriptions to this fund, and of any unexpended balances of Legislative grants made to it, shall be invested, from time to time, under the direction of this Council; and the interest accruing thereon shall be expended in aid of superannuated teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada, according to these regulations. All annual subscriptions to this fund must be made before the end of the year for which they are intended; and all—

8. Communications and subscriptions in connection with this fund must be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. (Subscriptions to be sent in as early in the year as possible.)

Approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, as notified to the Chief Superintendent of Education, 20th May, 1854.

REMARKS.—No certificate in favour of an applicant, should be signed by any teacher already admitted as a pensioner on the fund; in all cases they should be signed by a clergyman and other official persons. The following forms, when properly filled up and signed, can be returned to the Department, accompanied by certificates from Ministers or other official persons known to the Department. These certificates must furnish satisfactory proof (1) of good moral character, (2) of sober steady habits, and (3) of the number of years of service for which a pension is claimed. These conditions must be strictly complied with, otherwise the application can not be entertained. The Council meets to consider all applications in July and December only of each year. As soon, therefore, as each case is decided, due notice will be sent to applicants without further application on their part.

[The following Forms can be obtained from the Department:]

5. FORM OF SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' APPLICATION.

(C. P. I. Minutes, No. 161, 165, 167, and 174.)

Township of _____,
 _____, 185 .
 Post Office Date

The undersigned, an applicant for aid from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, hereby most respectfully represents to the Chief Superintendent of Education—

1. That he is years of age.
2. That he was born [*state the country of birth*] in
3. That he commenced the profession of teaching in
 in the year one thousand eight hundred and .
4. That he is connected as a member [*or hearer*] with the
 Church.

5. That he commenced teaching a Common School in Upper Canada, in School Section No. _____, in the Township of _____, County of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and _____.

6. That he has held certificates of qualification from _____, and that his last certificate is from the Board of Public Instruction for _____, is dated _____, and is for the _____ class.

7. That since he commenced teaching in Upper Canada, he has been engaged as a teacher in the following places :—

8. That he has taught a Common School in Upper Canada for the full period of _____ years.

9. That he has worn himself out in the work of teaching, and is, in consequence, utterly unable to teach a school any longer.

10. That he ceased teaching the Common School in Section No. _____, in the Township of _____, County of _____, on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, and that he has not since been employed as a Common School Teacher.

A. B. [*Sign Name in full.*]

REMARKS.—The foregoing application must be filled up in every particular, and be accompanied by a Medical Certificate, according to the following prescribed form.

6. FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR SUPERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(C. P. I. Minutes, No. 145, 151, 167, and 174.)

In re _____, applicant for aid out of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund for U. C. :

This is to certify that, having examined into the case of _____ of _____, I am of opinion that he has worn himself out in the work of a Common School Teacher, and that he is now afflicted with _____, which renders him _____, in my opinion, unable to continue any longer in the efficient discharge of his calling, as a Common School Teacher in Upper Canada.

In witness whereof, I, _____, a duly licensed Physician in Upper Canada, hereto subscribe my name, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

_____ [*Name of M. D.*]

N.B.—Modifications or omissions in filling up the foregoing form, will invalidate the certificate.

Appendix F.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT TO COMMON SCHOOL IN UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1859.

[Copy.]

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a certified copy of the apportionment, for the current year, of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village, and Township in Upper Canada. This apportionment will be payable at this Office, to the Agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, on the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and, together with the Auditors' and Local Superintendents' Reports, have been transmitted to the Department.

I am happy to inform the Council of your Municipality, that I have been enabled to add a considerable sum to the apportionment of this year. The statistics of school population for 1858, upon which the present year's apportionment is based, have been carefully revised and corrected in this Department. Many inequalities in the apportionment have thus been removed, and all parts of the Province share in the grant upon equal terms, and in accordance with the demands made upon each locality for school accommodation and instruction. By this means a much larger sum than usual has been added to the apportionment of those new and thinly settled Counties where poor schools have heretofore existed, and where the ordinary Legislative and Municipal grants have not been sufficient to enable Trustees to sustain the schools during the school year.

A sum equal to what was paid last year to the Separate Schools in each City, Town, Incorporated Village, and Township, has been deducted from the general apportionment available for 1859, and the balance has been apportioned among all the Municipalities, according to the basis of school population for 1858. Where Separate Schools have existed, the sum thus apportioned to the Municipality has been divided among the Common and Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance of pupils at these Schools during 1858, as reported by the Trustees. It had been found that to apportion to each Municipality, according to school population, and then to apportion an additional sum to the Separate Schools in such Municipality, out of the General School Grant, was unduly deducting from Municipalities in which there are no Separate Schools, and unduly adding to the apportionment of those Municipalities in which Separate Schools do exist—such as Cities, Towns, and Villages. If the apportionments be increased to any Municipalities beyond the proportion of School population, it

ought to be so increased to the poorer Counties and Townships, rather than to the wealthier Cities, Towns, and Villages; for it is in these latter that Separate Schools are chiefly established.

I trust that the liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to 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,

(Signed) E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st June, 1859.

No. 2. Apportionment to the Townships, for 1859.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.	
TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Charlottenburgh.....	\$583.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$74.00
Kenyon	545.00
Lancaster	457.00
Do for Separate Schools.....	52.00
Lochiel	597.00
Do. for Separate Schools.....	69.00
	<hr/>
	195.00 2182.00

Total for County \$2377.00.

2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.	
Cornwall.....	\$618.00
Finch	233.00
Osnabruk	606.00
Roxborough	328.00
	<hr/>
	1785.00

3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.	
Matilda	\$645.00
Mountain	433.00
Williamsburgh.....	639.00
Winchester	474.00
	<hr/>
	2191.00

4. COUNTY OF PRESOTT.	
Alfred.....	\$169.00
Caledonia	166.00
Hawkesbury, East.....	434.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$62.00
Hawkesbury, West.....	327.00
Longueuil	213.00
Plantagenet, North	328.00
Plantagenet, South	167.00
	<hr/>
	62.00 1804.00

Total for County \$1866.00.

5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.	
TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Cambridge	\$105.00
Clarence	170.00
Cumberland	319.00
Russell	191.00
	<hr/>
	785.00

6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.	
Fitzroy	\$327.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$25.00
Gloucester.....	487.00
Goulbourn.....	370.00
Gower, North.....	258.00
Huntley	326.00
March	168.00
Marlborough.....	297.00
Nepean.....	490.00
Do for Separate Schools	18.00
Osgoode	538.00
Torbolton	65.00
	<hr/>
	43.00 3371.00

Total for County \$3414.00.

7. COUNTY OF GERRVILLE.	
Augusta	\$739.00
Edwardsburgh	530.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$19.00
Gower South	125.00
Oxford (on Rideau).....	523.00
Wolford.....	395.00
Do for Separate Schools.....	16.00
	<hr/>
	35.00 2812.00

Total for County \$2347.00.

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.	
TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Bastard and Burgess, South	\$523.00
Do for Separate Schools (Bastard)	\$26.00
Crosby, North	263.00
Crosby, South	231.00
Elizabethtown	701.00
Emsley, South	204.00
Kitley	509.00
Leeds and Lansdowne, front	501.00
Do for Separate Schools	32.00
Leeds and Lansdowne, rear	270.00
Yonge and Escott, front	364.00
Yonge and Escott, rear	231.00
	58.00
Total for County	\$3855.00.

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.	
Bathurst	\$371.00
Beekwith	328.00
Burgess, North	126.00
Dalhousie and Lavant	186.00
Darling	128.00
Drummond	223.00
Emsley North	190.00
Lanark	347.00
Montague	476.00
Paeknam	319.00
Ramsay	484.00
Sherbrooke, North	30.00
Sherbrooke, South	84.00
	3290.00

10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.	
Admaison	\$217.00
Alice	37.00
Bagot and Blithfield	103.00
Bromley	175.00
Brougham	69.00
Brudenell and Algona	25.00
Grattan	183.00
Horton	176.00
McNab	259.00
Pembroke	118.00
Ross	139.00
Sebatopol	42.00
Stafford	14.00
Westmeath	263.00
Wilberforce	180.00
	2000.00

11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.	
Bedford	\$140.00
Hinchinbrooke	49.00
Kingston	542.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$31.00
Loughborough	251.00
Pittsburgh and Howe Island	502.00
Do Separate Schools (Pittsburgh)	30.00
Portland	262.00
Storrington	350.00
Wolfe Island	356.00
Do for Separate Schools	53.00
	114.00
Total for County	\$2566.00.

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.	
TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Amherst Island	\$151.00
Anglesea and Kaladar	31.00
Camden East	953.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$7.00
Ernestown	628.00
Sheffield	348.00
	7.00
Total for County	\$2118.00.

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.	
Adolphustown	\$ 70.00
Fredericksburgh	366.00
Richmond	418.00
	854.00

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.	
Ameliasburgh	\$377.00
Athol	207.00
Hallowell	419.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$36.00
Hillier	392.00
Marysburgh	481.00
Sophasburgh	325.00
	36.00
Total for County	\$2237.00.

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.	
Hungerford	\$492.00
Huntingdon	268.00
Elzevir	82.00
Do short apportionment in 1858	20.00
Madoc and Tudor	432.00
Marmora	167.00
Rawdon	485.00
Sidney	641.00
Thurlow	512.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$40.00
Tyendinaga	958.00
	40.00
Total for County	\$4092.00.

16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	
Alnwick	\$ 82.00
Brighton	587.00
Cramahe	492.00
Haldimand	719.00
Hamilton	584.00
Monaghan, South	178.00
Percy	445.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$26.00
Murray	449.00
Seymour	446.00
	26.00
Total for County	\$4008.00.

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.	
Cartwright	\$282.00
Cavan	568.00
Clarke	773.00
Darlington	855.00
Hope	677.00
Manvers	417.00
	3572.00

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Asphodel.....	\$398.00
Belmont and Methuen	86.00
Douro	307.00
Dummer and Burleigh	247.00
Eonismore	81.00
Monaghan, North	110.00
Otonabee	534.00
Smith and Harvey.....	311.00
	<hr/>
	2074.00

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Eldon.....	\$193.00
Emily	438.00
Fenelon	173.00
Mariposa.....	681.00
Ops	319.00
Verulam	119.00
	<hr/>
	1923.00

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock	\$520.00
Mara and Rama.....	238.00
Pickering	1024.00
Reach	714.00
Scott	226.00
Scugog Island	65.00
Thorah	170.00
Uxbridge.....	424.00
Whitby	825.00
	<hr/>
	4206.00

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke	\$859.00
Do for Separate Schools.....	\$23.00
Georgina.....	187.00
Gwillimbury, North.....	166.00
Gwillimbury, East.....	546.00
King	891.00
Markham	1013.00
Markham and Vaughan Separate Schools	38.00
Scarborough.....	534.00
Vaughan	951.00
Do for Separate Schools.....	16.00
Whitechurch	715.00
York	948.00
Do for Separate Schools.....	55.00
	<hr/>
	137.00
	6280.00

Total for County \$6397.00.

22. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion.....	\$597.00
Caledon.....	523.00
Chinguacousy.....	885.00
Gore of Toronto.....	136.00
Toronto.....	734.00
	<hr/>
	2875.00

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala.....	\$278.00
Essa.....	295.00
Flos	116.00
Gwillimbury, West	440.00

SIMCOE—(Continued.)

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Innisfil	557.00
Medonte	216.00
Mono.....	387.00
Mulmur	169.00
Nottawasaga	330.00
Do for Separate Schools.....	\$51.00
Orillia and Matchedash	119.00
Do for Separate Schools (Orillia)	49.00
Oro	384.00
Sunnidale and Vespra.....	187.00
Do for Separate Schools (Vespra)	17.00
Tay and Tiny.....	182.00
Tecumseth	538.00
Tossorontio.....	104.00
	<hr/>
	117.00
	4102.00
	<hr/>
	Total for County \$4219.00.

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Eaquesing.....	\$850.00
Naseagaweya	264.00
Nelson.....	543.00
Trafalgar	545.00
	<hr/>
	2192.00

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Ancaster.....	\$587.00
Barton.....	217.00
Beverley.....	752.00
Binbrooke.....	246.00
Flamborough, East.....	436.00
Flamborough, West.....	474.00
Glanford	247.00
Saltfleet	328.00
	<hr/>
	2266.00

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford	\$723.00
Burford	750.00
Dumfries, South	438.00
Oakland.....	74.00
Onondaga	315.00
	<hr/>
	2299.00

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor.....	\$235.00
Clinton.....	324.00
Gainsborough.....	351.00
Grantham.....	341.00
Do for Separate Schools.....	\$41.00
Grimsby	343.00
Louth	202.00
Niagara.....	215.00
	<hr/>
	41.00
	2011.00

Total for County \$2052.00

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie.....	\$308.00
Crowland	249.00
Humberstone	321.00
Pelham.....	338.00
Stamford.....	314.00
Thorold.....	359.00
Wainfleet	233.00
Willoughby	189.00
	<hr/>
	2311.00

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.	
TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Camborough	\$157.00
Cayuga, North	393.00
Cayuga, South	108.00
Dunn	126.00
Moulton and Sherbrooke	395.00
Oneida	309.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$55.00
Rainham	302.00
Seneca	407.00
Walpole	638.00
	<hr/>
	55.00 2825.00

Total for County \$2880.00.

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.	
Charlotteville	\$413.00
Houghton	245.00
Middleton	287.00
Townsend	808.00
Walsingham	487.00
Windham	350.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$8.00
Woodhouse	414.00
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	8.00 \$004.00

Total for County \$3012.00..... 8.00 \$004.00

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.	
Blandford	\$199.00
Blenheim	723.00
Dereham	513.00
Missouri, East	388.00
Norwich, North	516.00
Norwich, South	353.00
Oxford, North	178.00
Oxford, East	304.00
Oxford, West	300.00
Zorra, East	478.00
Zorra, West	497.00
	<hr/>
	4449.00

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.	
Dunfries, North	\$511.00
Waterloo	1087.00
Wallasley	679.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$90.00
Wilnot	754.00
Do for Separate Schools	61.00
Woolwich	518.00
	<hr/>
	151.00 3549.00

Total for County \$3700.

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.	
Amaranth	\$120.00
Arthur	238.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$113.00
Ermosa	409.00
Erin	594.00
Garraza	441.00
Guelph	809.00
Maryborough	227.00
Minto	97.00
Nichol	301.00
Do for Separate Schools	17.00
Peel	581.00

WELLINGTON—(Continued.)	
TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
Pilkington	277.00
Puslinch	583.00
	<hr/>
	130.00 4177.00

Total for County \$4307.00.

34. COUNTY OF GREY.	
Artemesia	\$407.00
Bentinck	305.00
Collingwood	138.00
Derby	118.00
Egremont	170.00
Euphrasia	144.00
Gleneig	215.00
Holland	278.00
Melancthon	162.00
Normanby	96.00
Osprey	267.00
Proton	126.00
St. Vincent	309.00
Sullivan	140.00
Sydenham	396.00
	<hr/>
	3271.00

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.	
Blanchard	\$407.00
Downie	445.00
Easthope, North	385.00
Easthope, South	201.00
Ellice	224.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$43.00
Elma	149.00
Fullarton	345.00
Hibbert	325.00
Logan	126.00
Mornington	176.00
Wallace	124.00
	<hr/>
	48.00 3007.00

Total for County \$3050.00.

36. COUNTY OF HUON.	
Ashfield	\$288.00
Biddulph	421.00
Colborne	221.00
Goderich	458.00
Grey	252.00
Hay	272.00
Howick	166.00
Hullett	197.00
McGillivray	378.00
McKillop	311.00
Morris	168.00
Stanley	368.00
Stephen	234.00
Tuckersmith	398.00
Turnberry	58.00
Usborne	371.00
Wawanosh	299.00
	<hr/>
	4845.00

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.	
Arran	\$227.00
Brant	254.00
Bruce	266.00
Carrick	149.00
Do for Separate Schools	\$19.00

HURON—(Continued.)

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.	
Culross	100.00	
Elderslie	151.00	
Greenock	167.00	
Do for Separate Schools.	21.00	
Huron	172.00	
Kincardine	239.00	
Kinloss	102.00	
Saugeen	186.00	
	40.00	2068.00
Total for County \$2048.00.		

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	\$325.00	
Carradoc	467.00	
Delaware	173.00	
Dorchester, North	494.00	
Ekfrid	346.00	
Lobo	445.00	
London	958.00	
Metcalfe	197.00	
Mosa	339.00	
Nissouri, West	342.00	
Westminster	645.00	
Do for Separate Schools.	\$16.00	
Williams	394.00	
Do for Separate Schools.	5 00	
	21.00	5125.00
Total for County \$5146.00.		

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldborough	\$288.00	
Bayham	508.00	
Dorchester, South	217.00	
Dunwich	389.00	
Malahide	592.00	
Southwold	765.00	
Yarmouth	668.00	
		3422.00

40. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden	\$261.00	
Chatham	270.00	
Dover, East and West	237.00	
Harwich	401.00	
Howard	449.00	
Orford	210.00	
Raleigh	403.00	
Do for Separate Schools	\$22.00	
Romney	73.00	
Tilbury, East	141.00	
Zone	107.00	
	22.00	2552.00
Total for County \$2574.00.		

41. COUNTY OF LAMBERTON.

Bosanquet	\$301.00	
Brooke	176.00	
Dawn	93.00	
Enniskillen	79.00	
Euphemia	223.00	
Moore	296.00	
Plympton	387.00	
Sarnia	113.00	
Sombra	243.00	
Warwick	363.00	
		2274.00

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.	
Anderdon	\$252.00	
Colchester	210.00	
Gosfield	278.00	
Maidstone	168.00	
Do for Separate Schools.	\$31.00	
Malden	171.00	
Mersea	231.00	
Rochester	161.00	
Sandwich	544.00	
Do	15.00	
Tilbury, West	115.00	
	46.00	2130.00
Total for County \$2176.00		

Apportionment to Cities, Towns, and Villages for 1859.

CITIES.	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Toronto	\$3123 00	\$1497 00	\$4620 00
Hamilton	2045 00	615 00	2660 00
Kingston	1153 00	443 00	1596 00
London	1333 00	146 00	1529 00
Ottawa	1211 00	1197 00	2408 00
	8915 00	8898 00	12813 00
TOWNS.			
Amherstburgh	\$136 00	\$116 00	\$252 00
Barrie	119 00	70 00	189 00
Belleville	411 00	192 00	603 00
Bowmanville	231 00	...	231 00
Brantford	566 00	69 00	635 00
Brockville	353 00	151 00	504 00
Chattham	352 00	62 00	414 00
Clifton	63 00	39 00	102 00
Cobourg	472 00	85 00	557 00
Collingwood	147 00	...	147 00
Cornwall	210 00	...	210 00
Dundas	272 00	116 00	388 00
Galt	346 00	...	346 00
Goderich	357 00	...	357 00
Guelph	272 00	153 00	425 00
Lindsay	103 00	76 00	179 00
L'Original	in Township.		99 00
Milton	99 00	...	294 00
Niagara	179 00	115 00	294 00
Oakville	165 00	...	165 00
Owen Sound	212 00	...	212 00
Paris	281 00	63 00	344 00
Perth	210 00	63 00	273 00
Peterborough	206 00	130 00	336 00
Pictou	142 00	80 00	222 00
Port Hope	571 00	...	571 00
Prescott	126 00	126 00	252 00
Queenston	in Township.		84 00
Sandwich	84 00	...	168 00
Sarnia	193 00	...	386 00
St. Catharine's	404 00	245 00	649 00
Simcoe	252 00	...	252 00
Whitby	273 00	...	273 00
Windsor	244 00	...	244 00
Woodstock	336 00	...	336 00
	\$8340 00	1901 00	10241 00

Apportionment to Villages for 1859.

Apportionment to Counties for 1859.

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Ashburnham.....	in Town	ship.	
Berlin.....	\$201 00	.. . .	\$201 00
Bradford.....	94 00	.. . .	94 00
Brampton.....	168 00	.. . .	168 00
Brighton.....	in Town	ship.	
Caledonia.....	196 00	.. . .	196 00
Chippewa.....	168 00	.. . .	168 00
Clinton.....	117 00	.. . .	117 00
Colborne.....	in Town	ship.	
Elora.....	168 00	.. . .	168 00
Embro'.....	in Town	ship.	
Fergus.....	126 00	.. . .	126 00
Fort Erie.....	42 00	.. . .	42 00
Hawkesbury.....	in Town	ship.	
Hespeler.....	in Town	ship.	
Ingersoll.....	252 00	.. . .	252 00
Iroquois.....	53 00	.. . .	53 00
Kemptville.....	159 00	.. . .	159 00
Kincardine.....	94 00	.. . .	94 00
Mitchell.....	145 00	.. . .	145 00
Napanee.....	167 00	12 00	179 00
Newburgh.....	in Town	ship.	
Newcastle.....	134 00	.. . .	134 00
New Hamburg.....	115 00	.. . .	115 00
Newmarket.....	83 00	43 00	126 00
Oshawa.....	140 00	20 00	160 00
Pembroke.....	in Town	ship.	
Portsmouth.....	in Town	ship.	
Preston.....	159 00	24 00	183 00
Renfrew.....	in Town	ship.	
Richmond.....	in Town	ship.	
Smith's Falls.....	108 00	.. . .	108 00
Southampton.....	in Town	ship.	
St. Mary's.....	180 00	.. . .	180 00
St. Thomas.....	176 00	.. . .	176 00
Stratford.....	294 00	.. . .	294 00
Streetsville.....	142 00	.. . .	142 00
Thorold.....	154 00	60 00	214 00
Trenton.....	151 00	.. . .	151 00
Vienna.....	126 00	.. . .	126 00
Walkerton.....	in Town	ship.	
Waterloo.....	134 00	.. . .	134 00
Welland.....	in Town	ship.	
Yorkville.....	142 00	.. . .	142 00
	\$4388 00	159 00	4547 00

COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
1. Glengarry.....	\$2182 00	\$195 00	\$2377 00
2. Stormont.....	1785 00	.. . .	1785 00
3. Dundas.....	2191 00	.. . .	2191 00
4. Prescott.....	1804 00	62 00	1866 00
5. Russell.....	785 00	.. . .	785 00
6. Carleton.....	3371 00	43 00	3414 00
7. Grenville.....	2312 00	35 00	2347 00
8. Leeds.....	3797 00	58 00	3855 00
9. Lanark.....	3290 00	.. . .	3290 00
10. Renfrew.....	2000 00	.. . .	2000 00
11. Frontenac.....	2452 00	114 00	2566 00
12. Addington.....	2111 00	7 00	2118 00
13. Lennox.....	854 00	.. . .	854 00
14. Prince Edward.....	2201 00	36 00	2237 00
15. Hastings.....	4052 00	40 00	4092 00
16. Northumberland.....	3982 00	26 00	4008 00
17. Durham.....	3572 00	.. . .	3572 00
18. Peterborough.....	2074 00	.. . .	2074 00
19. Victoria.....	1923 00	.. . .	1923 00
20. Ontario.....	4206 00	.. . .	4206 00
21. York.....	6260 00	137 00	6397 00
22. Peel.....	2875 00	.. . .	2875 00
23. Simcoe.....	4102 00	117 00	4219 00
24. Halton.....	2192 00	.. . .	2192 00
25. Wentworth.....	3266 00	.. . .	3266 00
26. Brant.....	2299 00	.. . .	2299 00
27. Lincoln.....	2011 00	41 00	2052 00
28. Welland.....	2311 00	.. . .	2311 00
29. Haldimand.....	2825 00	55 00	2880 00
30. Norfolk.....	3004 00	8 00	3012 00
31. Oxford.....	4449 00	.. . .	4449 00
32. Waterloo.....	3549 00	151 00	3700 00
33. Wellington.....	4177 00	180 00	4307 00
34. Grey.....	3271 00	.. . .	3271 00
35. Perth.....	3007 00	43 00	3050 00
36. Huron.....	4845 00	.. . .	4845 00
37. Bruce.....	2003 00	40 00	2043 00
38. Middlesex.....	5125 00	21 00	5146 00
39. Elgin.....	3422 00	.. . .	3422 00
40. Kent.....	2552 00	22 00	2574 00
41. Lambton.....	2274 00	.. . .	2274 00
42. Essex.....	2130 00	46 00	2176 00
	\$122893 00	1427 00	124320 00

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Total Counties.....	122893 00	1427 00	124320 00
" Cities.....	8915 00	3898 00	12813 00
" Towns.....	8340 00	1901 00	10241 00
" Villages.....	4388 00	159 00	4547 00
	\$144536 00	\$7385 00	\$151921 00

Additional sum reserved for any Roman Catholic Separate Schools which may be established during 1859, (to be deducted from next year's apportionment)..... 579 00

Grand Total..... \$152500 00

NOTE.—The school moneys apportioned to the various counties, cities, towns and villages, as per the foregoing statement, are payable to the Toronto agents of the local treasurers. Wherever the apportionment is withheld, it has been owing to the omission or neglect on the part of the local school authorities to comply with the school law and to transmit to the Educational Department the necessary reports or audited returns required by law.

Appendix G.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS BODIES IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Regulations which the Council of Public Instruction has adopted according to law, in reference to Religious Instruction in the Common Schools of Upper Canada;* and I respectfully request that you will have the kindness to lay these Regulations, as well as this letter, before the [Synod, Union or Conference, &c.,] for their consideration, and the expression of their views, as to whether the said Regulations are satisfactory, or whether, in their opinion, any further (and if so, what further) provisions can, in their judgment, be made for Religious Exercises and Instruction in Schools consisting of children of different religious persuasions.

I beg to be informed of the result of the deliberations desired, as also of your own views on the important question of Religious Exercises and Instruction in the Public Schools of this country, composed, as they are, of pupils of various religious persuasions,—a question which has engaged my anxious inquiries and consideration for many years.

I have recently caused to be forwarded to each of the various Clergy in Upper Canada, as far as I could ascertain their addresses, a copy of my last Annual Report, containing an account, from official documents, of the National School System in Ireland and England, in order that the Ministers, as well as the Municipal and School Representatives of the people, may be able to judge of the merits of our own School System as compared with the systems which have been adopted in Great Britain and Ireland, for the promotion of elementary education. In Ireland, every possible effort has been made to ascertain to what extent, and in what form, religious can be combined with secular instruction in mixed schools. The results of the varied and long tried experiments are given in the documents referred to, and seem fully to justify the course which has been adopted in Upper Canada on this subject.

Nevertheless, if anything more can be done for the improvement of our School System in this, or indeed in any other respect, I shall be happy to do what I can to accomplish it: and for this purpose I desire to avail myself of the results of your own reflection and observation, as well as of those associated with you in promoting the interests of religion through the agency of your Church.

* These Regulations will be found on pages 186-188 of this Report.

I think it proper, at the same time, to state summarily the principles on which our Public School System is founded, and which I have employed my best endeavors to guard and carry into effect. The following principles lie at the foundation of our School System :—

1. The right of each Municipality to arrange its School Sections or divisions at its own discretion.
2. The right of the School-rate payers in each division to select, through their elected representatives, their own teacher, and to establish and support their School in such manner as they shall judge best, simply restricting the amount of rate-bills on pupils so as not to be oppressive to the poorer parents.
3. The equal protection of the rights of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Schools, against compulsion on the part of the Government as also from any other quarter. In a letter addressed by me, in July, 1849, to the first Law Officer of the Crown in Upper Canada, this principle was stated in the following words ;
“ I have not assumed it to be the duty, or even constitutional right, of the Government to *compel* anything in respect to religious books or religious instruction, but to *recommend* the Local Trustees to do so, and to provide powers and facilities to enable them to do so within the wise restriction imposed by law. I have also respected the rights and scruples of the Roman Catholic as well as those of the Protestant ; and while I would do nothing to infringe the rights and feelings of Roman Catholics, I cannot be a party to depriving Protestants of the text-book of their faith—the choicest patrimony bequeathed to them by their forefathers, and the noblest birthright of their children.”
4. The inviolable right of each parent in regard to the religious instruction of his children.
5. The right of each Clergyman or Minister to visit each School within his own charge or prescribed field of labour. The 33rd section of the School Act of 1850, specifies the rights and duties of School Visitors, and provides for the formation of associations among them for promoting education and knowledge.
6. The right of each Clergyman or Minister, or his representative, to the use of each School-house within his charge, during one hour each week, from four to five o'clock in the afternoon, for the special religious instruction of children of his own persuasion attending the School.

I have attached the greatest importance to securing the confidence and co-operation of the Ministers and Members of several religious persuasions of the country in support of the system of public instruction. In the letter above quoted, addressed by me to the first Law Officer of the Crown for Upper Canada (the late Hon. R. Baldwin), dated 14th July, 1849, it was remarked :—“ Be assured that no system of popular education will flourish in a country which does violence to the

religious sentiments and feelings of the Churches of that country. Be assured, that every such system will droop and wither which does not take root in the Christian and patriotic sympathies of the several religious persuasions, both Ministers and Laity,—for these in fact make up the aggregate of the Christianity of a country. I think there is too little Christianity in our Schools, instead of too much; and that the united efforts of all Christian men should be to introduce more, instead of excluding what little there is.”

But while our public schools should be invested with the highest Christian character possible, the accomplishment of this object depends much less upon general regulations than on the exercise of the powers with which the law expressly invests the County Boards of Public Instruction and the local managers of the schools, to whom alone appertains the licensing and selection of Teachers and the oversight of each school. I am also aware that the religious teaching by the teacher of a mixed school, even supposing him to be ever so well qualified, must be determined by what is held in common of the religious persuasions of the parents supporting the school,—chiefly the Ten Commandments and our Saviour's summary of them,—embracing indeed the whole duty of man; but that the teaching of the Catechism of any religious persuasion (if taught at all) must be a matter of private arrangement between the parents of each child and the teacher, and cannot be a part of the official teaching in a school supported by public grants and taxes for all classes of citizens in common, but not for any religious persuasions in particular.

In addition, therefore, to the general spirit and character of our school system, it assumes that the special religious training and nurture of children,—that which under the Divine blessing, prepares them for the Church of God on earth and in Heaven,—appertains, not to the Government, or the day-school teacher partly supported by Government, and partly by public taxes, but to the parents and pastors of the children in their domestic and Church relations. This accords with the inherent rights of parents and pastors; with the teachings of the Holy Scriptures and of the canons or formularies of the several religious persuasions; with the appropriate functions of a mixed day school; with the best interests of youth and of religion throughout the country.

With these remarks I beg to refer you again to the appended Regulations; and should there be no meeting of the authorities of your Church between this and the 1st of next January, may I request that you will have the goodness to communicate to me, as early as convenient, your own views on the important subject herein submitted, and what you believe to be the views of the members of your Church in Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be,

.....

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) E. RYERSON,

Chief Superintendent of Education for U. C.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st May, 1859.

A copy of the foregoing circular was sent to each of the following right reverend and reverend gentlemen, viz. :

1. The Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto.
2. The Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn, D.D., Lord Bishop of Huron.
3. The Right Reverend Armand François Marie de Charbonnel, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto.
4. The Right Reverend Edward J. Horan, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston.
5. The Right Reverend Joseph Eugene Guigues, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown.
6. The Right Reverend John Farrell, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton.
7. The Right Reverend Pierre Adolphe Pinsoneault, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandwich.
8. The Reverend George Bell, A.B., Moderator of the Church of Scotland for 1859.
9. The Reverend George Paxton Young, M.A., Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada for 1859.
10. The Reverend William Ormiston, M.A., Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church of Canada for 1859.
11. The Reverend Joseph Stinson, D.D., President of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada for 1859.
12. The Reverend William McClure, President of the New Connexion Church in Canada for 1859.
13. The Reverend Philander Smith, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.
14. The Reverend James Richardson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.
15. The Reverend T. Crompton, President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada for 1859.
16. The Reverend J. S. Thompson, President of Canada Christian Conference for 1859.
17. The Reverend J. Chapple, President of the Bible Christian Church in Canada for 1859.
18. The Reverend Frank H. Marling, President of the Congregational Union for 1859.
19. The Reverend the Presiding Officer of the Canada Baptist Union.

The only replies and reports of proceedings in regard to the circular, which have yet been received, are as follows :

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

“ Rev. Mr. Kemp brought up the report of the committee appointed to consider Dr. Ryerson’s letter. The committee recommended the Synod to adopt the following resolution ;—The Synod having had under consideration a letter from the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, C. W., on the subject of christian instruction in common schools, regards such communication as partaking of the nature of a private document and therefore not calling for special consideration at its hands. The Synod would, however, in this connexion, refer to its previous action on the question of separate schools in June, 1856, in which it expresses strong views adverse to the continuance of such institutions established for sectarian ends. In regard to other aspects of this question the Synod appoint a committee to watch over any legislation that may be proposed, during the next session of the Legislature, in regard to education, seeing that it be based on scriptural principles. The report was adopted.”

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF CANADA.

“ The committee appointed in reference to the circular of Dr. Ryerson, stated that it was not prepared with a report, but recommended that the Union resolve itself into a committee of the whole to take the subject into consideration. The recommendation was adopted, and the Union accordingly went into committee, Rev. F. H. Marling in the chair. A discussion of some length then ensued. It was ultimately resolved that the chairman appoint a committee to consider the subject brought before the Union in the circular, and present a report at the next annual meeting. The committee rose and reported, and the resolution was adopted. The chairman nominated as the committee—Revs. E. Ebbs, J. Wood, D. McAllum, William Hay, and Charles Whitton, Esq.”

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

“ The committee to whom was referred the circular of the Chief Superintendent of Education submitted its report, and the following resolution :—‘ That the Conference earnestly recommends the ministers of this body to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, and to visit the public schools as frequently as possible at the times prescribed, for the purpose of communicating religious instruction.’ ”

Appendix H.

ADDRESS TO HON. FRANCIS HINCKS.

By the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the occasion of his visit to Upper Canada, April, 1859.

The subjoined Address was presented to His Excellency Hon. Francis Hincks in the Normal School, on Saturday the 23rd of April. Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q.C., Chairman of the Council, read the Address. In addition to the members of the Council of Public Instruction, several gentlemen were present, who took a lively interest in the proceedings. The address was as follows :

To His Excellency the Hon. Francis Hincks, Governor-in-Chief of Barbados and the Windward Islands of the West Indies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada cordially welcomes you to the country of your former public life, and especially to this Establishment, for the completeness of which, including its grounds, its Educational Offices, its Normal and Model Schools, Museum and Depositories of School Apparatus and Libraries, the country is largely indebted to your exertions. We are happy to avail ourselves of this occasion to acknowledge that the means for procuring these grounds and erecting these buildings were recommended by you to the Canadian Legislature in 1850; that the General School Act itself of that year, under the authority of which we have provided these structures and matured our present system of public instruction for Upper Canada, was introduced by you into the Legislature, and became law by means of your advocacy and efforts in connection with those of your truly patriotic colleague, the late lamented Honorable Robert Baldwin, who, at that time with yourself, first proposed the fundamental principle of our school system: namely, the right of the freeholders and householders in each municipality to provide for the education of their children in their own way, without being superseded in any respect, but aided to the utmost extent possible, by the encouragement and co-operation of Government, whose only restrictive interposition is to insure individual right of conscience, parental supremacy in matters of religion, and the expenditure of public school monies for the payment of duly qualified teachers.

It was also when you were first Minister of the Crown in Canada, and on your recommendation, that our Grammar and Supplementary School Acts of 1853 and 1854, were submitted to the Legislature. Under the operation of these acts, our Grammar Schools have been incorporated into a general system and greatly improved, Maps, Globes, and various apparatus have been provided for the public schools

generally, and Libraries to the extent of nearly two hundred thousand volumes have been established by municipal and local school authorities.

It affords us great satisfaction to be able to add, that successive administrations of Government, and all political parties of Upper Canada, have maintained inviolate the great principles of that system of public instruction in the establishment of which you took so conspicuous and leading a part.

We are sure it will afford you pleasure to learn, that in Upper Canada, the population of which, according to the census taken in 1851, was less than a million, the number of children in Common Schools, according to the last annual returns in 1857, was 272, 737, and the amount provided by the people for their education was upwards of one million two hundred thousand dollars—an increase of more than three hundred per cent, since 1850, with a corresponding improvement in the character and fittings of the school-houses, and the methods and quality of instruction given.

We sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the high honor which our Gracious Sovereign has been pleased to confer upon you, and on the success of your Government in the West Indies. We assure you of our earnest wishes and prayers for your future prosperity and happiness.

Department of Public Instruction, Toronto, 23d April, 1859.

The Hon. Mr. Hincks' reply was as follows :

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most sincerely for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me on the occasion of this transient visit to my adopted country, and for the flattering notice which you have taken of my humble efforts to promote the success of the educational system of Upper Canada during the period when I had the honor of serving as one of the Ministers of the Crown for this Province.

It is most gratifying to me to learn from your statistics that the people have of late evinced even greater zeal than they did formerly in the promotion of education.

Your association of my name with that of my lamented friend and former colleague, the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., affords me a suitable opportunity of expressing the poignant regret which I felt on hearing of the death of that truly upright man.

Let me once more thank you, gentlemen, for the unexpected honor conferred on me by your address, and let me assure you of my best wishes for the success of your efforts in the promotion of education.

Appendix I.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA, &c.

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 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 combated 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 on the foregoing 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 vendors, in regard to both the prices and character of books introduced into their libraries.

3. The placing of the remotest municipalites 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. (See page lxxviii.)

"Township and County Libraries are becoming the crown and the glory of the Institutions of the Province."—*Lord Elgin at the Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition, September, 1854.*

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. (See page lxxxv.)

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. (See page lxxxiv.)

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 J.

EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM FOR UPPER CANADA.

No. 1. *Rules for Admission of Visitors to the Educational Museum, Toronto.*

- I. The Museum is open daily for exhibition, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.
- II. All persons are freely admitted, upon registering their names in the Visitors' Book at the Education Office.
- III. Sticks and umbrellas to be left in the Visitors' room.

No. 2. *Character and Objects of the Museum.*

1. This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the people. It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of Models of Agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the Natural History of the country, Casts of Antique and Modern Statues and Busts, &c., selected from the principal Museums of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French History; also copies of some of the works of the great Masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of Painting. These objects of art are *labelled*, for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British

House of Commons, it is justly stated, "that the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaele and other great Masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction, is in part the result of a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper Canada share of School Grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote arts, science and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a museum in connection with this Department.

No. 3. Principal Contents of the Museum.

2. The Museum contains a large selection of objects of art, models, &c., arranged under the following heads, as detailed in the Report of 1856, page 246.

I. SCULPTURE : * 1. Antique.

2. Modern.

3. Architectural.

II. PAINTINGS : 1. Italian School.

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.

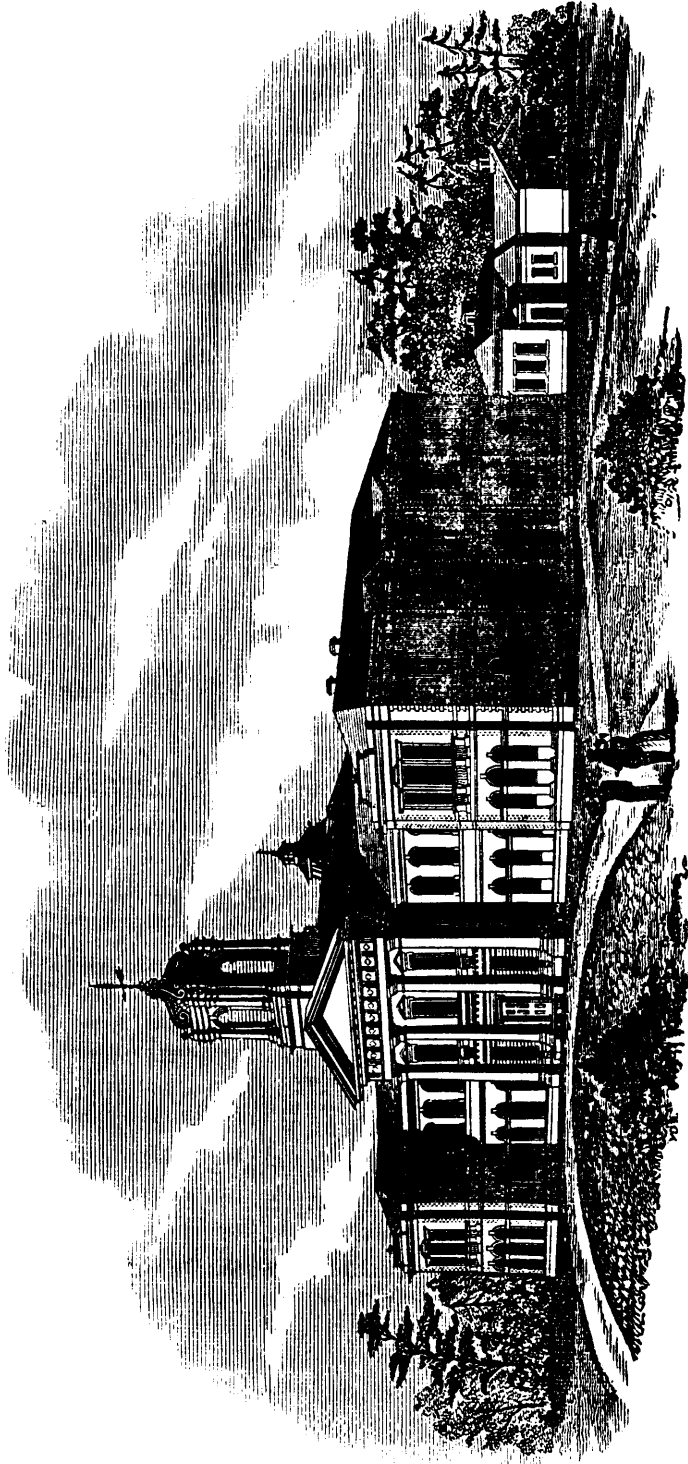
5. Models of Agricultural Implements.

6. Philosophical Models and School Apparatus.

* Photographs of some of these statues and busts, &c., may be obtained at the Education Office. Price from 25 cents to 60 cents each.

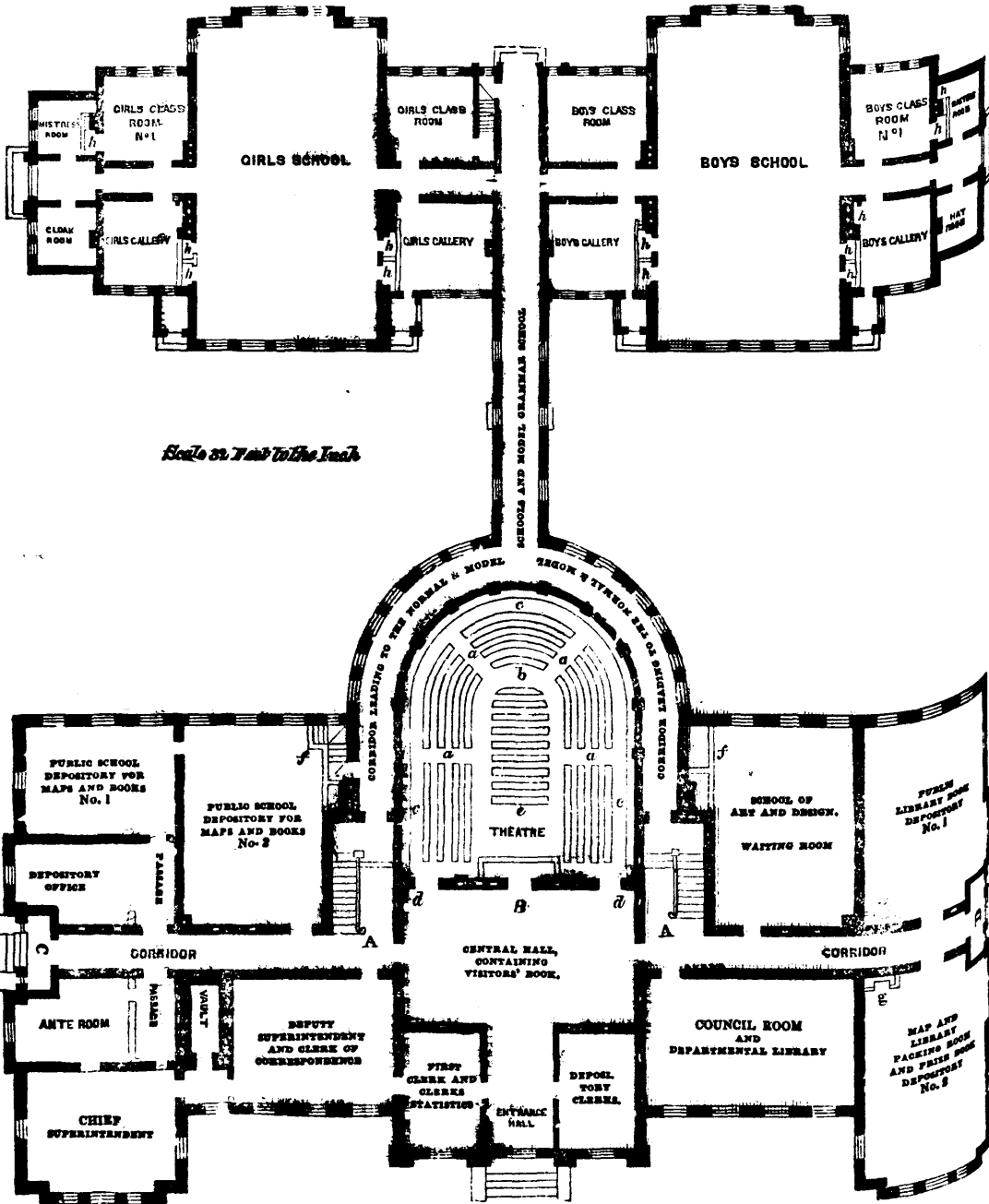
Appendix K.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

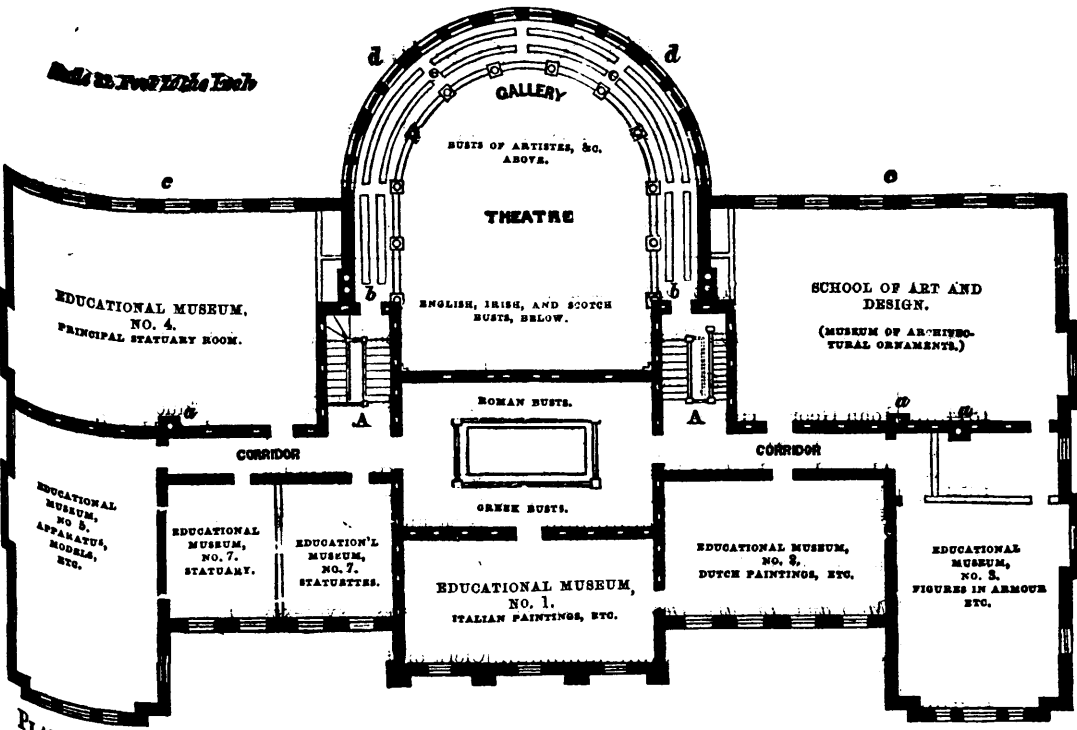


DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

(The Education Offices are on the First Floor to the left; the Museum Rooms up Stairs, and the Normal School and Model Grammar School in the new building in the rear, facing Gerrard Street.



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 1.



PLAN OF EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.—FIRST FLOOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 2.

[Key to References on Plan No. 1.—North of the central hall is the theatre, with the lecturer's entrance in the centre, *B*; and side entrances, east and west, *d, d*, for the public. Here the aisles are marked *a, b, c*, with seats arranged between them; the lecturer's platform being placed between *B* and *e*. This portion of the theatre is designed to accommodate 470 persons, and the galleries 150, making in all 620. Around the theatre, and beneath its gallery, are east and west corridors leading to the Normal and Model Schools, and the Model Grammar School in the new building in the rear, facing Gerrard Street. *A, A*, staircases leading to the first floor; *C* and *D*, west and east entrances to the Department and the Depository; *f f* and *g g* are ventilators leading from the different rooms to the cupola at the top of the building, where they are discharged.]

[Key to References on Plan No. 2.—*A, A*, lobbies at the head of the principal staircases leading to the east and west corridors respectively—off which are the rooms of the Museum; *a, a, a*, ventilators connecting with those from below; *b, b*, doors on the first landing, leading to the east and west galleries of the theatre; *c, c*, northern tier of windows of the principal statuary room and School of Art; *d, d*, northern tier of windows of the theatre gallery; *e, e*, aisles and seats of the theatre gallery]

Appendix K.—(Continued.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.—EDUCATION OFFICE.

Appointed.	HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT.	
1844.....	The Rev. EGERTON RYERSON, D.D.....	Chief Superintendent of Education.
	<i>Officers of the Department.</i>	
1844.....	John George Hodgins, M. A.	Deputy Superintendent of Education, and Assistant Editor, <i>Journal of Education</i> .
1854.....	Alexander Marling	
1852.....	Alexander Johnstone Williamson, M. D.....	
1856.....	Francis Joseph Taylor	
1857.....	Herbert Butterworth	
1858.....	James Moore	Janitor and Messenger.
	(Map and Library Depository Branch.	See pages lxxviii-xcvii.)
1853.....	Samuel Passmore May	Clerk of Libraries.
1856.....	Thomas I. Churchill	Depository Salesman.
1857.....	Christopher Alderson	Packer and Messenger.
	No. 2—COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
1846.....	Hon. Samuel Bealy Harrison, Q. C.	Chairman. (Church of England.)
1846.....	Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D.	Chief Superintendent of Education.
1850.....	Right Rev. Armand François Marie } De Charbonnel, D. D. }	Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto. (Succ- cessor to the late Bishop Power.)
1846.....	Rev. Henry James Grasett, B. D.	Rector of Toronto.
1846.....	Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, Q. C.....	Presbyterian Church of Canada.
1846.....	James Scott Howard, Esq.	Church of England.
1850.....	Rev. John Jennings, D. D.	United Presbyterian Church.
1850.....	Rev. Adam Lillie, D. D.	Congregational Theological Institute.
1857.....	Rev. John Barclay, D. D.	Church of Scotland. (Successor to the late Hugh Scobie, Esq.)
1854.....	Rev. John McCaul, LL. D.	President of University College. <i>Member</i> <i>for Grammar School purposes.</i>
1846.....	John George Hodgins, M. A.	Recording Clerk.
	<i>Normal School.</i>	(See pages lxxii-lxxv. 123-135.)
1847.....	Thomas Jaffray Robertson, M. A.	Head Master.
1858.....	John Herbert Sangster.....	Second Master.
1858.....	Alexander Russell Strachan.....	Writing Master & Teacher of Book-keeping.
1858.....	Henry F. Sefton	Music Master.
1859.....	Alphonse Coulon	Drawing Master.
1852.....	Henry Goodwin.....	Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.
1848.....	John Murphy.....	Janitor of Normal and Model Schools.
	<i>Inspectors of County Grammar Schools.</i>	(See Pages lviii-lxxi, 95-102, 106-123.)
1855.....	Rev. William Ormiston, M. A.	
1859.....	George R. R. Cockburn, M. A.	

Appointed.	Model Grammar School.	(See pages 102-106.)
1858.....	George R. R. Cockburn, M.A.	Rector.
1858.....	Rev. John Ambery, M.A.	Classical Master.
1858.....	Francis L. Checkley, Sch. T. C. D.	Mathematical Master.
1859.....	B. F. Fitch, B. A.	English Master.
1858.....	John Herbert Sangster.....	Lecturer in Chem. and Nat. Philosophy.
1858.....	Emile Coulon.....	French Master.
1859.....	Alphonse Coulon.....	Drawing Master.
1858.....	Alexander Russell Strachan	Writing Master & Teacher of Book-keeping.
1858.....	Henry F. Sefton	Music Master.
1852.....	Henry Goodwin	Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.
1851.....	Patrick O'Neill	Janitor and Messenger.
	<i>Boys' Model Common School.</i>	(See pages 124, 129.)
1858.....	James Carlyle	Master of the School.
1858.....	John Clark Disher.....	First Assistant.
1859.....	Alexander Campbell.....	Second Assistant.
	<i>Girls' Model Common School.</i>	(See pages 124, 129.)
1852.....	Mrs. Dorcas Clark.....	Mistress of the School.
1855.....	Miss Henrietta Shenick	First Assistant.
1854.....	Miss Helen Clark	Second Assistant.
In the Model Common Schools, Writing and Book-keeping, Drawing, Music, Gymnastics and Calisthenics are taught by the masters of these branches in the Normal School.		
1855.....	James Forsyth	Gardener of the Normal School grounds.
1852.....	James Ryan and [1856] Thomas Gray....	Furnace men, and care takers.

No. 3.—COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

(1) *The New Postage Law, and the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.*

As but few parties in correspondence with the Educational Department comply with the new postage law in the pre-payment of their letters, (thereby increasing the postage charge by nearly *fifty per cent.*), the effect has been to swell unduly this item of the contingencies of the Department. It may be that this omission arises from the impression that the official correspondence of the Educational branch of the public service like those of the Cabinet Executive Departments, goes free. But this is an entire mistake; as the Educational Department forms an exception, and its contingent expenses are proportionably increased by a charge from which the other Public Departments of a similar character are exempt. We would suggest, therefore, in future, that the postage on all correspondence with the Department be pre-paid, (as it is on letters, &c., going *from* the Department,) and that thinner paper be used in all cases. Several letters occupying but one

page have been lately received written on large, thick paper, and embracing four pages. Foolscap paper should be used where practicable; and only such portions of it sent as may be written on. All other portions have to be cut off when the letter is filed in the Department.

(2) *Pre-payment of Postage on Books.*

According to the new Postage Law, the postage on all books, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post *must be pre-paid by the sender*, at the rate of one cent per ounce. Local Superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational Depository, will, therefore, please send such an additional sum for the payment of this postage, at the rate specified, as may be necessary.

(3) *Postage Regulation in regard to Grammar and Common School Returns.*

All official returns which are required by law to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent, or a Local Superintendent, and which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Educational Department, *should be pre-paid*, at the rate of one cent per oz. *and be open at each end*, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns.

(4) *Communications to the Department.*

1. *Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Education.*—All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Laws, have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education: and he is authorized to decide such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice,—to prevent delay, and save expense,—it will be necessary for any parties thus appealing: 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 he may judge expedient. 2. To state expressly, in the appeal, that the opposite party has been thus notified, as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion on any point affecting different parties, without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such hearing. Application for advice in Common School matters should, in all cases, be *first* made to the Local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the Municipality.

2. The *Journal of Education* having been constituted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the Official medium of communicating all Departmental intelligence and information, parties should refer to its pages on matters relating to the apportionment, blank reports, Depository, Normal School, etc.

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*, with the *Official Title* of the writer, should be given; and also, the *numbers* and *dates* of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

4. *Communications with the Government relating to Schools*, should be made through the Educational Department, Toronto; as all such communications not so made, are referred to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to be brought before His Excellency through the proper Department—which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

5. *Communications relating to the Journal of Education; to the Educational Depository; to Public Libraries; or to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, School Accounts, Poor Schools, &c.*, should be written on *separate sheets* from letters of appeal, or on legal questions, in order that they may be separated and classified.

No. 4.—DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

As many strangers and other persons who receive this Report often express a wish to learn something of the internal management and routine, it may be proper to give some account of the duties of the department itself. When the present school system was first established, the duties of the Education Office were light, as the municipalities and school officers and schools, were less than half in number what they now are, as there was no auditing of school accounts from them, no payment of moneys to them through this office, no *Journal of Education*, no Provincial Normal and Model Schools, no provision for supplying municipalities and school sections with text-books, maps, apparatus and libraries; and the correspondence of the office amounted to less than 500 letters per annum. Since then its duties have so increased and been multiplied, that it has been found necessary to divide the department into several branches, in each of which more labour is required than in the whole office before 1850. The School Act of 1850 more than doubled the duties of this department; and those duties have been much increased by the Supplementary and Grammar School Acts, as well as by the progress of the school system and the growing interest of the country in the advancement of education and knowledge. Some idea may be formed of this increase from the fact, that in 1850 the number of letters received amounted to 1,180, and in 1858, to 7,090. In 1850, the number of letters sent out from the department was 720, and in 1858 (not including circulars) it amounted 4,627. Since 1850, there has therefore been an increase of nearly 700 per cent. in the number of letters received, and sent out by the department; and this increase in the *correspondence*, is but a fair indication of the increased labor in the other branches of the department. The several branches into which the department has been divided, are as follows:

1. *Council of Public Instruction* :—This branch includes the general duties of the Council ; its meetings ; all matters connected with the Normal, Model and Model Grammar Schools, and the proposed School of Art, such as their supervision, the appointments of masters and teachers, and servants ; the auditing and payment of salaries and accounts, the admission of students and pupils, supplying the several schools with text-books, stationery and apparatus, the care, furnishing, and repairs of the buildings, (which have been planned, erected, and completed since 1850,) the care and culture of the grounds—a square of nearly eight acres. The books, stationery, &c., for the students in the Normal School, (varying from 150 to 200,) for the 300 pupils in the Model Schools, and nearly 100 pupils in the Model Grammar School are supplied upon written requisitions from the masters, (see page 129,) and approved in writing by the Chief Superintendent of Education. The requisitions are numbered and fyled, as the authority for anything done or procured, under the general or special orders of the Council, by whom all the regulations respecting the establishment and government of the Common and Grammar Schools, and Public Libraries throughout Upper Canada are sanctioned, and the text-books used in the schools and the books for the Public Libraries are authorized. The law requires the Chief Superintendent of Education to prepare these regulations and all other matters for the consideration of the Council, to conduct all its correspondence and execute its orders. The Chief Clerk in the Education Office is also the Recording Clerk of the Council, and keeps the minutes, and the accounts of all moneys received and expended by it.

2. *Map and School Apparatus Depositories* :—This branch includes the providing of the Normal and Model Schools with text-books and stationery ; the purchase of maps, globes and all descriptions of school apparatus for the schools throughout Upper Canada, and correspondence relating thereto. These articles have been furnished to the schools to the amount of several thousand pounds. (See Table O, page lxxxiv.) The collection of school apparatus in this Depository is the most extensive in America, if not in Europe ; so much so, that orders have frequently been received from the United States and other places out of Upper Canada for books, maps and apparatus. During the last few years, at the suggestion and under the revision of this department, three maps of British North America have been undertaken—one in New York ; one in Edinburgh, by Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, Geographers to the Queen ; and one in London, by the Messrs. Smiths, publishers of the National School Maps. These British maps of Canada and the Eastern Provinces, are of the same size and style with Johnston's and the National series of large maps of Europe, Asia, &c., and include our latest county and township divisions, lines of railroad, &c., and present for the first time to the British public (besides providing them for the schools both in England and in Canada) maps of Canada on so large a scale, and so complete and comprehensive in detail. A series of maps of various countries is also now being lithographed in Canada under the supervision of the Department. Indeed it is gratifying to state, that the chief part of the maps and apparatus which are now

supplied to the public schools of Upper Canada, by the Educational Depository has been manufactured in Toronto, under the direction of the Department.

This branch of home industry has been gradually introduced and carefully fostered, and renders this reference to it no less a pleasure to the Head of the Department than a just tribute to the energetic and enterprising zeal of the persons who are engaged in its prosecution. It is highly creditable to these parties to state, that their work is generally not only equal in point of excellence to the English and American makers, but, in many cases, it is quite superior, and, at the same time, cheaper. To the attainment of this most desirable object, has the attention of the Department been sedulously directed; while it has also sought to suggest such improvements and alterations as appeared desirable and practicable; and where none were necessary, it was deemed by the Department essential that in point of finish and adaptation to the objects in view, the article of Canadian manufacture should compare favorably with its English or American prototype.

Specimens of the articles manufactured in Toronto, have been exhibited at the several Provincial Fairs, and excited a good deal of attention and commendation. The Apparatus manufactured includes not only school desks and seats, but maps, map-cases and rotary stands; brass orreries, tellurians, globes, geometrical figures, and diagrams; mechanical powers, levers, and various articles of brass work, illustrative of the different branches of natural philosophy.

3. *Public Library Depository*:—This branch includes the procuring and providing books for the Public Libraries, catalogues, regulations and correspondence relating to them. Nearly 4,000 *different works* are contained in the catalogue, the selection and examination of which, for the sanction of the Council of Public Instruction, and arrangements for procuring which, from more than fifty publishers in Great Britain and the United States, have involved an amount of time and labour during more than two years that can hardly be conceived. Not far from 250,000 volumes have been procured, and nearly 170,000 volumes have been supplied to municipalities and school sections, during little more than four years. To obtain and keep up the necessary supply of books, orders for them must be made up and sent off from month to month, the payments made, and the books, when received, must be examined by the invoices, and when received entered at the Custom House and deposited in their respective places. In sending out libraries the following mode of procedure is observed: When an application is received from a municipal or school corporation, with a list of the books desired, (or request that books to a certain amount be selected for them,) the books desired or selected are marked on the margin of the printed general Catalogue, one copy of which is used and retained in the department for each library. On the outside of this catalogue are entered, the name of the municipal corporation or school section, the number of the library, the amount of the local appropriation and governmental apportionment, the value of the selection made by the local authorities, together with such other entries as may be required, such

as the address of the party to whom the library is to be sent, dates and numbers of letters relating to the library, &c. After having been examined by the Chief or Deputy Superintendent, and such additions made to the selection of books, as will cover the amount of the library desired, the catalogue is sent to the Library Depository, where the books are selected and checked, and carried to the packing room, where they are again called over, checked and packed in boxes, together with the necessary quantity of labels and wrapping paper for covers for the books sent. From this checked catalogue, the invoice is made out and sent to the corporation for whom the library is intended, together with the express, railway or steamboat company's receipt for the boxes delivered.

The pecuniary advantage of this system of libraries to the country may be conceived, when it is considered not only how great a variety of useful books are introduced and made accessible to all parts of Upper Canada, which were never before brought into the country, but that these books have been purchased on most favourable terms, and are supplied at costs and charges, while the entire expense of management, including difference of exchange, transportation, insurance, clerks' salaries, and all contingencies, has not exceeded from fifteen to eighteen per cent. on the sums paid for the books in England and the United States.

4. *Educational Museum* :—This branch includes the procuring, arranging, and keeping in order the several objects of interest in the museum. This collection embraces about 2,000 objects, as already described. See page 175.

5. *Education Office* :—This is, of course, the chief branch of the whole department, not only embracing the management of each of the others, but including the general administration of the Common and Grammar School Laws; explanations to Councils, Superintendents, Trustees, Teachers and others, on doubtful points of law and modes of proceeding; decisions on appeals and complaints; auditing School Accounts; oversight of Normal and Model Schools, and Provincial Certificates for Teachers; paying and accounting for all Legislative Grants for Common and Grammar Schools; furnishing Teacher's Registers, blank Reports and Returns for Trustees, local Superintendents, Clerks and Treasurers of Municipalities, and the *Journal of Education*, (besides editing it,) to each local Superintendent and School Corporation in Upper Canada; examination of applications from poor School Sections in new Townships, the apportionment and payment of Special Grants to them; the same in regard to Superannuated Teachers; the preparation of the General Annual Report, the printing and sending out upwards of 4,000 copies of it to Municipal Councils, Superintendents, and School Corporations; general correspondence relating to the promotion of education; giving proper attention and explanations to many visitors from all parts of Canada and from other countries, who wish to ascertain and witness the arrangements which have been made for supplying the educational wants of the country by means of the Depositories, and Museum, as well as the methods of instruction in the Normal and Model Schools.

Some portions of the work of this branch of the department, thus summarily stated, require much time and labor. Such, for example, as compiling the Annual Report from the returns of nearly 500 School Municipalities and Corporations, each of which requires examination and revision, in order to compile the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report. Where errors are very apparent, the local report is returned, or a letter written requesting explanations. In auditing the School accounts, the receipts and expenditures of each Municipality must be gone over, checked and compared with the return of the preceding year, the certified apportionment of the Legislative School Grant and the County and other Municipal Auditor's reports. Where discrepancies are found, explanations are asked; where misapplications of the School Fund are detected, and where the whole of the sum required by law to be raised in a municipality is not raised, or is not accounted for, the parties concerned are duly notified, and a corresponding sum or sums withheld in paying the next apportionment of the grant, until the deficiencies are made up, and the expenditure of all the moneys raised, duly accounted for according to law. This auditing of school accounts, though a serious task and involving much, and sometimes painful correspondence, secures considerable sums to the School Fund, and introduces into each Municipality and School Corporation the practice of faithfully accounting for the receipt and expenditure of public moneys—an important element of public instruction, as well as of good government.

In regard to *Letters*, each letter received is attached to a blank endorsement, having printed on it the name of the *branch* of the department to which the letter belongs, lines for the number, title or name of the writer, post-office, date of receipt, and references. It is also entered in the *Register of Letters Received*, with the summary of its contents, and numbered; and if it refers to former letters, they are obtained, and their number noted, with such memoranda as may be necessary; should it belong to the Depositories, the order is entered on its appropriate sale list, and in the Despatch Book, and is supplied immediately on its receipt. A copy from each draft of reply, or letter sent from the office must be made—for the Letter Book, and to be addressed to the parties concerned. The date of the reply is also entered on the back of the letter received.

Each branch of the Department requiring them has its appropriate Letter and Account Books, &c.: and a separate account is kept with each branch of the School Fund paid through the department, and in accounting for which, vouchers, numbered, are in every instance, produced to the Audit branch of the Department of the Minister of Finance.

It is only by this strict attention to details, and this separate and methodical arrangement of each branch of the Department that it has been practicable to avoid confusion and embarrassment, to get through with the work undertaken, and to render the department an approved and efficient agency for advancing the educational and social interests of the country. Some idea may be formed of the

gradual progress of work in the department, from the following statement of the correspondence of it since 1850 :

During the years.....	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Number of letters received.....	1180	2026	2996	4015	4920	5338	5739	6294	7090
Average Number per week	23	39	57	77	95	102	110	121	136
Number of letters sent out	760	1136	1430	1936	2581	3764	3966	3542	4627
Average Number per week	15	22	27	37	50	72	77	68	88

As the County, Township, Town and Village Councils, Trustees and others, have thought proper, voluntarily and almost unanimously, to make this Department a sort of Court of Equity, and to apply to it for information and advice on all doubtful matters, and matters of difficulty or difference, the Chief Superintendent of Education has deemed it his duty not to limit his replies to the dry technicalities of law, but to do all in his power to reconcile differences, and settle difficulties, and aid and encourage by counsel, suggestions and persuasions the parties addressed, to avail themselves of the facilities afforded for promoting education and knowledge among the youth of the country.

It is only during the last few years that the system of Common School Instruction has been fully brought into operation ; and it was only in 1855 that the regulations for the better organization and management of the Grammar Schools were published. No power has been employed but that of persuasion ; and no attempt has been made to advance faster than the felt necessities and convictions of the country would justify. To educate the people through themselves, is the fundamental principle of the School system ; and to assist them to advance their own best interests and manage their own affairs, has been the spirit and sole object of its administration.

There is no such thing as a *State School Tax* in Upper Canada, the Legislature imposing no school tax, as in the neighbouring States. All the taxes levied and collected for school purposes are the voluntary acts of the local Municipalities. Yet the progress of the school system in its financial aspects is no less gratifying than in those particulars referred to in the foregoing remarks.

5. 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 monthly to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections ; to the Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees ; to the Local Superintendents ; to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, and to each County Clerk and Treasurer, Exchanges, &c., &c. Total 4,500 copies.

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

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

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

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

5. The *Blank Annual Reports*, from which the General Annual Report of the Department is compiled, 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 4,500.

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

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

	Copies.
1. Journal of Education.....	4,500
2. School Registers.....	4,000
3. Trustees' Blank Half-yearly Reports	7,500
4. Trustees' Blank Annual Reports.....	4,000
5. Local Superintendents' Blank Annual Reports.....	600
6. Auditors' and Treasurer's Blank Returns.....	450
7. Chief Superintendent's Report.....	4,500
8. Various Forms, about.....	800
9. Letters, &c., sent and received	11,717
10. Circulars, about	800
Grand total per year.....	\$8,867

No. 6.—LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL MUNICIPALITIES OF UPPER CANADA.

Appointment of Local Superintendents of Townships.

The 27th Section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850 makes it the duty of each County Municipal Council, * * * * *

Thirdly. To appoint annually, a Local Superintendent of Schools for the whole County, or for any one or more Townships in such County, as it shall judge expedient ; to fix (within the limits prescribed by the thirtieth section of this Act), and provide for the salary or salaries of such Local Superintendent or Superintendents : *Provided* always, that no such Local Superintendent shall have the oversight of more than one hundred Schools ; and provided also, that the County Clerk shall forthwith notify the Chief Superintendent of Schools of the appointment and address of each such Local Superintendent, and of the County Treasurer : and shall likewise furnish him with a copy of all proceedings of such Council, relating to the School assessments and other educational matters.

Salaries of Local Superintendents of Schools.

XXX. And be it enacted, that each Local Superintendent of Common Schools appointed as provided for in the twenty-seventh section of this Act, shall be entitled, annually, to not less than four dollars per School placed under his charge, together with any additional allowance which the Council appointing him shall grant ; and such Superintendent shall be paid the same in quarterly instalments by the County Treasurer.

(1) *The Townships.*

Names.	No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.				
1 Hector McRae	27	23	Charlottenburgh	Williamstown.
2 Angus McDonnell.....	18	15	Kenyon	Kenyon.
3 Alex. L. McBain.....	16	15	Lancaster	Lancaster.
4 Rev. D. Macdonald, B.A....	17	17	Lochiel.....	Lochiel.
II. COUNTY OF STORMONT.				
5 Nadab Eastman.....	25	24	Cornwall.....	Cornwall.
6 Rev. Donald Munro.....	7	7	Finch.....	South Finch.
7 H. L. Cook, M.D.....	24	24	Osnabruck	Osnabruck Centre.
8 Rev. Daniel Gordon.....	14	12	Roxborough	Athol.
III. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.				
9 William Johnson	25	21	Matilda.....	Iroquois.
10 Rev. D. C. McDowell.....	18	17	Mountain.....	Kemptville.
11 John G. McLaughlin.....	20	19	Williamsburgh	Morrisburg.
12 Rev. W. M. Pattyson.....	17	16	Winchester & Cambridge*..	Winchester.
IV. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.				
13 Humphrey Hughes	9	9	Alfred	Alfred.
14 Rev. J. G. Armstrong, B.A..	16	14	Caledonia and Hawkesbury West.....	Hawkesbury.
15 James Gamble.....	19	18	Hawkesbury, East.....	East Hawkesbury.
16 David Pattee.....	6	6	Longueuil.....	Longueuil.
17 Henry Smith.....	9	9	Plantagenet, North.....	Plantagenet Mills.
18 James Frith.....	7	5	Plantagenet, South.....	Riceville.
V. COUNTY OF RUSSELL. †				
19 Rev. John Edwards.....	4	4	Clarence	Clarence.
20 Rev. Peter Lindsay, A.B..	9	9	Cumberland.....	Cumberland.
21 Rev. Wm. Craig.....	6	6	Russell.....	Russell.
VI. COUNTY OF CARLETON.				
22 Rev. Wm. McGill.....	11	11	Fitzroy.....	Pakenham.
23 Rev. Wm. Lothead	15	15	Gloucester.....	North Gower.
24 Rev. C. B. Pettit, B.A....	33	29	Goulbourn, Gower North, and Marlborough.....	Richmond.
25 Rev. James Godfrey.....	10	7	Huntley	Carp.
26 Rev. John Butler, A.M....	5	4	March	South March.
27 Rev. John L. Gourlay.....	16	16	Nepean and Torbolton	Aylmer, C. E.
28 Rev. Daniel McPhail.....	18	15	Osgoode	Osgoode.
VII. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.				
29 James Clapperton.....	27	26	Augusta	Prescott.
30 Rev. Andrew Melville	26	19	Edwardsburgh	Spencerville.
31 Rev. Joseph Anderson.....	21	21	Gower South, and Oxford..	Heckston.
32 Rev. T. B. Parnell.....	20	20	Wolford	Merrickville.

* Cambridge is in the County of Russell.

† For Superintendent of Cambridge, see County of Dundas, above.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the several Municipalities.—(Continued.)

Names.	No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
VIII. COUNTY OF LEEDS.				
33 Lewis Chipman	21	19	Bastard and Burgess South	Harlem.
34 James Bilton	11	9	Crosby North	Newboro'.
35 Rev. John Davidson	16	10	Crosby South	Newboro'.
36 Jacob A. Brown	31	28	Elizabethtown	Brockville.
37 Elisha Landon	6	6	Elmsley South	South Elmsley.
38 Rev. D. Evans	20	17	Kitley	Toledo.
39 Robert McCrum, M.D.	17	17	Leeds & Lansdowne, Front	Gananoque.
40 Henry P. Washburn	12	12	Leeds & Lansdowne, Rear.	Delta.
41 Charles N. Hagerman	22	19	Yonge and Escott, Front...	Mallorytown.
42 A. A. Chamberlain	14	9	Yonge and Escott, Rear ...	Farmersville.
IX. COUNTY OF LANARK.				
43 John A. Murdoch	68	53	Bathurst, Dalhousie, Dar- ling, Drummond, Lan- ark, Lavant, Sherbrooke North, and Sherbrooke South	Perth.
44 Rev. Wm. McCutchin	13	12	Beckwith	Beckwith.
45 James Stanley	5	3	Burgess North	Perth.
46 Rev. John B. Worrell	7	6	Elmsley North	Smith's Falls.
47 Rev. R. Hobbs	20	20	Montague	Merrickville.
48 Rev. Alex'r. Mann, M. A. ...	7	6	Pakenham	Pakenham.
49 Rev. John McMorine	14	14	Ramsay	Ramsay.
X. COUNTY OF RENFREW.				
50 George Brown	5	5	Admaston	Douglas.
51 Rev. James Strain	12	12	Algona, Bromley, Brude- nell, Fraser, Grattan, and Sebastopol	Douglas.
52 Rev. H. McMeekin	5	5	Alice and Pembroke	Pembroke.
53 James Brady	5	5	Bagot, Blithfield & Broug- ham	Bagot.
54 George Ross	6	4	Horton	Renfrew.
55 Rev. S. C. Fraser, M. A. ...	6	6	McNab	McNab.
56 Alexander Smith	6	6	Ross	Ross.
57 Robert Childerhose	1	1	Stafford	Stafford.
58 Rev. E. H. M. Baker	9	8	Westmeath	Pembroke.
59 Thomas Lett	4	4	Wilberforce	Wilberforce.
XI. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.				
60 John Anderson	6	5	Bedford, Olden, Oso and Palmerston	Fermoy.
61 John Irvine	18	18	Kingston	Elginburg.
62 Asa Phillips	10	8	Loughboro'	Loughboro'.
63 Rev. C. E. Bower	20	20	Pittsburgh & Howe Island.	Kingston.
64 Thomas R. Dupuy	17	13	Clarendon, Hinchinbrooke, Kennebec and Portland..	Denniston.
65 John Spring	7	7	Storrington	Storrington.
66 Edward Murray	15	15	Wolfe Island	Wolfe Island.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the several Municipalities.—(Continued.)

Names.	No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
XII. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.				
67 George Wright	5	5	Amherst Island	Amherst Island.
68 Alfred Le Richeux	5	1	Anglesea and Kaladar	Kaladar.
69 Ira Williams	35	25	Camden East	Camden East.
70 Robert Aylsworth	26	23	Ernestown	Odessa.
71 Rev. G. W. White, B. A.	12	12	Sheffield	Camden East.
XIII. COUNTY OF LENNOX.				
72 John J. Watson	5	5	Adolphustown	Adolphustown.
73 Rev. John Scott	12	12	Fredericksburgh North	Napanee.
74 Rev. Robert Harding	9	8	Fredericksburgh South	Fredericksburgh.
75 Alexander Martin	18	17	Richmond	Napanee.
XIV. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.				
76 John B. Denton	88	82	Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hal- lowell, Hillier, Marys- burgh, and Sophiasburgh	Pictou.
XV. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.				
77 George Mowat	85	69	Elzevir, Hungerford, Hunt- ingdon, Lake Madoc, Mar- mora, Rawdon and Tudor	Madoc
78 Frederick H. Rous	70	63	Sidney, Thurlow & Tyendin- aga, including Shannonville	Belleville.
XVI. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.				
79 Edward Scarlett	124	119	Alnwick, Brighton, Cram- ahé, Haldimand, Hamil- ton, Monaghan South, Murray, Percy and Sey- mour	Castleton.
XVII. COUNTY OF DURHAM.				
80 Rev. Wm. Logan	22	22	Cartwright and Manvers	Cartwright.
81 Rev. T. W. Allen	21	21	Cavan	Millbrook.
82 Rev. Henry Brent	18	18	Clarke	Newcastle.
83 Rev. J. C. Slater	20	20	Darlington	Bowmanville.
84 Duncan Cleghorn	17	17	Hope	Port Hope
XVIII. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.				
85 T. W. Poole, M. D.	11	9	Asphodel	Norwood.
86 Rev. H. McDowell	4	4	Belmont and Methuen	Norwood.
87 M. Walsh, Senr.	9	9	Douro	South Douro.
88 George A. Hill	8	8	Dummer and Burleigh	Warsaw.
89 James Brennan	3	3	Ennismore	Bridgenorth.
90 Rev. Edward Roberts	14	13	Harvey, Monaghan North, and Smith	Peterborough.
91 Rev. Francis Andrews	14	14	Otonabee	Keene.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the several Municipalities.—(Continued.)

Names.	No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
XIX. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.				
92 Rev. D. Wright.....	11	11	Bexley, Fenelon, Somerville and Verulam.....	Lindsay.
93 Peter H. Clarke, M. D.....	7	5	Camden, Carden and Eldon.....	Woodville.
94 Rev. J. Goodfellow	14	14	Emily	Omeme.
95 W. H. McLaughlin	20	20	Mariposa	Oakwood.
96 A. Lacourse	11	11	Ops	Lindsay.
XX. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.				
97 Alfred Wyatt.....	17	16	Brock	Cannington.
98 Rev. G. W. McDougall ...	9	9	Mara and Rama.....	Rama.
99 Ebenezer Birrell	23	22	Pickering	Greenwood.
100 Rev. R. Monteath	19	18	Reach and Scugog Island...	Prince Albert.
101 J. W. C. Brown	16	16	Scott and Uxbridge	Uxbridge.
102 Rev. D. Watson, M. A.....	4	4	Thorah	Beaverton.
103 G. W. Colston	10	10	Whitby	Brooklin.
104 Rev. R. H. Thornton, D. D.	11	11	Whitby East	Oshawa.
XXI. COUNTY OF YORK.				
105 Rev. H. C. Cooper, B. A..	8	8	Etobicoke	Etobicoke.
106 R. H. Evans	8	8	Georgina and Gwillimbury North	Georgina.
107 J. T. Stokes	12	12	Gwillimbury East	Sharon.
108 Rev. J. Adams	20	18	King	Loskey.
109 Rev. G. S. J. Hill, M. A..	23	23	Markham	Unionville.
110 Rev. J. Laing	11	11	Scarborough	Agincourt.
111 D. McCallum.....	18	18	Vaughan	Woodbridge.
112 Rev. J. Durrant.....	16	16	Whitchurch	Stouffville.
113 Wm. Watson.....	23	21	York	Yorkville.
XXII. COUNTY OF PEELE.				
114 Rev. H. B. Osler	16	13	Albion	Lloydtown.
115 Rev. A. McFaul	16	15	Caledon	Caledon.
116 Rev. J. Pringle.....	34	26	Chinguacousy and Gore of Toronto	Brampton.
117 W. Hope.....	26	24	Toronto	Streetsville.
XXIII. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.				
118 Rev. Michael M. O'Shea ...	8	7	Adjala.....	Athlone.
119 R. T. Banting	11	8	Essa.....	Cookstown.
120 Wm. Harvey	6	5	Flos	Flos.
121 Rev. Wm. Fraser.....	17	16	Gwillimbury West.....	Bond Head.
122 Robert Cox.....	12	12	Innisfil	Barrie.
123 H. A. Clifford	8	6	Medonte.....	Craighurst.
124 Moses Hurshaw	13	12	Mono	Orangeville.
125 John Cooper	7	7	Mulmur	Mulmur.
126 Geo. J. Bolster	16	14	Nottawasaga	Creemore Mills.
127 Rev. Thomas B. Read	5	2	Matchedash and Orillia.....	Orillia.
128 Rev. John Gray	11	8	Oro	Orillia.
129 George Lane	12	11	Sunnidale and Vespra.....	Barrie.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the several Municipalities.—(Continued.)

Names.	No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
XXIII. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—(Continued.)				
130 William Simpson	16	15	Tecumseth	Bond Head.
131 Rev. S. S. Strong, D. D....	3	3	Tossorontio	Mono Mills.
132 Rev. J. VanLinge	11	10	Vespra	Barrie.
XXIV. COUNTY OF HALTON.				
133 Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, M. A.	17	17	Esquesing	Georgetown.
134 Rev. A. J. Macaulay	7	7	Nassagaweya	Nassagaweya.
135 Rev. Thomas Greene, D.D.	13	13	Nelson	Port Nelson.
136 C. Jones, M. D.	16	11	Trafalgar	Trafalgar.
XXV. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.				
137 R. H. Cradock	17	12	Ancaster	Dundas.
138 Rev. George A. Bull	13	12	Barton and Glanford	Ryckman's Corners.
139 Rev. John Porteous	23	19	Beverley	Kirkwall.
140 Rev. George Cheyne	15	15	Binbrooke and Saltfleet	Tapleystown.
141 Andrew Hall	11	9	Flamborough East	Waterdown.
142 Joseph Webster	10	10	Flamborough West	West Flamboro'.
XXVI. COUNTY OF BRANT.				
143 Rev. John Alexander	25	20	Brantford	Brantford.
144 Rev. William Hay	35	30	Burford and Oakland	Scotland.
145 Rev. John Dumber	16	14	Dumfries South	Glenmorris.
146 Daniel McNaughton	6	5	Onondaga	Onondaga.
XXVII. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.				
147 James Tisdale	11	9	Caistor	Caistor.
148 Rev. Wm. Hewson, A. M.	10	10	Clinton	Beamsville.
149 Jacob Kennedy	16	13	Gainsborough	Smithville.
150 Charles B. Millner	12	11	Grantham	St. Catharines.
151 Jonathan Wolverton, M.D.	16	16	Grimsby	Grimsby.
152 Philip Gregory	12	8	Louth	Port Dalhousie.
153 Thomas McMicking	7	7	Niagara	Queenston.
XXVIII. COUNTY OF WELLAND.				
154 Rev. John Baxter	13	13	Bertie	Point Abino.
155 Alexander Reid	8	8	Crowland	Crowland.
156 M. F. Haney, M. D.	11	10	Humberstone	Humberstone.
157 Jacob Brackbill	15	11	Pelham	Fenwick.
158 Rev. John Roberts	10	9	Stamford	Drummondville.
159 Rev. Charles Walker	11	11	Thorold	Welland.
160 S. S. Hagar	10	10	Wainfleet	Welland.
161 Rev. W. M. Christie	6	6	Willoughby	Chippewa.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the several Municipalities.—(Continued.)

Names.	No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
XXIX. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.				
162 Thomas C. Pinkett	6	5	Canborough	Canborough.
163 Alexander Winram	31	27	Cayuga North, Oneida and Rainham	Cayuga.
164 Abraham Nash	5	4	Cayuga South	South Cayuga.
165 Rev. John Flood	14	14	Dunn, Moulton and Sherbrooke	Dunnville.
166 William Hursell	13	13	Seneca	York.
167 Robert Douglas, M. D.	21	16	Walpole	Jarvis.
XXX. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.				
168 James Covernton	20	20	Charlotteville	Vittoria.
169 John Walton	11	11	Houghton	Houghton.
170 John Phillipson	12	10	Middleton	Delhi.
171 Jeremiah G. House	24	23	Townsend	Boston.
172 John A. Backhouse	20	18	Walsingham	Walsingham.
173 D. W. Freeman	18	15	Windham	Simcoe.
174 Rev. John Vicars, B. A.	14	9	Woodhouse	Port Dover.
XXXI. COUNTY OF OXFORD.				
175 Rev. Asahel Hurlburt	13	11	Blandford and Oxford East	Woodstock.
176 Rev. George Murray	22	17	Blenheim	Princeton.
177 Rev. Robert Rodgers	14	13	Dereham	Tilsonburgh.
178 William Murray	15	10	Nissouri East	Lakeside.
179 John A. Tidey	15	15	Norwich North	Norwichville.
180 Rev. John Kennedy	8	8	Norwich South	Otterville.
181 Rev. W. C. Beardsall	14	11	Oxford North and West	Ingersoll.
182 Rev. John Gerrie	13	13	Zorra East	Innerkip.
183 Rev. Donald McKenzie	11	11	Zorra West	Eunbro.
XXXII. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.				
184 Robert Brydon	12	10	Dumfries North	Galt.
185 Rev. A. C. Geikie, M. A.	26	24	Waterloo	Berlin.
186 Rev. James Sim	31	30	Wellesley and Woolwich	Hawkesville.
187 Henry Liersch	20	20	Wilmot	Baden.
XXXIII. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.				
188 A. Dingwall Fordyce	68	55	Amaranth, Arthur, Garafraxa, Maryborough, Minto, Nichol, Peel and Pilkington	Fergus.
189 Rev. James Kilgour	42	40	Eramosa, Erin, Guelph and Pushinch	Rockwood.
XXXIV. COUNTY OF GREY.				
190 William Ferguson	33	17	Artemesia, Melancthon, Osprey and Proton	Priceville.
191 Thomas Ryan	25	18	Bentick, Egremont, Glencle and Normanby	Mount Forest.
192 Andrew Grier	25	25	Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent	Griersville.
193 Thomas Gordon	39	39	Derby, Holland, Sullivan, and Sydenham	Owen Sound.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the several Municipalities.—(Continued.)

	Names.	No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
XXXV. COUNTY OF PERTH.					
194	Rev. E. Smith	13	13	Blanchard	St. Mary's.
195	Rev. E. Patterson.....	17	14	Downie and Ellice.....	Stratford.
196	Rev. T. McPherson	15	14	Easthope North and South.	Stratford.
197	Rev. A. A. Drummond.....	12	12	Elma and Mornington.....	Musselburg.
198	Rev. C. Drinkwater.....	7	6	Wallace	Glenallan.
199	Rev. Robert Hamilton.....	19	14	Fullarton, Hibbert & Logan	Avonbank.
XXXVI. COUNTY OF HURON.					
200	John Nairn	36	36	Ashfield, Colborne, Goderich, Stanley and Tucker-smith	Goderich.
201	John Atkinson	23	22	Biddulph and McGillivray.	McGillivray.
202	William Sloan	29	29	Grey, Howick, Hullett, Morris, Turnberry and Wawanosh	Harpurhey.
203	David Miller, Senior.....	26	26	Hay, Stephen & Usborne...	Exeter.
XXXVII. COUNTY OF BRUCE.					
204	Rev. Kenneth McLennan..	22	22	Arran, Elderslie & Saugeen	Paisley.
205	John Eckford.....	34	27	Brant, Carrick, Culross and Greenock	Dunkeld.
206	Rev. Walter Inglis	30	28	Bruce, Huron, Kincardine and Kinloss	Kincardine.
XXXVIII. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.					
207	Rev. William Deas	12	12	Adelaide	Wisbeach.
208	A. Campbell	16	14	Carradoc	Komoka.
209	Rev. Richard Flood, A. M.	9	9	Delaware	Delaware.
210	D. P. Aylsworth	20	16	Dorchester North	Edwardsburgh.
211	Robert Campbell, Senior...	10	10	Ekfrid	Longwood.
212	Rev. James Skinner.....	10	10	Lobo	Birr.
213	Rev. C. C. Brough, A. B...	31	31	London	London.
214	William McClatchy	6	6	Metcalfe	Katesville.
215	Rev. John Gunne	12	8	Mosa	Victoria.
216	Charles Hardie	14	12	Nissouri West	London.
217	Rev. William Inglis	23	19	Westminster	London.
218	Alexander Levie	13	12	Williams	Williams.
XXXIX. COUNTY OF ELGIN.					
219	John S. McColl.....	50	42	Aldborough, Dunwich and Southwold	Aldborough.
220	Rev. E. Sheppard.....	79	70	Bayham, Dorchester South, Malahide North & South, and Yarmouth	Orwell.
XL. COUNTY OF KENT.					
221	David Mills	85	78	Camden, Chatham, Dover East and West, Harwich, Howard, Oxford, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury East and Zone	Clearville.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the various Municipalities.—(Continued.)

Names.		No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.	Post Office Address.
XLI. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.					
222	Howard Wiseman	12	11	Bosanquet	Pine Hill.
223	William Benner	9	9	Brooke	Alvinston.
	(Same as No. 216)	18	14	Dawn and Euphemia	Florence.
224	Wellington Brichan	7	7	Enniskillen	Colinville.
225	Rev. Alexander Williams	14	13	Moore	Moore.
226	Rev. W. Troup	13	13	Plympton	Errol.
227	Rev. D. Walker	6	5	Sarnia	Sarnia.
228	William Paterson	15	13	Sombra	Sombra.
229	Rev. D. McCallum	14	12	Warwick	Warwick.
XLII. COUNTY OF ESSEX.					
230	John Bray	4	4	Anderdon	Amherstburgh.
231	Rev. F. Gore Elliot	13	11	Colchester	Colchester.
232	James King	8	8	Gosfield	Kingsville.
233	John Murray	4	4	Maidstone	Maidstone.
234	Rev. John Hurst	7	7	Malden	Amherstburgh.
235	Jonathan Wigfield	7	7	Mersea	Leamington.
236	Francis Graham	3	3	Rochester	Rochester.
237	Charles A. Casgrain, M. D.	12	11	Sandwich	Sandwich.
238	Alexander Craig	4	4	Tilbury West	Comber.

Appointment of Local Superintendents of Cities, Towns and Villages.

The twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sections of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, makes it the duty of the Board of School Trustees of the Cities, Towns, and Villages "to appoint annually or oftener, *firstly*, a * * * Superintendent of Schools; and *thirdly*, * * * to determine * * * the salary of the Superintendent of Schools appointed by them and his duties."

Names.		No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.
(2) The Cities.				
239	Rev. James Porter	14	14	Toronto.
240	Theodore A. Ambridge	9	9	Hamilton.
241	Rev. A. Wilson	13	13	Kingston.
242	John Wilson, Q. C.	6	6	London.
243	Alexander Workman	14	14	Ottawa.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the several Cities, Towns and Villages.—
(Continued.)

Names.	No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.
(3) <i>The Towns.</i>			
(Same as No. 235).....	3	3	Amherstburgh.
244 Not Reported.....	3	3	Barrie.
245 Benjamin Walton, M. D.....	5	5	Belleville.
(Same as No. 83) Darlington P. O.....	2	2	Bowmanville.
(Same as No. 144).....	10	10	Brantford.
246 Rev. J. T. Lewis, LL. D.....	2	2	Brockville.
247 Rev. Angus McColl.....	4	4	Chatham.
248 Rev. George Bell, B. A.....	2	2	Clifton.
249 N. W. Powell, M. D.....	6	6	Cobourg.
250 J. H. Lawrence.....	1	1	Collingwood.
251 Rev. Hugh Campbell.....	4	4	Cornwall.
252 Rev. M. Y. Stark.....	2	2	Dundas.
253 Rev. John James.....	1	1	Galt.
254 Not Reported.....	1	1	Goderich.
255 Rev. Robert Torrance.....	7	7	Guelph.
256 Not Reported.....	*	*	L'Orignal.
257 Rev. John Vicars.....	2	2	Lindsay.
258 Rev. Francis Tremayne.....	1	1	Milton.
259 John Rogers.....	3	3	Niagara.
260 Rev. James Nesbit.....	1	1	Oakville.
(Same as No. 194).....	1	1	Owen Sound.
261 Rev. Anthony Scott.....	2	2	Paris.
262 W. M. Shaw †.....	2	2	Perth.
263 Rev. James S. Douglas.....	1	1	Peterborough.
264 George Gillespie, M. D. †.....	4	4	Picton.
265 Rev. Lewis Warner †.....	4	4	Port Hope.
266 William M. Hynes.....	2	2	Prescott.
267 Not Reported.....	*	*	Queenston.
(Same as No. 238).....	2	2	Sandwich.
268 Rev. G. J. R. Salter, M. A. †.....	2	2	Sarnia.
269 Rev. Samuel Harris.....	3	3	Simcoe.
270 Rev. T. B. Robarts, M. A.....	3	3	St. Catharines.
271 Nicholas H. J. Westby.....	3	3	Whitby.
272 Rev. E. H. Dewar, M. A.....	3	3	Windsor.
273 Rev. James Cooper.....	2	2	Woodstock.
(4) <i>The Incorporated Villages.</i>			
(Same as No. 91) Keene P. O.....	*	*	Ashburnham.
274 F. J. Jackson.....	1	1	Berlin.
275 Rev. John Fletcher, B. A.....	1	1	Bradford.
276 Rev. A. T. Holmes †.....	2	2	Brampton.
277 Not Reported.....	*	*	Brighton.
278 Henry Bogue, A. M., M. D.....	3	3	Caledonia.
(Same as No. 162).....	2	2	Chippewa.
279 J. Wilton Kerr.....	2	2	Clinton.
280 Not Reported.....	*	*	Colborne.
(Same as No. 189) Fergus P. O.....	2	2	Elora.
(Same as No. 184).....	*	*	Embro'.
(Same as No. 189).....	2	2	Fergus.
281 P. T. Kempson, M. D.....	1	1	Fort Erie.
(Same as No. 14).....	*	*	Hawkesbury.
282 Conrad Nahrgang.....	*	*	Hespeler.

* Newly Incorporated—Schools of 1858 are included in the Townships.

† Local Superintendents for 1858; and supposed to be acting still, as no notice has been received by the Department of any other appointments for 1859.

Local Superintendents of Schools in the several Cities, Towns and Villages.—
(Continued.)

Names.		No. of School Sections.	No. of Schools Reported.	Municipalities.
(4) The Incorporated Villages.—(Continued.)				
283	Rev. Robert Wallace	1	1	Ingersoll.
284	A. Worthington	1	1	Iroquois.
285	Rev. J. C. Quin †	3	3	Kemptville.
286	Alexander Shaw	1	1	Kincardine.
287	Rev. J. Findlay	1	1	Mitchell.
288	Rev. W. B. Lauder, LL.D.	4	4	Napanee.
289	Rev. Gifford Dorey	*	*	Newburgh.
290	Rev. Henry Brent	2	2	Newcastle.
291	Rev. W. L. Bayley	1	1	New Hamburg.
292	Rev. Joseph Hooper	1	1	Newmarket.
	(Same as No. 104)	1	1	Oshawa.
293	Andrew Irving	*	*	Pembroke.
294	Rev. Francis W. Dobbs	*	*	Portsmouth.
295	Otto Klotz	2	2	Preston.
	(Same as No. 54)	*	*	Renfrew.
	(Same as No. 24)	*	*	Richmond.
296	Rev. William Cavan	1	1	St. Mary's.
297	D. W. Rowlands	1	1	St. Thomas.
	(Same as No. 46)	1	1	Smith's Falls.
298	W. S. Scott	*	*	Southampton.
	(Same as No. 197)	1	1	Stratford.
	(Same as No. 117)	2	2	Streetsville.
	(Same as No. 160) Welland P. O.	3	3	Thorold.
299	H. W. Delaney †	2	2	Trenton.
300	Henry A. Gustin	1	1	Vienna.
301	Not Reported	*	*	Walkerton.
302	Moses Springer	1	1	Waterloo.
	(Same as No. 160)	*	*	Welland.
303	James Wickson †	2	2	Yorkville.

SUMMARY.

	School Sections.	Schools open.
(1) 379 Townships	4,069	3,667
(2) 5 Cities	56	56
(3) 35 Towns	94	94
(4) 44 Incorporated Villages	49	49
463 Total	4,268	3,866

Number of Local Superintendents, 303—increase over 1857, 3.

STATEMENT of the Religious Persuasions of the Local Superintendents of Common Schools who are Clergymen.

Total number of Reverend Superintendents, 137.

Church of England	43	Congregationalist	5
Do Rome	2	Methodist	12
Presbyterian	57	Not ascertained	3
Baptist	15		
Clerical Superintendents	137		137
Lay do and those not reported	166		
			303

* Newly Incorporated—Schools of 1858 are included in the Townships.
† Local Superintendents for 1858; and supposed to be acting still, as no notice has been received by the Department of any other appointments for 1859.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

FOR

LOWER CANADA :

FOR THE YEAR

1858.

Printed and translated from the French by order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO :

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1859.

REPORT
ON
PUBLIC EDUCATION
IN
LOWER CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

TORONTO, *April 14th 1859.*

TO THE HONORABLE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my fourth annual report on the state of public instruction in Lower Canada.

In my two last reports I offered the suggestions which appeared to me most likely to contribute to the great end of perfecting the system of public instruction, in order that our children may stand on equal terms in this respect with their contemporaries in other countries. I insisted as strenuously as befitted me, on the urgent importance of the measures which I thought it my duty to recommend; and as it would be needless to repeat the facts and arguments which I then adduced in support of my suggestion, I shall content myself on the present occasion with stating that the experience of the year which has just terminated, has only strengthened my opinions and impelled me to renew my recommendations of the previous year.

As the scholastic year does not terminate before July, I cannot annex to this report those of the directors of the normal schools for the year commencing September 15th 1858. The reports on those institutions for the year 1857-58 belong to the year 1858. I have only to state that their success, during the present year, has been perfectly uninterrupted.

The Jacques-Cartier normal school had, on the return of the classes, 50 pupils, all pupil-teachers. The department of female pupil-teachers was not yet organized. According to the statement of the accounts of that institution up to 31st December last, a balance of \$2240 remained on hand. That sum added to the savings of the present year, and its share of the increased grant recommended by me, will enable me I trust, shortly to secure to the district of Montreal advantages similar to those already enjoyed by the district of Quebec.

The McGill normal school had on the return of the classes 71 female pupil teachers and 6 male pupil teachers. The number of pupils in the model schools annexed to them is 390; and an infant school lately added on the plan of the *salles d'asile* has already 120. A building has been erected for this latter out of the income of the model schools. The McGill normal school had on 31st December last a balance on hand of \$516, ¹⁶/₁₀₀.

The Laval normal school had on the return of the classes 34 pupil teachers, and 52 female pupil teachers. This school was on 31st December last in debt to the amount of \$2213, ¹⁷/₁₀₀, an unfortunate confirmation of my prediction of the preceding year, and sufficiently explanatory of our delay in establishing a department of female pupil teachers at the Jacques-Cartier normal school.

An examination of the tabular statistics of the three schools will show that the business of instruction has made all desirable progress in them. We owe it to the kindness and talents of M. Ossaye, that the pupils of the Jacques-Cartier normal school have been enabled to follow an excellent course of lectures on rural economy delivered by that zealous agriculturist. Public lectures on general history by M. Desmazures of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and on French grammar and philology by M. Devisanes, an ordinary professor attached to the school, have been attended by many persons who do not belong to the institution.

The statistics of the department shew in the present year rather greater progress than that of the last, and nearly equal to that of the year 1856, a part of which was as I before observed, more apparent than real, being due chiefly to the unusual exactness with which the statistics had been kept. The following small table will shew the truth of this.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Increase over 1857.	Increase over 1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Institutions	2352	2795	2869	2919	2946	2985	39	66	116	190	633
Pupils	108384	119733	127058	143141	148798	155986	7188	13845	28028	36253	47702
Contributions, ..\$	65348	238032	249136	406764	424208	459396	35188	52632	210260	221364	293548

Thus we perceive, that the increase in number of pupils, while only 6557 in 1857, has been 7188 in 1858. The entire increase in the contributions since 1856 has been \$52,632, a considerable difference, shewing unvarying progress.

I should add that the arrears remaining unpaid of the assessments shew a gradual decrease every year; and that the Inspectors (well supported by the department) constantly strive to secure the payment of them, and with much success.

The following table of the number of pupils studying the several most important branches of primary instruction shews results still more striking than those of former years. The increase of 5271 in book-keeping, being nearly 100 per cent, of 16169 in history, and of 6669 in grammatical parsing claims particular notice.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Increase over 1857.	Increase over 1856.	Increase over 1855.	Increase over 1854.	Increase over 1853.
Pupils reading well ..	27367	32861	43407	46940	48833	52099	3266	5159	8692	19238	24732
“ writing.....	50072	47014	58033	60086	61943	65404	3461	5318	7321	18390	15332
Learning simple arith.	18281	22897	30631	48359	52845	55847	3002	7488	25216	32950	37566
“ compound “	12448	18073	22586	23431	26643	28196	1553	4745	5610	10123	15748
Book-keeping		799	1976	5012	5500	10771	5271	5659	8795	9972	.....
Geography	12185	13826	17700	30134	33606	37847	4241	7713	20147	24021	25662
History.....	6738	11486	15520	17580	26147	42316	16169	24736	2676	30830	35578
French grammar	15353	17852	23260	39328	39067	43307	4240	3979	20147	25455	27954
English “	7066	7097	9004	11824	12074	15348	3274	3524	6344	8251	8282
Parsing	4412	9283	16439	26310	34064	40733	6669	14423	24293	31450	36321

The census of children between five and sixteen years of age shews the number to be 247,204; this being considered with reference to other information in my hands, appears as in former years, to fall short of the reality. A better approximation, I am justified in believing would be 320,000. The number of children who attend the schools within their respective municipalities (excluding therefore a large number of those who attend superior institutions, and all children under five years of age, whom particular information shews to be more numerous than I formerly believed) is shown to be 134,579.

The number of children between seven and fourteen (the limits fixed by law as those within which attendance at the common schools is compulsory) is set down as 157,819, of whom 102,963 attend the schools, being nearly two-thirds, and far exceeding the proportion of former years.

Table B in the appendix, containing a statement of the contributions voluntary or involuntary for the year shews, as I before said, a very remarkable increase. This I shall examine in its details, and it is proper to remark that the table does not comprehend the payments made to the superior institutions for board or tuition. The assessments levied over and above the compulsory contributions, and the special assessments, exclusive of those made for the erection or repairs of school-houses, amount to \$88,372, an increase of \$9,584 over the amount of the preceding year. The sums levied for the erection and repairs of school-houses, which in 1857 amounted to \$20,928, amount in 1858 to \$24,646. The monthly fees which in 1857 were \$208,500 amount in 1858 to \$231,192. The subjoined statement of the increase of this species of contribution in the three last years will serve to shew the imprudence of giving effect to the motions made from time to time in the legislature to abolish this kind of tax:—

1856.
\$173,384

1857.
\$208,500

1858.
\$231,192

This would at once deprive the cause of public education of a very important portion of its funds, and that without the least necessity, as the department does not insist on the collection of the same. It is therefore the good and

valid reasons can be alleged why the rate-payers should be relieved from the burthen; and provided a sum be raised, in addition to the compulsory contingent, equal in amount to the tax which the children would pay. The argument employed to support the system of gratuitous schools is therefore inapplicable to our legislation, inasmuch as the children of the indigent poor are admitted gratuitously on the one hand, and on the other the children of those who are able, do pay the capitation dues whether they attend the schools or not. In many of our parishes, this obligation has had the effect of rendering the parents much more careful to send their children to school. Without discussing the question of the benefits to be derived from tuition altogether gratuitous, (free schools) it is not useless to remark that the Congress of Public Beneficence lately held in Europe, has expressed an opinion adverse to that system, which, though excellent as an exception, seems at the present day to have lost favour as a general rule.

As in former years, I append to this report tables of all the institutions of superior education. I shall not enter into statistical details which I gave in great length in my two last reports, in order to furnish a very perfect idea of the organization of those institutions, their modes and objects of tuition and their progress. By comparing the observations of former years with the statistical tables of the present year, a correct idea may easily be formed of the slight deviations which have taken place.

The sum of £17000 has been distributed among these institutions as shewn in the two special reports on the subject in the appendix. Those institutions, however, which had not transmitted to me the reports as required by law in the month of July, were omitted in the first distribution, and the greater number of them incurred by their tardiness a considerable loss in the amount of the money granted. It has been made a condition to all colleges and academies which share in the government grant, that they shall use seats with backs in the class-rooms and studies, and I have reason to believe that this injunction will be attended to.

I have found it impossible to award any portion of the grant to any of the new institutions which have sprung up in the counties where several such already existed; and in order to be able to recommend grants in favor of those which have been established in localities where there were none previously, and to afford aid to the numerous superior primary schools, which are destined to act so important a part in our country districts, I have been compelled again this year to recommend a deduction to be made of two and a half per cent from all grants to institutions which exceed one hundred dollars. I have therefore to express my regret that I am unable to distribute more considerable aid to colleges and academies, and if it were possible, I should still more regret my inability to increase the grant to the primary schools.

It is fortunate that the impulse first given is still active, and that the sacrifices made by the rate-payers go far to supply the insufficiency of my resources. Moreover, I always cherish a hope that the government and the legislature will, whenever the state of the public finances shall enable them, place at my disposal more sufficient means of carrying out the various improvements, the necessity of which I have shewn in my two last reports.

The reports of the Inspectors which will be found in the appendix, represent the same difficulties and suggest the same remedies as those of former years. The obstacles to be overcome are still the same:—

1. The conduct of many of the Commissioners, elected as they are on account of their disposition to save the money of rate-payers, rather than for their qualifications for so important an office.

2. The excessive number of schools, and the insufficiency of the salaries paid to the teachers.
3. The too great facility with which the Board of Examiners grant diplomas to incapable teachers, particularly females.
4. The want of maps, pictures, globes, books and other necessary articles, and the insufficiency of the furniture in many school houses.
5. The lack of uniformity in the choice of school books.
6. The too great range of the scheme of tuition in many elementary schools.
7. The indifference of many Commissioners, who neglect to visit the schools.
8. The remissness of the children, particularly of those between 12 and 16 years of age, in attending school.

The progress made consists in the abatement of these evils in many municipalities; and, to whatever extent they may still be found in many, we congratulate ourselves, that, though we do not in all places reap the full advantage of the law under which we act, its general justice and liberal intent are well understood and appreciated.

The necessity of education, its advantages, moral and physical, are now deeply impressed on all men's minds, and the few obstacles still remaining capable of arresting our progress, are mainly material and the effect of the badness of the times.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,)

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE A. REPORT of the Census made by the School Commissioners and the

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Number of heads of families.	Number of boys from five to seven.		No. of boys from seven to fourteen.		No. of boys from fourteen to sixteen.		Total number of boys from five to sixteen.		Number of girls from five to seven.	
		In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.
J. B. F. Painchaud..	388	89	29	252	57	80	17	421	103	75	27
Jes. Meagher.....	2400	734	227	1762	739	488	41	2984	1007	738	205
V. Martin	925	337	65	692	235	116	13	1145	313	295	65
G. Tanguay	5348	1743	798	4528	2500	750	101	7021	3399	1643	777
C. Cimon.....	1479	434	173	1112	634	218	56	1764	863	384	170
John Hume.....	2565	823	251	1822	897	406	94	3051	1242	759	225
P. F. Béland	6351	2058	806	5784	3121	1325	265	9167	4192	2135	879
J. Crépault.....	3158	925	374	2781	2132	491	80	4197	2586	839	375
P. M. Bardy	9526	2619	1131	7762	5136	1754	225	12135	6492	2623	1075
Rev. M. Plees.....	1795	486	255	1951	1320	364	226	2801	1801	434	276
P. Hubert.....	4549	1304	508	3849	2527	672	132	5825	3167	1203	445
G. A. Bourgeois....	1274	409	176	1048	646	185	45	1642	867	406	173
B. Maurault.....	3307	910	420	2985	1982	487	106	4382	2508	843	409
M. Child	5113	1306	810	3757	2702	754	268	5817	3880	1206	783
R. Parmelee.....	5909	1513	848	4542	3114	916	313	6971	4275	1424	853
J.N.A. Archambeault	6015	1726	501	5033	3842	1034	141	7793	4484	1587	495
C. H. Leroux.....	5255	1380	487	4463	3055	822	172	6665	3714	1311	477
M. Lanctot.....	5459	1570	574	4715	3425	946	214	7231	4213	1497	585
J. Bruce	5689	1553	814	3624	2874	995	387	6172	4075	1484	799
F. X. Valade.....	9754	2984	1264	7355	4827	1590	437	11929	6528	3054	1121
A. D. Dorval.....	6259	1775	563	5466	3301	956	169	8197	4033	1548	519
C. Germain.....	5105	1303	538	3784	2322	716	159	5803	3019	1163	466
J. J. Roney.....	3085	1052	350	2342	1118	600	125	3994	1593	961	334
Total....	100708	29033	11962	81409	52506	16665	3886	127107	68354	27612	11532

Trustees of Dissident Schools in the municipalities of L. C., for the year 1858.

No. of girls from seven to fourteen.	No. of girls from fourteen to sixteen.		Total No. of girls from five to sixteen.		No. of children from five to seven.		No. of children from seven to fourteen.		No. of children from fourteen to sixteen.		Total No. of children from five to sixteen.		
	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	In the municipality.	Attending schools.	
218	59	72	16	365	102	164	56	470	116	152	33	786	205
1586	657	468	60	2792	922	1472	432	3348	1396	956	101	5776	1929
747	243	148	15	1190	323	632	130	1439	478	264	28	2335	636
4100	2435	787	175	6530	3387	3386	1575	8628	4935	1537	276	13551	6786
1004	581	197	38	1585	789	818	343	2116	1215	415	94	3349	1652
1729	927	402	114	2890	1266	1582	476	3551	1824	808	208	5941	2508
5553	3308	1460	402	9148	4589	4193	1685	11337	6429	2785	667	18315	8781
2801	2091	502	105	4142	2571	1764	749	5582	4223	993	185	8339	5157
7181	4819	1543	322	11327	6216	5242	2206	14923	9955	3297	547	23462	12708
1955	1298	206	118	2595	1692	920	531	3906	2618	570	344	5396	3493
3433	2438	641	112	5277	2995	2507	953	7282	4965	1313	244	11102	6162
950	609	193	68	1549	850	815	349	1998	1255	378	113	3191	1717
2848	2044	428	99	4219	2552	1753	829	5933	4026	915	205	8601	5060
3549	2667	681	401	5436	3850	2512	1592	7306	5369	1435	769	11253	7730
4023	2984	780	319	6227	4156	2937	1701	8565	6098	1696	632	13198	8431
4762	3499	1019	136	7368	4130	3313	996	9795	7341	2053	277	15161	8614
4235	2783	770	157	6316	3417	2691	964	8698	5838	1592	329	12981	7131
4486	3202	858	204	6841	3991	3067	1159	9201	6627	1804	418	14072	8204
3814	2726	1100	544	6398	4069	3037	1613	7438	5600	2095	931	12570	8144
6604	4753	1614	397	11272	6271	6038	2385	13959	9580	3204	834	23201	12799
5087	3047	909	159	7544	3725	3323	1082	10553	6348	1865	328	15741	7758
3446	2284	733	170	5342	2920	2466	1004	7230	4606	1449	329	11145	5939
2219	1004	564	104	3744	1442	2013	684	4561	2122	1164	229	7738	3035
76410	50458	16075	4235	120097	66225	56645	23494	157819	102964	32740	8121	247204	134579

TABLE B.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIFFERENT SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment for voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
J. CREPAULT.						
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beaumont	237 88	237 88	240 49	236 16	.....	714 53
St. Charles	321 06	321 06	487 06	.....	.....	808 12
St. Lazarre	236 20	236 20	23 03	183 70	.....	442 93
St. Gervais	435 50	435 50	342 80	364 39	.....	1142 60
St. Raphael	236 77	236 77	35 23	198 08	60 00	440 08
St. Michel, No. 1	154 21	154 21	100 99	100 00	339 60	694 80
" No. 2	153 52	153 52	127 33	484 00	.....	764 83
St. Vallier	207 30	207 30	80 79	60 00	.....	348 00
Berthier	169 95	169 95	173 57	185 97	.....	528 56
St. François	239 82	239 82	98 03	326 14	.....	663 99
St. Pierre	205 92	205 92	.....	325 60	.....	531 52
St. Thomas	585 78	585 78	89 22	269 39	.....	944 30
St. Ignace	379 95	379 95	299 75	283 00	.....	958 70
Ile aux Grues	86 77	86 77	5 23	36 00	.....	128 00
L'Islet	508 15	508 15	292 01	597 20	.....	1397 36
St. Roch des Aulnais	415 78	415 78	487 60	231 00	40 00	1174 38
St. Jean, Port Joli	485 92	485 92	114 63	440 00	.....	1040 55
St. Cyrille	62 58	62 58	39 19	104 80	.....	206 57
Grosse Isle	50 00	50 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....
Total	5173 06	5173 06	3027 86	4357 35	439 60	12997 87
J. N. A. ARCHAMBEAULT.						
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Longueuil Parish	370 37	370 37	561 83	253 00	78 00	1263 20
" Village	227 92	227 92	260 58	661 60	.....	1150 10
Boucherville	384 25	384 25	447 75	390 00	.....	1132 00
St. Bruno	256 20	256 20	190 68	262 40	.....	709 28
Chambly	545 37	545 37	257 16	730 03	.....	1532 56
St. Luc	164 53	164 53	75 47	41 60	.....	281 60
St. Jean and dissentients	654 27	654 27	226 08	551 60	.....	1431 95
Blairfindie, and dissentients	363 42	363 42	160 58	435 67	.....	959 67
Varenes, parish	261 85	261 85	205 55	390 80	.....	768 20
" village	196 83	196 83	455 11	300 00	.....	951 94
Contrecoeur	238 60	298 60	250 00	141 34	.....	689 94
Verchères	425 79	425 77	374 23	480 00	.....	1280 00
St. Marc	172 99	172 98	115 02	106 00	.....	394 00
Belœil	312 85	312 85	119 41	390 00	.....	822 26
Ste. Julie	176 75	176 75	150 87	68 50	.....	396 12
St. Antoine	248 13	248 13	235 87	100 80	.....	584 80
St. Charles	225 92	225 92	14 08	262 40	.....	502 40
St. Denis	453 15	453 15	242 40	144 00	285 45	1125 00
St. Ours	464 75	464 75	619 02	188 80	.....	1272 57
Sorel	478 35	478 35	392 65	295 34	.....	1076 34
" borough and dissentients	475 92	475 92	184 69	768 00	.....	1428 61
St. Victoire	227 17	227 17	46 68	.....	.....	273 85
St. Aimé	349 72	349 72	359 25	.....	.....	708 97
St. Marcel	152 55	152 55	67 45	42 40	.....	262 40
St. Barnabé	196 90	196 90	203 10	.....	.....	400 00
St. Jude	262 15	262 15	137 85	60 00	.....	460 00
St. Robert	202 10	202 10	120 20	.....	.....	322 20
Total	8548 77	8548 77	6383 56	6884 28	368 45	22180 06

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assnt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assnt. or by voluntary contribution.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. B. F. PAINCHAUD.						
Magdalen Islands.....	304 00	304 00	36 00	280 00	80 00	700 00
J. MEAGHER.						
Port Daniel.....	115 08	115 08	54 86	96 00	.....	265 94
" Hope.....	154 12	154 12	63 08	152 94	.....	370 14
" Cox.....	235 50	235 50	148 50	308 40	.....	782 40
" Hamilton.....	143 58	143 58	100 00	180 00	160 00	583 58
New Richmond and dissent...	177 32	177 32	302 40	200 00	440 00	1119 72
Carleton.....	119 12	119 12	103 13	227 20	.....	449 45
Nouvel.....	81 37	81 37	220 63	108 00	.....	410 00
Shoolbred.....	100 80	100 80	151 20	294 40	.....	546 40
Hann.....	79 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metapedia and Ristigouche..	115 78	115 78	144 22	.....	160 00	420 00
Fox and Griffin Cove.....	97 03	97 03	.....	24 00	.....	121 03
Cap Rosier.....	109 40	109 40	32 95	16 00	.....	158 35
Gaspé Bay North.....	40 08	40 08	19 92	28 00	.....	88 00
" South.....	61 95	61 95	56 05	.....	.....	118 00
York and Haldimand.....	53 08	53 08	44 00	60 00	.....	157 08
Douglass.....	79 82	79 82	28 18	112 00	.....	220 00
Malbaie.....	108 70	108 70	22 48	51 60	.....	182 78
Percé.....	248 06	248 06	107 94	.....	.....	356 00
Grande Rivière.....	96 07	96 07	143 93	56 00	.....	296 00
Newport and Pabos.....	131 62	131 62	429 68	.....	.....	561 30
Maria.....	187 72	187 72	168 05	226 94	.....	582 71
Ristigouche, Indian village..	50 00	50 00	142 00	128 00	.....	320 00
Cap Chat.....	134 54	134 54	45 96	50 80	.....	231 30
Isle Bonaventure.....	20 30	20 30	80 00	.....	.....	100 30
Total.....	2740 44	2661 04	2609 16	2410 28	760 00	8440 48
V. MARTIN.						
Chicoutimi.....	217 57	217 57	348 10	272 64	50 00	888 31
St. Joseph.....	80 65	80 65	217 35	39 20	400 00	737 20
Bagot.....	143 58	143 58	88 42	168 00	.....	400 00
Bagotville.....	195 88	195 88	.....	72 00	121 00	388 88
Lacarrière.....	51 33	51 33	102 67	64 00	.....	218 00
Total.....	689 01	689 01	756 54	615 84	571 00	2632 39
C. CIMON.						
Escoumains.....	99 40	99 40	.....	.....	.....	99 40
St. Fidèle.....	130 10	130 10	40 00	85 05	80 00	335 15
Malbaie.....	368 83	368 83	83 12	300 00	300 00	1051 95
St. Agnès.....	177 87	177 87	89 13	.....	50 00	317 00
St. Irénée.....	152 03	152 03	27 97	.....	80 00	260 00
Zhoulemens.....	293 00	293 00	253 00	194 00	.....	780 00
Ile aux Coudres.....	100 21	100 21	117 79	86 00	.....	304 00
Baie St. Paul.....	442 58	442 58	162 65	166 85	.....	772 08
Petite Rivière.....	80 23	80 23	43 80	19 20	24 00	167 23
St. Urbain.....	101 61	101 61	38 39	75 00	.....	215 00
Total.....	1945 86	1945 86	895 85	926 10	534 00	4301 81

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
P. HUBERT.						
Trois Rivières, town.....	689 10	689 10	78 90	72 00	.....	840 00
“ Banlieue.....	112 25	112 25	291 75	14 40	.....	418 40
Fief St. Maurice.....	88 08	88 08	79 92	12 00	.....	180 00
Gatineau.....	210 48	210 48	29 52	78 00	.....	318 00
Pointe du Lac.....	226 03	226 03	45 97	24 80	190 65	487 45
Yamachiche.....	441 32	441 32	198 68	133 20	121 00	894 20
St. Maurice, Forges.....	40 48	40 48	100 00	.....	.....	140 48
Shawenegan.....	43 50	43 50	100 60	13 60	.....	157 70
St. Sévere.....	138 42	138 42	41 58	48 80	.....	228 80
Maskinongé.....	290 78	290 78	562 55	171 20	290 50	1315 03
Dumontier.....	376 05	376 05	118 80	208 80	.....	703 65
Rivière du Loup.....	426 87	426 87	331 07	322 40	.....	1080 34
St. Didace.....	99 12	99 12	56 88	210 80	.....	366 80
St. Paulin.....	110 07	110 07	4 73	143 38	98 00	356 18
Ste. Ursule.....	288 00	288 00	254 58	108 80	.....	651 38
Champlain.....	267 45	267 45	507 03	563 20	.....	1337 68
Ste. Anne Lapérade.....	344 95	344 95	179 05	170 40	.....	694 40
Batiscan.....	133 00	133 00	33 58	298 67	.....	465 25
Ste. Geneviève.....	273 97	273 97	54 78	136 07	.....	464 82
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	156 33	156 33	131 67	.....	.....	288 00
St. Maurice.....	229 27	229 27	354 13	228 58	.....	811 98
St. Prosper.....	120 08	120 08	66 12	93 20	40 00	319 40
St. Stanislas.....	296 33	296 38	90 67	70 00	.....	457 05
St. Narcisse.....	111 50	111 50	82 62	155 60	.....	349 72
St. Justin.....	252 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5705 52	5513 48	3795 18	3277 90	740 15	13326 71
M. LANCTOT.						
Laprairie.....	596 07	596 07	416 18	436 50	.....	1448 75
St. Constant and Dissentients.	374 97	374 97	221 28	171 31	78 00	845 56
St. Philippe.....	338 55	338 55	198 43	451 20	.....	988 18
St. Jacques le Mineur.....	295 68	295 68	102 92	40 00	.....	438 60
St. Cyrien.....	606 43	606 43	321 05	877 34	.....	1804 82
St. Valentin and Dissentients.	450 26	450 26	245 76	468 40	.....	1164 42
Lacolle.....	484 07	484 07	984 06	288 54	.....	1756 67
St. Edouard.....	294 25	294 25	76 95	106 66	.....	477 86
Sherrington and Dissentients.	228 85	228 85	236 40	291 07	.....	756 32
St. Rémi and Dissentients....	416 20	416 20	141 00	152 25	.....	709 45
St. Michel.....	318 20	318 20	228 20	168 40	.....	714 80
St. Isidore.....	296 61	296 61	79 81	91 20	.....	467 62
Châteauguay and Dissent....	328 15	328 15	212 34	376 80	128 00	1045 29
St. Clément and Dissentients.	567 86	567 86	586 20	601 86	296 00	2051 24
Ste. Martine and Dissentients.	531 60	531 60	129 60	622 30	193 74	1477 22
Ste. Philomène.....	274 14	274 14	99 41	212 67	.....	586 22
St. Louis de Gonzague & Diss.	420 05	420 05	410 05	1361 74	.....	2191 84
St. Timothée.....	435 13	435 13	447 32	376 80	.....	1259 25
St. Urbain 1st and Dissent....	283 48	283 48	331 49	182 40	180 00	977 37
Ste. Cécile.....	166 76	166 76	166 78	177 60	.....	511 14
Caughnawaga.....	231 75	231 75	.....	46 20	.....	277 95
St. Stanislas de Kostka.....	112 61	112 61	.....	83 60	143 25	339 46
Total.....	8051 67	8051 67	5635 23	7584 84	1018 99	22290 78

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied lower & above amt. of grant. also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
P. M. BARDY.						
Québec, (catholics)	\$ 3049 82	\$ 3049 82	\$ 1016 53	\$ 44880 00	\$	\$ 48866 35
Beaufort	330 50	330 50	27 00	781 00	.....	1138 50
Charlesbourg	286 92	286 92	505 08	207 60	.....	999 60
St. Dunstan	54 66	54 66	101 34	.....	200 00	356 00
St. Ambroise	358 00	358 00	250 00	168 14	.....	776 14
Valcartier	194 40	194 40	67 80	.....	.....	262 20
Ancienne Lorette	372 80	372 80	19 20	192 00	.....	584 00
St. Foye and dissentients	101 94	101 94	430 06	100 00	.....	632 00
St. Columban de Sillery	578 98	578 98	.....	265 18	.....	844 16
St. Roch	540 36	540 36	.....	64 00	.....	604 36
Cap Rouge	64 64	64 64	43 46	196 00	31 50	335 60
Grondines	204 25	204 25	326 50	288 75	.....	819 50
St. Casimir	152 16	152 16	14 22	32 40	.....	198 78
Deschambault	393 28	393 28	52 93	166 03	.....	612 24
Cap Santé	482 73	482 73	492 87	212 00	4 00	1191 60
St. Bazile	99 66	99 66	74 29	.....	.....	173 95
St. Raymond	236 62	236 62	.....	.....	.....	236 62
Leurenils	79 40	79 40	128 60	.....	.....	208 00
St. Catherine	248 84	248 84	.....	114 34	.....	363 18
St. Augustin	225 66	225 66	266 34	62 00	.....	554 00
Pointe aux Trembles	288 84	288 84	96 06	59 00	.....	443 90
St. Laurent	122 16	122 16	47 41	303 34	.....	472 91
St. Jean	176 61	176 61	104 74	337 57	.....	618 92
St. François	62 74	72 74	91 32	44 47	.....	208 53
St. Famille	118 42	118 42	249 78	64 50	1000 00	1432 70
St. Pierre	123 56	123 56	118 44	133 79	.....	375 79
Château Richer	173 98	173 98	234 02	230 00	200 00	838 00
St. Anne	134 95	134 95	.....	80 07	.....	215 02
St. Joachim	113 26	113 26	66 74	80 00	.....	260 00
L'Ange Gardien	115 50	115 50	91 61	212 54	.....	419 65
St. Féréol	93 00	93 00	.....	22 90	.....	115 90
Laval	55 78	55 78	.....	.....	.....	55 78
Stoneham	67 17	67 17	36 17	31 20	.....	134 54
St. Tite des Caps	35 43	35 43	56 57	6 40	.....	98 40
Total.....	9747 02	9747 02	5009 08	49255 22	1435 50	65446 82
B. MAURAUULT.						
Rue du Febvre	428 96	428 96	231 79	328 80	331 14	1320 69
St. Zéphirin	149 80	149 80	111 90	54 40	120 00	435 20
St. Thomas de Pierreville	356 50	356 50	53 50	79 94	.....	489 94
St. François, parish	211 37	211 37	43 99	64 00	.....	319 36
" village	74 63	74 63	32 47	15 80	.....	122 90
St. David	439 10	439 10	201 00	273 60	.....	913 70
Yamaska	357 13	357 13	.....	.....	.....	357 13
Gentilly	347 33	347 33	246 42	157 60	.....	751 34
Bécancour	54 82	54 82	115 18	20 80	.....	190 80
St. Gertrude	473 70	473 70	70 82	155 00	.....	699 52
St. Grégoire	153 83	153 83	311 79	109 00	.....	465 62
St. Célestin	479 58	479 58	325 63	244 40	.....	1049 61
Nicolet	125 66	125 66	196 00	.....	.....	421 66
St. Monique, No. 1	430 20	430 20	89 80	146 00	.....	666 00
" No. 2	333 57	333 57	164 73	.....	.....	498 30
St. Pierre les Becquets	56 25	56 25	85 75	25 00	40 00	207 00
" "	371 90	371 90	136 82	113 07	.....	621 79
Total.....	4844 32	4844 32	2416 69	1778 41	491 14	9530 56

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JOHN BRUCE.						
Dundee.....	137 03	137 03	240 79	114 00	.....	491 82
St. Anicet and Dissentients ..	356 75	356 75	214 42	832 80	320 75	1724 72
Godmanchester and Dissent..	279 88	279 88	797 33	638 40	.....	1715 61
Elgin.....	154 54	154 54	222 86	216 10	.....	593 50
Hinchinbrooke.....	348 32	348 32	229 03	650 15	.....	1227 50
Huntingdon and Diss. Village.	94 67	94 67	297 20	240 98	.....	632 85
Hemmingford and Dissent....	535 40	535 40	139 12	600 00	.....	1274 52
St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2..	360 88	360 88	351 26	336 00	194 40	1242 54
Ormstown and Dissentients...	454 55	454 55	968 08	1483 33	639 00	3544 96
Montréal (City) protestants..	564 67	564 67	.....	32000 00	.....	32564 67
Argenteuil and Diss.....	323 43	323 43	249 27	1458 27	10 00	2040 97
Jérusalem.....	295 37	295 37	304 63	660 00	200 00	1460 00
Gore.....	211 05	211 05	140 95	118 40	.....	470 40
Chatham.....	440 23	440 23	375 52	710 40	640 00	2166 13
Grenville and Harrington....	315 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	539 56
St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 1..	36 27	36 27	300 25	203 04	.....	928 19
Franklin.....	165 45	165 45	291 54	471 20	.....	.....
Total.....	5073 89	4758 49	5122 25	4733 07	2004 15	52617 96
F. X. VALADE.						
Ste. Anne.....	115 50	115 50	29 68	400 00	.....	545 18
Ste. Geneviève, No. 1.....	234 12	234 12	21 88	250 24	16 00	522 24
Pointe Claire.....	214 95	214 95	244 00	98 00	.....	556 95
Lachine and dissentients.....	300 92	300 92	379 08	592 00	.....	1272 00
St. Laurent and dissentients..	364 67	364 67	545 33	302 40	.....	1212 40
Montréal (City) catholics....	1440 08	1440 08	.....	53200 00	.....	54640 08
Hochelaga and dissentients...	80 50	80 50	316 42	108 00	.....	504 92
St. Henri and dissentients....	66 48	66 48	765 52	60 00	.....	892 00
Côteau St. Pierre.....	114 20	114 20	613 80	33 60	.....	761 60
Côte des Neiges and dissent..	231 33	231 33	1072 25	36 00	132 00	1471 85
Côteau St. Louis and dissent..	138 57	138 57	967 01	224 00	.....	1329 58
Côte Visitation and dissent...	53 56	54 56	106 44	.....	.....	160 00
Sault au Récollet.....	278 42	278 42	58 58	325 00	.....	662 00
Haut du Sault.....	33 57	33 57	34 95	35 47	.....	103 99
Rivière des Prairies.....	143 18	143 18	64 00	198 40	.....	405 58
Pointe aux Trembles.....	180 78	180 78	11 22	203 27	.....	395 27
Longue Pointe and dissent...	141 20	141 20	111 60	202 40	.....	455 20
Isle Perrot.....	124 12	124 12	64 98	110 41	300 00	599 51
Soulanges.....	325 7	325 07	111 08	222 00	.....	658 15
Côteau du Lac.....	297 98	297 98	242 70	171 20	.....	711 68
St. Zotique.....	181 85	181 85	181 98	245 07	.....	608 90
Côteau Landing and dissent..	64 20	64 20	213 14	177 20	.....	454 54
Nouvelle Longueuil and diss..	556 58	556 58	77 97	817 47	988 00	2440 02
Newton.....	68 13	68 13	114 97	122 24	.....	305 34
St. Clet.....	174 93	174 93	33 24	217 60	.....	425 77
Ste. Marthe and dissentients..	203 97	203 97	333 25	305 60	.....	842 82
Rigaud, (parish) and dissent..	273 90	273 90	235 44	169 40	.....	678 74
“ village.....	179 23	179 23	301 70	65 60	.....	546 53
Vaudreuil and dissentients...	529 80	529 80	126 13	514 60	.....	1170 53
Ste. Geneviève, No. 2.....	41 95	41 95	18 05	19 84	.....	79 84
Isle Rigaud, south.....	86 97	86 97	59 03	43 33	.....	189 30
“ north.....	45 35	45 35	.....	28 80	.....	74 15
Total.....	7286 06	7286 06	7455 42	59499 14	1436 00	75676 62

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
G. TANGUAY.						
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ste. Anne.....	426 90	426 90	69 29	390 40	.....	886 59
Inworth.....	81 67	81 67	30 33	12 00	.....	124 00
Rivière Ouelle.....	281 01	281 01	59 00	.....	.....	340 01
St. Pacôme.....	206 15	206 15	84 85	.....	.....	291 00
St. Denis.....	246 57	246 57	367 65	.....	120 00	734 22
Mont Carmel.....	83 52	83 52	84 33	.....	.....	167 85
Kamouras ca.....	323 43	323 43	101 51	188 50	.....	613 44
St. Paschal.....	437 75	437 75	81 25	300 00	.....	819 00
St. Hélène.....	148 83	148 83	48 60	.....	160 00	357 43
St. Alexandre.....	159 57	159 57	80 43	159 60	.....	399 60
Rivière du Loup.....	287 25	287 25	1 75	60 80	.....	349 80
St. Edouard.....	138 57	138 57	302 08	224 00	260 55	925 20
St. George de Cacouna.....	206 05	206 05	78 65	80 00	.....	364 79
St. Arsène.....	268 28	208 28	101 55	76 50	.....	386 33
De Verte.....	370 23	370 23	49 77	168 00	.....	588 00
St. Rloi.....	162 32	162 32	117 38	.....	.....	279 70
Trois Pistoles.....	395 62	395 62	319 72	.....	.....	715 34
St. Modeste de Whitworth.....	58 00	58 00	54 00	24 00	.....	136 00
Notre Dame du Portage.....	131 22	131 22	38 33	43 60	.....	213 15
Métis.....	32 45	32 45	54 93	7 60	88 03	183 01
St. Simon.....	231 05	231 05	106 90	109 60	.....	447 55
St. Fabien.....	137 58	137 58	120 83	.....	.....	258 41
St. Cécile du Bic.....	193 57	193 57	29 03	23 60	.....	246 20
Rimouaki.....	507 73	507 73	203 06	149 87	.....	860 66
Ste. Luce de Lessard.....	263 57	263 57	137 43	229 90	.....	630 90
Ste. Flavie de Lepage.....	227 32	227 32	114 28	84 00	.....	425 00
Matane.....	166 20	166 20	48 10	81 00	160 00	455 30
St. Oclave.....	101 25	101 25	228 75	61 57	.....	391 57
St. André.....	273 53	273 53	131 42	161 60	.....	566 55
Total.....	6487 19	6487 19	3245 20	2636 14	788 58	13157 11
JOHN HUME.						
St. Victor.....	117 57	117 57	122 43	49 60	.....	289 60
St. Ephrem.....	45 72	45 72	57 48	16 80	180 00	300 00
Forayth.....	54 53	54 53	17 47	44 00	.....	116 00
Lambton.....	83 52	83 52	71 88	40 40	.....	195 80
Aylmer.....	36 85	36 85	172 65	43 20	.....	252 70
Broughton.....	61 90	61 90	146 77	40 00	.....	248 67
Leeds.....	270 37	270 37	.....	76 40	60 00	406 77
Nelson.....	65 78	65 78	54 22	92 80	.....	212 80
Inverness and Dissentients.....	271 33	271 33	150 00	.....	.....	421 33
St. Calixte.....	207 40	207 40	281 93	169 60	.....	658 93
St. Julie.....	119 63	1 9 63	76 77	78 40	132 00	406 80
St. Ferdinand.....	233 40	233 40	528 60	290 40	.....	1052 40
St. Sophie.....	169 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	111 60	111 60	26 35	.....	103 70	241 65
Frankton and Dissentients.....	277 17	277 17	73 73	46 14	.....	397 04
Cransbourne.....	39 82	39 82	80 18	54 33	.....	174 33
Standon.....	47 45	47 45	.....	26 67	.....	74 12
Settrington.....	39 02	39 02	.....	23 80	.....	62 82
Total.....	2552 11	2083 06	1860 46	1092 54	475 70	5511 76

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of or voluntary assmt levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. assmt.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
M. CHILD.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stanstead	634 65	634 65	96 05	1849 60	651 00	3231 30
Barnston	346 47	346 47	690 40	1350 40	350 00	2737 27
Hatley	280 07	280 07	508 93	963 20	509 00	2259 20
Barford	59 80	59 80	60 20	384 00	287 00	791 00
Magog	105 07	105 07	34 93	502 40	.....	642 40
Compton	377 87	377 87	604 13	1232 00	650 00	2864 00
Eaton	208 56	208 56	434 44	700 80	170 00	1513 80
Newport	47 64	47 64	93 46	57 60	50 00	248 70
Hereford and Auckland	50 37	50 37	102 63	100 80	120 00	373 80
Clifton	53 15	53 15	138 85	52 80	275 00	519 80
Bury	108 91	108 91	136 32	77 76	4 56	327 55
Brompton	104 36	104 36	232 89	377 60	.....	714 85
Sherbrooke	319 17	319 17	80 83	320 00	.....	720 00
Orford	80 93	80 93	89 07	25 20	.....	195 20
Ascot	273 47	273 47	252 34	.....	.....	526 81
Windsor	82 30	82 30	65 70	52 00	.....	200 00
Melbourne	280 37	280 37	437 06	468 00	.....	1185 43
Shipton	280 67	280 67	548 09	739 20	255 00	1822 96
Wotton	92 45	92 45	1 25	86 40	140 00	320 10
Cleveland	175 93	175 93	170 82	478 40	91 00	916 15
Durham No. 1 and Dissentients	229 06	229 06	272 10	257 60	780 00	1538 76
" " 2	77 97	77 97	28 53	65 60	.....	172 10
Kingsey	314 47	314 47	285 53	511 87	.....	1111 87
Tingsey and Dissentients	136 62	136 62	185 77	286 67	308 00	917 06
Dudswell	89 52	89 52	157 98	236 80	10 36	494 66
Winslow	100 63	100 63	27 37	118 40	.....	246 40
Lingwick	112 42	112 42	114 36	264 94	250 00	741 72
Weedon	57 87	57 87	78 13	63 47	.....	199 47
Wolfestown	50 98	50 98	.....	102 40	.....	163 38
Westbury	57 87	57 87	.....	105 60	.....	163 47
Total	5189 62	5189 62	5926 16	11831 51	4900 92	27848 21
R. PARMELEE.						
Shefford and Dissentients	349 27	349 27	1452 73	64 00	340 00	2206 00
Brome	291 35	291 35	245 00	1024 00	200 00	1760 35
Granby and Dissentients	318 55	318 55	153 45	517 00	158 00	1147 00
Stukely and Dissentients	305 07	305 07	337 47	299 33	.....	941 87
Ste. Cécile de Milton	206 81	206 81	140 59	213 80	.....	561 20
Roxton	154 35	154 35	235 53	124 00	530 33	1044 21
Farnham	175 77	175 77	104 23	250 80	.....	530 80
St. Romuald and Dissentients	283 48	283 48	309 02	592 80	.....	1185 30
St. Valerien	65 30	65 30	71 88	14 94	128 00	280 12
Dunham	485 23	485 23	782 77	92 00	130 00	1490 00
Stanbridge	565 23	565 23	470 77	810 40	78 00	1924 40
Freleighsburg	216 62	216 62	356 60	185 30	.....	758 52
Phillipsburg	264 33	264 33	88 43	179 00	.....	531 76
Sutton	343 15	343 15	51 47	548 80	250 00	1193 42
Henryville and Dissentients	636 07	636 07	1190 93	735 54	.....	2562 54
Clarenceville	222 17	222 17	163 83	330 00	49 56	765 56
St. Thomas de Foucault	151 20	151 20	17 61	330 03	.....	498 86
St. Alexandre	306 33	306 33	232 67	.....	.....	539 00
Potton	237 43	237 43	339 02	116 40	.....	692 85
Bolton and Dissentients	269 25	269 25	707 03	1149 02	.....	2125 38
Ely	141 57	141 57	.....	.....	.....	141 57
St. Athanase	33 08	33 08	29 89	8 80	.....	71 77
Total	6021 61	6021 61	7480 92	7585 98	1863 89	22962 40

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
C. GERMAIN.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Vincent de Paul.....	331 60	331 60	164 79	662 48		1158 87
St. François de Sales.....	136 88	136 88	173 05	125 12		435 05
St. Rose, parish.....	235 57	235 57	196 43	433 87		865 87
St. " No. 1, no. 2.....	177 42	177 42	72 23	652 50		902 15
St. Martin, village.....	123 57	123 57	28 83	91 20	60 00	303 60
" Côte St. Elzéar.....	57 83	57 83	60 77	59 50		178 10
" Bas.....	40 37	40 37	47 63	31 33		119 33
" Haut.....	68 75	68 75	14 25	40 00		123 00
" Côte du H B de l'eau	53 83	53 83	42 58	12 80		109 21
" Bas du Bord de l'eau	50 28	50 28	29 72	83 20		163 20
" Abord à Plouffe.....	86 65	86 65	28 20	43 20		158 05
" Côte St. Antoine.....	41 85	41 85	6 15	45 33		93 33
St. Thérèse, village and disst	216 05	216 05	135 95	280 00		632 00
" Parish North.....	43 67	43 67	62 33	21 33		127 33
" South.....	36 02	36 02	38 00	20 00		94 02
" Haut.....	47 42	47 42	52 58	30 40		130 40
" Bas No. 2.....	56 30	56 30	51 78			108 08
" Rivière Cachée.....	23 25	23 25	48 75	17 20		89 20
Tarabonne.....	296 03	296 03	32 47	120 80		449 30
St. Anne des Plaines.....	225 77	225 77	29 11	168 80		423 68
St. Lucerne.....	203 13	203 13	143 87	142 00		489 00
St. Jérôme.....	540 43	540 43	459 47			999 90
" No. 4 and dissentients	48 47	48 47	148 40	54 94		251 81
St. Sauveur.....	223 78	223 78				223 78
St. Adèle.....	177 52	177 52	38 75			216 27
St. Angélique No. 1, Mille Isles	25 27	25 27	59 73	14 40	64 00	163 40
" No. 2, " "	23 21	23 21	41 19	13 20		77 60
" No. 3, " "	20 68	20 68	17 37	22 00		60 05
St. Raphaël, South.....	86 97	86 97	50 03	43 33		189 33
" North.....	45 35	45 35		28 80		74 15
St. Eustache and dissentients.	566 88	566 88	763 90	453 60		1784 38
St. Augustin and dissentients.	319 67	319 67	324 51	268 43	20 00	932 61
St. Joseph and dissentients...	166 68	166 68	75 32	168 00		410 00
St. Benoît.....	300 78	300 78	179 47	248 80		729 05
St. Hermas.....	240 78	240 78	272 88	114 74		628 40
St. Flacide.....	171 20	171 20	260 80	115 20		547 20
St. Scholastique.....	423 47	423 47	326 41	209 74		959 62
St. Côte Ste. Marie.....	49 04	49 04	34 96			84 00
St. Columban.....	123 70	123 70	86 30		316 00	526 00
" St. Janvier, parish.....	101 63	101 63	49 77	70 94		222 34
" Bas.....	38 48	38 48	20 96			59 44
" village.....	74 68	74 68	25 32	29 60		129 60
St. Canut.....	84 55	84 55	161 33			245 88
St. Joachim.....	74 77	74 77	149 02	53 20	148 45	425 44
Total.....	6480 23	6480 23	5014 36	4989 98	608 45	17093 02

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
A. D. DORVAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
L'Assomption "village".....	190 22	190 22	66 81	38 40		295 43
"parish".....	261 45	261 45	72 20	129 74		463 39
St. Sulpice.....	140 92	140 92	183 08	59 00		383 00
Repentigny.....	97 38	97 38	119 27	55 00		271 65
Lachenaie.....	137 72	137 72	51 82	101 80		291 34
Mascouche.....	397 13	397 13	228 07	215 20		840 40
St. Lin and dissentients.....	411 33	411 33	174 33	236 80	100 00	922 46
Epiphanie.....	181 24	181 24	167 96	159 60		508 80
St. Roch.....	383 61	383 61	257 39	271 60		912 00
Berthier and dissents. village.	184 81	184 81	317 69	121 60		624 10
parish.....	343 41	343 41	496 59	120 00		960 00
Isle du Pads.....	83 20	83 20	36 80	11 67		131 67
Lanoraie.....	279 65	279 65	132 56	212 00		624 21
Lavaltrie.....	190 23	190 23	119 77	56 40		366 40
St. Norbert.....	148 13	148 13	25 59	184 60	40 00	398 31
St. Cuthbert.....	384 67	384 67	195 33	222 00		802 00
St. Barthélemi.....	318 56	318 56	42 84	244 18		605 58
St. Gabriel de Brandon & diss	268 83	268 83	653 12	181 60		1103 55
Industrie.....	357 32	357 32	107 98	165 60		630 90
St. Paul.....	308 83	308 83	305 67	92 00		706 50
St. Félix de Valois.....	280 23	280 23	101 41	99 60		481 24
St. Thomas.....	280 78	280 78	211 12			491 90
Ste. Elizabeth.....	477 15	477 15	288 67	233 94		999 76
Ste. Mélanie.....	243 28	243 28	40 64	112 00		395 92
St. Ambroise and dissentients.	316 07	316 07	104 25	272 00		692 32
St. Alphonse.....	156 90	156 90	174 30	51 20		382 40
St. Jean de Matha.....	92 35	92 35	68 00	52 00		212 35
St. Jacques.....	507 57	507 57	113 53	137 20		757 30
St. Alexis.....	199 40	199 40	61 14	31 20		291 74
St. Esprit.....	275 37	275 37	140 57	238 40		654 34
Rawdon.....	271 65	271 65	218 21	123 60		613 46
Ste. Julienne.....	106 61	106 61	93 39	99 00		299 00
Kilkenny.....	166 33	166 33	65 07	54 40		286 80
St. Liguori.....	199 82	199 82	29 90	57 60		297 32
St. Paul L'Ermite.....	163 97	163 97	106 41	72 00		342 38
Isle St. Ignace.....	77 78	77 78	46 22			124 00
Chertsey.....	57 37	57 37		52 80		110 17
Total.....	8941 27	8941 27	5617 70	4565 73	140 00	19264 70
REV. R. PLEES.						
Quebec (City) protestant.....	844 30	844 30	240 20	4800 00		5884 50

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
J. A. BOURGEOIS.						
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Upton	198 52	198 52	107 18	189 33	.....	495 03
Wickham.....	80 08	80 08	339 92	95 60	1060 00	1575 60
Aston.....	59 40	59 40	140 60	32 40	300 00	532 40
Balastrode & Warwick and diss.	131 90	131 90	58 10	.....	748 00	938 00
St. Christophe.....	126 97	126 97	54 03	.....	.....	181 00
St. Norbert.....	166 87	166 87	110 35	118 40	.....	395 62
Stanford.....	197 92	197 32	437 68	120 00	.....	755 00
Grantham.....	127 57	127 57	376 33	120 00	.....	623 90
St. Frédéric.....	109 27	109 27	250 73	58 00	200 00	618 00
Aston.....	29 86	29 86	20 00	.....	32 00	81 86
Total.....	1227 76	1227 76	1894 92	733 73	2340 00	5196 41
P. F. BELAND.						
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Nicolas.....	378 00	378 00	133 55	241 89	.....	753 44
St. Romuald.....	192 88	192 88	281 81	204 00	.....	678 69
St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	205 97	205 97	94 03	184 37	.....	484 37
Notre Dame de la Victoire.....	478 38	478 38	24 22	647 35	84 00	1233 95
Ambigny.....	135 17	135 17	8 83	285 00	14 00	443 00
St. Joseph de Lévi.....	275 07	275 07	214 63	1028 40	300 00	1818 10
St. Henri.....	426 62	426 62	305 49	360 53	.....	1092 94
St. Anselme.....	420 08	420 08	98 00	180 00	.....	698 08
St. Claire.....	332 27	332 27	457 23	145 20	304 00	1238 70
St. Marguerite.....	199 90	199 90	.....	.....	.....	199 90
St. Hénédine.....	143 00	143 00	.....	.....	.....	143 00
St. Isidore.....	300 78	300 78	167 94	198 00	.....	666 72
St. Lambert.....	125 65	125 65	6 35	12 40	.....	144 40
St. Bernard.....	201 47	201 47	18 18	260 00	.....	479 65
St. Frédéric.....	163 97	163 97	153 35	.....	.....	317 32
St. Marie.....	453 56	453 56	609 84	.....	.....	1063 40
St. Elzéar.....	328 84	328 84	77 56	.....	.....	406 40
St. Joseph de Beauce.....	356 52	356 52	236 84	414 11	.....	1907 57
Metschermet.....	60 80	60 80	.....	46 00	.....	106 80
St. François.....	399 55	399 54	80 46	140 00	.....	620 00
St. George.....	193 98	193 98	44 10	51 60	.....	298 68
St. Jean Deschailions.....	244 40	244 40	42 10	428 94	.....	715 44
Lotbinière.....	497 25	497 25	222 16	420 35	.....	1139 76
St. Croix.....	304 25	304 25	211 75	267 37	.....	783 37
St. Flavien.....	79 25	79 25	29 75	36 80	.....	145 80
St. Antoine.....	278 38	278 38	347 62	251 17	130 00	1007 17
St. Sylvestre.....	518 84	518 84	.....	147 60	.....	666 44
St. Agathe.....	72 86	72 86	50 64	.....	.....	123 50
St. Giles.....	147 58	147 58	32 42	.....	.....	180 00
St. Appolinaire.....	165 18	165 18	77 04	91 00	.....	333 22
Total.....	8080 54	8080 54	4025 89	6042 08	832 00	18980 51

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED.—Continued.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. J. RONEY.						
Notre-Dame de Bonsecours...	94 62	94 62	202 06	78 80		375 48
Ste. Angélique & dissentients	194 12	194 12	265 88	179 67		639 67
Ste. André Avelin.....	178 15	178 15	82 25	308 00		568 40
Lochaber.....	150 65	150 65	329 35	314 33	280 00	1074 33
Buckingham and dissentients.	306 47	306 47	121 53	428 00	100 00	956 00
Templeton.....	157 45	157 45	222 55	104 00		484 00
Hull.....	390 79	390 79	169 76	502 00		1063 55
Aylmer and dissentients.....	162 73	162 73	101 27	207 20		471 20
Wakefield.....	82 03	82 03	62 00	36 00	260 00	440 03
Masham.....	138 99	138 99	42 61	247 20	239 20	668 00
Low.....	42 03					1140 00
Onslow.....	112 18	112 18	163 82	144 00	720 00	670 58
Bristol.....	207 45	207 45	119 73	343 40		667 20
Clarendon.....	244 67	244 67	99 33	323 20		255 90
Litchfield.....	105 37	105 37	17 29	133 33		394 00
Calumet.....	109 12	109 12	110 88	174 00		337 00
Mansfield and Walsham.....	85 37	85 37	133 63	118 00		320 20
Sheen.....	32 12	32 12	80 18	208 00		565 50
Chichester.....	24 10	24 10	441 40		100 00	574 73
Allumettes.....	142 73	142 73	280 00	152 00		237 87
Maniwaki.....	76 82	76 82	147 18	13 87		91 38
Portland.....	14 53	14 53	45 47	31 20		148 80
Waterloo.....	80 92	80 92	39 08	28 80		414 20
Eardley.....	100 92	100 92	194 88	118 40		
Total.....	3234 33	3192 30	3472 13	4193 40	1699 20	12557 03
M. LEROUX.						
St. Césaire and dissentients..	669 95	669 95	232 15	296 00		1218 10
L'Ange Gardien.....	147 38	147 38	184 64	78 14		410 16
Abbotsford.....	204 38	204 38	201 17	272 00	133 00	710 55
St. Pie and dissentients.....	492 62	492 62	371 73	216 25		1080 60
St. Hyacinthe, town.....	528 72	528 72	1303 28	727 33	620 00	3179 33
“ parish.....	375 76	375 76	736 67	313 67		1426 10
La Présentation.....	244 12	244 12	121 03	60 92		426 01
St. Dominique.....	277 86	277 86	155 97	68 20		502 03
St. Rosalie.....	264 12	264 12	70 11	126 67		460 90
St. Simon.....	248 14	248 14	234 73	123 50		606 37
St. Hugues.....	308 72	308 72	150 73	410 45		869 90
Soraba and dissentients.....	69 12	69 12	238 88	120 40		428 40
St. Damase.....	386 90	386 90	151 10	224 00		762 00
St. Jean Baptiste.....	303 42	303 42	61 66	361 60		736 68
Rouville.....	211 48	211 48	246 92	348 80	300 00	1107 20
St. Mathias.....	244 40	244 40	337 03	64 00		645 43
Ste. Brigitte.....	188 57	188 57	124 03	152 00		464 60
St. Grégoire and dissentients.	382 32	382 32	207 68	176 00		766 00
St. Alexandre.....	306 33	306 33	232 67			539 00
St. Athanase.....	372 86	372 86	163 96	634 40		1171 22
Christieville.....	180 08	180 08	105 22	58 00		343 30
Ste. Marie.....	559 82	559 82	599 68	278 00		1437 50
Ste. Hélène.....	106 93	106 93	105 07	16 00		228 00
Bonaventure.....	40 43	40 43	95 82	92 80	70 50	299 55
Total.....	7114 43	7114 43	6451 93	5119 13	1123 50	19808 99

RECAPITULATION OF THE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.

INSPECTORSHIP OF	Amount of Annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution, to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assmt. levied over & above amt. of grant, also spl. asst.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assmt. or by voluntary contribution.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. B. F. Painchaud.....	304 00	304 00	36 00	280 00	80 00	700 00
Jos. Meagher.....	2740 44	2661 04	2609 16	2410 28	760 00	8440 48
V. Martin.....	689 01	689 01	756 54	615 84	571 00	2632 39
G. Tanguay.....	6487 19	6487 19	3245 20	2636 14	788 58	13157 11
C. Cimon.....	1945 86	1945 86	895 85	926 10	534 00	4301 81
J. Hume.....	2252 11	2083 06	1860 46	1092 54	475 70	5511 76
P. F. Béland.....	8080 54	8080 54	4025 89	6042 08	832 00	18980 51
J. Crépeault.....	5173 06	5173 06	3027 86	4357 35	439 60	12997 87
P. M. Bardy.....	9747 02	9747 02	5009 08	49255 22	1435 50	65446 82
Rev. R. Plees.....	844 30	844 30	240 20	4800 00	.....	5884 50
P. Hubert.....	5705 52	5513 48	3795 18	3277 90	740 15	13326 71
G. A. Bourgeois.....	1227 76	1227 76	1894 92	733 73	2340 00	6196 41
P. Maurault.....	4844 32	4844 32	2416 60	1778 41	491 14	9530 56
M. Child.....	5189 62	5189 62	5926 16	11831 51	4900 92	27848 21
R. Parmelec.....	6021 61	6021 61	7480 92	7585 98	1863 89	22952 40
J. N. A. Archambeault.....	8548 77	8548 77	6383 56	6884 28	363 45	22180 06
C. H. Leroux.....	7114 43	7114 43	6451 93	5119 13	1123 50	19808 99
M. Lanctôt.....	8051 67	8051 67	5635 23	7584 84	1018 99	22290 73
J. Bruce.....	5073 89	4758 49	5122 25	40733 07	2004 15	52617 96
F. X. Valade.....	7286 06	7286 06	7455 42	59499 14	1436 00	75676 62
A. D. Dorval.....	8941 27	8941 27	5617 70	4565 73	140 00	19264 70
C. Germain.....	6480 23	6480 23	5014 36	4989 98	608 45	17093 02
J. J. Roney.....	3234 33	3192 30	3472 13	4193 40	1699 20	12557 03
Total.....	115983 01	115185 09	88372 69	231192 65	24646 22	459396 65

TABLE C.
 Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions in Canada East, more particularly those relating to Superior and Second-Class Schools.
FIRST DIVISION.—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Institution and where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Name of Visitors.	Composition of Board of Direction.	FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.			
						Number of professors.	No. of pupils.	No. of volumes.	Cost of tuition.
FIRST SECTION.—UNIVERSITIES.									
1	McGill College, Montreal	1827	Hon. J. McGill	H. Ex. the G. G.	Eleven Gover. appointed by the Executive.	Not	yet	organised.	
2	Bishop's Collège, Lennoxville, district of St. Francis.	1843	His Lordship Bisp. Mountain.	Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, R. R. F. Fulford	The Anglican Bishops, Trustees and a Board of Professors.	2	11		
3	Laval University, Quebec	1852	The Quebec Seminary.	The Archbishop of Quebec.	The Principal and Council of the University is composed of the Directors of the Quebec Seminary and of the three Senior Professors of each Faculty.	1	Not	yet organised.	
SECOND SECTION.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.									
1	Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Quebec.	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Qu.		Nine priests directors	4	39	2500	
2	Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Montreal.			The visitor of St Sulpice.	Eleven priests directors	5	55	1600	
3	Montreal School, Medicine	1843		Physicians of Montreal.	Medical Board of directors				
4	School of law, St. Mary's College, Mont.	1852			Vide Secondary Schools, No. 9.				
5	Catholic Theological School, Collège of St. Hyacinthe, District of Montreal.				Vide Secondary Schools, No. 4.	2	18	500	
6	Catholic Theological School, Collège of Nicolet, District of Three-Rivers.	1854			Vide Secondary Schools, No. 3.	1	11	500	
7	Catholic Theological School, Collège of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.	1840			Vide Secondary Schools, No. 5.	1	14	200	
					Total.	18	150	4700	

FIRST DIVISION—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.—Continued.

No.	FACULTY OF LAW.				FACULTY OF MEDICINE.				FACULTY OF ARTS.					Total cost of apparatus.	Total value of buildings.	Annual disbursements.	Annual revenue.	Total number of books in the libraries.	Total No. of professors.	Total No. of pupils.			
	No. of professors.	Number of pupils.	Number of volumes.	Cost of courses.	No. of professors.	Number of pupils.	Number of volumes.	Cost of apparatus.	Cost of courses.	No. of professors.	Number of pupils.	Number of volumes.	Cost of apparatus.								Cost of courses.		
1	5	30	.....	14	11	85	2700	1200	\$	12	9	46	1900	4000	20	200	5200	50000	12480	8200	4600	25	161
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3000	1200	.....	100	1200	28000	6300	6252	3000	3	11
3	7	27	1200	24	10	22	2000	6000	48	2	10	500	1000	.....	.....	130	1600	200000	16000	10000	3700	20	59
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£0	.....	.....	14400	8100	2500	4	39
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	100000	14000	5000	1600	5	55
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	49	500	1368	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	1383	2533	500	9	49
4	1	15	.....	4 per month.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2	18
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1	17
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1	14
13	58	1200	.....	.....	30	156	5200	8568	.....	12	56	5400	6200	.....	.....	.....	22600	378000	64563	40085	17100	71	438

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.		FINANCES.								
No.	Name of the institution and where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Teachers.	Annual expenses of the Institution.	Annual revenue of the Institution.	Cost of tuition.	Cost of board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.
1	Quebec Seminary.....	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Quebec.	A council comp. of the superior and at least 4 directors....	Priests and laymen.....	\$ 22000	\$ 22000	\$ 10	\$ 80	72
2	Montreal ".....	1773	Rev. J. B. Curateau de la Blaiserie, of the order of St. Sulpice.	The superior, the director, and five priests of the order....	" eccles. and religious.	20000	20000	18	84	30
3	Nicolet College.....	1804	The Rev. M. Brassard.....	5 directors.....	" laymen..	10201	8541	10	66	5
4	St. Hyacinthe College.....	1811	" Girouard.....	1 director and 8 priests directors.....	"	15952	14940	16	80	15
5	Ste. Thérèse ".....	1825	" Ducharme.....	The Bishop of Montreal, and 30 priests directors.....	"	9138	8558	24	72	5
6	Ste. Anne Lapocatière ".....	1827	" Painchaud.....	The Archbishop of Quebec, the directors and the curés of nearest parishes.....	"	20565	16834	12	80	5
7	L'Assomption College.....	1832	" Labelle, J. B. McIlleur, and C. L. Cazeneuve, Esquires.....	The Bishop of Montreal, the founders, and principal officers of the Institution....	"	8054	6859	16	.....	12
8	High School of Québec.....	1843	Rev. Dr. Cook & shareholders.	15 directors.....	Laymen.....	5400	5400	50	.....	34
9	Ste Mary's Coll. Montreal..	1849	Mgr. Bourget, Bp. of Montreal.	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, 1 rector and the professors.....	The Rev. the Fathers of the Company of Jesus.....	16544	15174	31	120	21
10	High School of McGill Coll.	1843	McGill College, Citizens of M.	The corporation of McGill College, and the principal Trustees, shareholders and professors.....	Laymen.....	9724	8148	40	200	30
11	St. Francis, Richmond.....	1855	Public subscription.....	Trustees, shareholders and professors.....	Ministers and laymen.....	2400	2550	32	112	.....
12	Lower Canada College.....	1856	.....	The principal and professors..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						Total.....	\$ 139978	128404		
										229

FINANCES.

No.	Number of pupils receiving board grants.	Sources of revenue; from whence derived.	Value of real estate, the property of the institution.	Total amount of debts due by the institution.	Cursory statement of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions, and general description of these buildings.	Number of years required to complete course of studies.
1	14	Seigniories of Beaupré, and of the Isle Jésus, two fiefs at Quebec, farm at St. Joachim, board and tuition.	\$ 400000	\$		\$ 100000	700 ft. long, 3 stories of stone	8
2	15	Tuition, board, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice.	160000			60000	120 by 22, 2 wings of 171 by 39 each, 3 stories, of stone.	8
3	1	Tuition, pupils' board, rents, house rents, agricultural revenue.	7400			85000	300 ft. long, 2 wings of 180 each, 3 stories, of stone.	8
4	12	Pupils' fees, rents constitute, agricultural revenue and gifts.	120000	30000	Loan from sundry persons and corporations.		200 ft. front, 2 wings of 150 each, 3 stories, of stone.	8
5	34	Pupils' fees, revenue and government grant.	60000	4000	Construction of building.	48000	110 by 60, 4 stories, 1 wing of 43 by 56 of stone.	8
6	1	Pupils' fees, grant, rents and agricultural revenue.	12000	37500	Loan for the support of boarders, new building.	55000	150 by 57, 5 stories, 2 wings of 100 each, 3 stories, of wood.	10
7		Pupils' fees and grant.	14460	4586	To sundry expen. & the cabinet national philosophy. Purchase of a farm.	14000	60 by 30, 2 wings of 80 by 45 each, addition to one wing 80 by 47, 2 stories, of stone.	7
8		Grant, pupils' fees.				3000		6
9	35	Revenue derived from pupils, rent of a house and government grant.	72000	42890	Cost of land, loan, constituts.	44000	Main building, 2 wings, 332 by 56 height of walls 48 ft., of stone.	8
10		Pupils' fees and grant.				16000	106 by 60 2 stories and a hall 70 by 38 ft. of brick.	6
11		Pupils' fees, rents and grant.	8000	1600	Due on the building.	8000	75 by 40, 4 stories, of brick.	4
12		Tuition					A rented house	
	41		\$ 853860	120976		\$ 434000		
	134							

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Nature of the Religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the Professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	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.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	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.
1	Catholic.	2943	20691	23634	6	35	\$ 4000	\$ 10000	217	.....	18	18	18	18	18	.....	13	.....	30	13	30
2	"	2000	9000	11000	4	27	6000	.....	172	.....	15	24	17	17	17	.....	17	17	17	17	17
3	"	2000	6000	8000	11	150	.....	3200	181	.....	21	30	30	30	30	.....	30	30	30	30	29
4	"	3200	8300	11500	7	35	2000	6000	164	45	28	16	16	16	16	.....	13	13	13	13	13
5	"	3700	3000	3000	6	23	.....	800	140	140	13	13	13	13	13	.....	13	13	13	13	14
6	"	1000	5000	6000	6	30	.....	2000	164	.....	28	7	7	7	7	.....	12	1	5	12	5
7	"	1400	400	1800	2	30	200	.....	150	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Non sec.	300	300	300	1	12	.....	.....	135	50	30	12	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Catholic.	2425	8000	10425	4	125	260	1800	257	.....	20	28	18	6	6	.....	6	6	6	6	6
10	Non sec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	168	30	64	66	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	"	360	400	760	.....	120	.....	200	40	.....	20	25	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	"	.....	.....	.....	2	25	50	25	182	182	40	15	35	22	.....	.....	190	190	190	3	5
		18628	57791	76419	49	612	12410	24025	2070	585	281	252	254	162	77	17	318	227	304	107	119

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils learning French composition.	Number 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 studying the Latin grammar.	Number of pupils learning Latin versification.	Number of pupils learning Latin composition.	Number of pupils studying the Greek grammar.	Number of pupils learning Greek composition.	Number of pupils studying the Hebrew grammar.	Number of pupils learning German.	Number of pupils learning Geography.	Number of pupils learning Sacred history.	Number of pupils learning Ancient history.	Number of pupils learning English history.	Number of pupils learning the history of France.	Number of pupils learning the history of Canada.	Number of pupils learning history of the U. States.
1	312	12	173	79	79	60	81	77	169	83	19	81	83	19	81	81	81	81	136	58	38	72	72	150	42
2	156	30	143	143	172	36	176	89	132	48	24	48	48	24	48	48	48	48	124	45	38	62	63	145	36
3	223	11	204	65	66	104	19	10	132	73	24	85	73	24	85	85	85	85	65	34	31	155	155	24	...
4	283	31	90	53	31	94	195	63	2	131	31	39	31	39	53	23	2	2	131	65	52	38	45	31	...
5	151	6	134	138	138	30	121	121	121	24	24	52	24	24	52	52	52	52	139	53	55	17	13	16	17
6	126	3	166	166	166	180	180	180	50	27	43	43	24	24	43	43	43	43	165	100	46	...	...	60	...
7	149	1	100	100	100	25	45	125	24	15	15	60	16	16	40	28	28	28	130	36	24	11	15	64	...
8	135	123	135	...	25	100	100	120	100	100	30	100	30	30	30	10	10	10	210	95	61	22	22	22	11
9	199	58	216	195	195	51	140	140	51	172	44	51	44	44	83	14	14	12	210	95	61	22	22	22	11
10	2	164	164	112	64	84	221	112	64	212	106	37	14	14	37	14	14	5	268	112	112	221	...	166	...
11	3	25	25	25	25	25	30	30	65	18	18	11	11	11	11	11	11	7	25	190	...	...	...	...	...
12	3	175	175	175	175	160	176	182	51	46	1	5	46	46	5	7	14	7	175	190	...	...	...	...	...
1752	639	1734	1252	1211	65	946	1484	1219	37	720	1006	382	568	93	16	24	1568	788	457	598	385	678	106	...	

No.

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.														PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS.												
	Number of pupils learning general history.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of students in theology.	Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	No. of p. studying elements of constitutional law.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commerce course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.	Number of pupils learning 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 fencing.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils left, who completed more than half of the course last year.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their stu. in other Ins.	Number of students who in the last 2 years have embarked or pre. for the clergy.	Number of pupils who have chosen tuition.		
1	52	20	17	12	24										10	25	160				30	23	4	15			
2	41	11	13	12	19										19	15	150				6	29	5	17	6		
3	49	29	24	24	30	17				100	30				25	25	30				13	2	2	13	8		
4	58	17	23	23	29	18	29	13			15	31	4		12	25	119				6	19	2	5	1		
5		11	6	20	14	8	14	15				11			23	48	247				3	2	6	5	1		
6	62	10	7	25	22	10		40	25	10	20					12	28					6	4	12			
7		15	11	50		9																					
8		25																									
9	22	11	11	103	6	12	12	6		3		15	13	34	57	42	8				2	12		5			
10	64											112		22	7	106					14	30	5				
11			4	65	24							9												2			
12											190	15	6			10	25	40	40								
	348	149	116	414	168	62	41	55	74	25	223	283	80	151	10	250	999	48	40	74	123	28	75	15			

PROF. CHOSEN BY STU. WHO HAVE LEFT, WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

PROFESSORS.

PUPILS.

No.	PROFESSORS.										PUPILS.													
	No. of students who have chosen agricultural pursuits.	No. of students preparing for the Bar.	No. of students preparing for the Medical Profession.	No. of students preparing for the Notarial Profession.	No. of students learning surveying.	No. of students learning civil engin.	No. of stud. either following or preparing for com. pursuits.	No. of students who have chosen other vocations than those enumerated.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	No. of profess. either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors regents, &c.	No. of Boys.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within the county in which the inst. is situated.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within some other district in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	59	29	27	12	81	44	5	25	137	41	178	2661	1369	190	1102	1947	714	1752	822	37	50	1525	1136	2661
2	3	14	9	3	1	12	5	6	18	1	18	213	63	150	210	338	3	198	140	4	26	84	254	338
3	14	2	4	3	1	2	2	2	10	1	11	234	52	120	62	231	3	94	139	1	1	57	156	213
4	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	25	1	25	331	96	235	327	327	4	260	65	3	3	156	175	331
5	15	3	5	4	2	2	2	2	15	3	18	171	4	58	109	171	4	40	128	3	3	123	46	171
6	25	1	3	5	4	8	2	2	18	2	20	247	68	179	244	244	3	110	135	2	2	115	133	247
7	8	4	5	2	2	6	2	2	13	3	13	150	150	150	150	150	20	120	30	2	2	125	25	150
8	3	7	6	2	2	12	2	2	4	4	4	135	135	135	135	20	113	127	8	8	8	129	6	135
9	3	7	6	2	2	12	2	2	18	3	21	257	114	131	250	250	7	159	71	12	15	220	37	257
10	3	7	6	2	2	12	2	2	10	10	10	268	247	21	3	265	245	245	5	5	3	246	22	268
11	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	65	50	15	3	62	49	49	16	16	37	28	65	
12	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	12	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	110	142	252	

SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—SECOND SECTION.—COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.				FINANCES.					
Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its Foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Regents.	Annual revenue of the Institution.	Annual revenue from all sources.	Annual cost of tuition of each pupil.	Cost of board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.
1 Collège Joliette.....	1846	The Hon. B. Joliette.....	1 priest director, and 1 clerk Manager.	Religious, (friars) clerk St. Viateur, Ecclesiastics...	\$ 2900	\$ 2880	\$ 16	\$ 80	26
2 " " " " " "	1847	Mrs. Masson.....	Superior, director, and Manager.	Ecclesiastics and laymen...	6112	5209	11	74	14
3 " " " " " "	1853	Rev. Curate Déziel.....	Fortier, School commissioners.	Friars of the Christ. Sch..	4277	4631	5.50	80	50
4 " " " " " "	1853	" " " " " "	The Curate of Lévi & 4 Trustees Laymen.....	Laymen.....	1600	1600	10.50	80	16
5 " " " " " "	1854	" " " " " "	Lavallée and C. School Commissioners.....	Ecclesiastics and Priests...	2000	2000	12	80	6
6 " " " " " "	1826	" " " " " "	Germain, insp. 2 Directors	Ecclesiastics and laymen...	4952	3828	16	80	.....
7 " " " " " "	1830	" " " " " "	Mignault.....	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	2000	1880	12	.....	10
8 " " " " " "	1853	" " " " " "	Désautels.....	Ecclesiastics and laymen...	3836	1624	16	.....	2
9 " " " " " "	1853	" " " " " "	Crevier.....	Ecclesiastics and laymen...	792	780	4	.....	2
10 " " " " " "	1855	" " " " " "	Tanguay.....	1 Ecclesiastic and laymen.	640	640	5	.....	7
11 " " " " " "	1855	Rev. Thos. Henry, J. Meckle, T. Christie.....	6 Directors	Ministers and laymen.....	560	600	5	.....	74
12 " " " " " "	1855	Rev. Curate Proulx, parishio.	School Commissioners.....	Friars of the Christ. Sch..	1934	1666	12	.....	9
13 " " " " " "	1854	" " " " " "	Bruneau, Sch. Com. 1 Director and Sch. Commis.	Clerks of St. Viateur.....	2440	1864	.....	.....	.....
14 " " " " " "	1850	R. R. Bp. Bourget.....	1 Director.....	Friars of St. Joseph.....	2400	1600	12	.....	20
15 " " " " " "	1850	The Vest., Rev. cur. L. Gagné	The Curate.....	Laymen.....	380	250	8	.....	.....
			1 President, 1 Director, 1 Secretary, 3 Laymen, Profes.	Ecclesiastics	39823	31052	.....	.....	176

FINANCES.

No.	Number of pupils receiving board grants.	Number of pupils receiving part grants.	Sources of revenue.	Value of real property possessed by the institution.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Cursey statement of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions, and general description of the buildings.	Number of years required to complete course of studies.
1	14	14	The School commissioners, the pupils' fees, Agricultural revenue.....	\$ 1400	\$ 1268	Loan, booksellers and tradesmen...	\$ 12000	80 by 40, 3 stories, of stone, and one new wing of 60 by 35.....	7
2	14	14	Pupils' board, school commissioners and grant.....	2200	6000	Debt on the building.....	16800	136 by 56, 4 stories of stone.....	5
3	1	1	Monthly fees, board, grant.....	3200	3200	Old debts, cost of land, furniture, interest to pay.....	16000	To 20,605 feet square, of stone, 4 stories.....	5
4	1	1	Monthly fees, grant and board of pupils.....	640	900	Due on the buildings.....	5500	60 by 48, of wood, 2 stories.....	4
5	1	1	The pupils, grant, donations.....	4000	7200	To builders of the new building.....	5200	54 by 62, 3 stories.....	5
6	1	1	Grant, board and tuition, constituents and farms revenue.....	4000	2400	Due for the support of the house.....	8000	150 by 50, 2 stories, of stone.....	7
7	1	1	Grant, pupils' fees and school commissioners.....	2800	2500	Erection of new college.....	7200	80 by 36, 2 stories, of stone, the new building 100 by 45, of brick, 4 stories.....	7
8	1	1	Tuition and grant.....	8400	6736	Erection of new college and purchase of land.....	.....	98 by 37, 2 wings of 40 by 24 each, 4 stories, of stone.....	7
9	1	1	Pupils', school commissioners and grant.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	96 by 56.....	5
10	1	1	Donations, grant, aid from parish and tuition.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	42 by 38, of brick.....	5
11	1	1	The pupils and grant.....	800	200	Expenses due and salary of professor.....	600	66 by 36, of wood, 2 stories.....	5
12	1	1	The pupils, the commis. and grant.....	2400	3000	Due to vestry, (fabri.) and to sundry.....	5692	90 by 40, 3 stories, of brick.....	6
13	1	1	Vestry (fabrique,) the pupils & grant.....	12000	2000	Salaries of professors and repairs at the college.....	9600	60 by 40, 2 stories.....	5
14	1	1	The pupils and grant.....	800	790	.....	2800	80 by 40, 2 stories, of stone.....	5
15	1	1	Tuition and grant.....	800	.....	.....	1200	50 by 25, 1 wing of 25 by 18, of wood, 2 stories.....	5
	15	14		50640	36195		90292		

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Nature of the religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	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.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils studying differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning ephemerology.	Number of pupils learning natural history.	Number of French pupils learning English.	
1	Catholic.	1121	200	1321	2	15	.....	1200	180	117	37	10	28	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
2	"	900	.....	900	2	35	.....	.....	167	223	25	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
3	"	540	670	1210	2	13	.....	540	292	292	26	55	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
4	"	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	97	60	21	17	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
5	"	200	100	300	.....	11	200	10	62	90	30	35	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
6	"	850	.....	850	2	13	.....	200	80	52	29	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
7	"	278	103	381	1	10	.....	200	60	38	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
8	"	30	50	80	3	9	.....	80	120	.....	32	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
9	"	500	.....	500	1	12	.....	.....	48	57	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
10	Protestant.	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
11	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
12	Catholic.	120	150	270	3	12	.....	.....	88	86	18	98	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
13	"	70	.....	70	2	10	.....	.....	78	78	12	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
14	"	100	100	200	.....	11	.....	.....	62	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
15	"	200	.....	200	.....	8	.....	.....	27	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
		4809	1423	6232	18	164	200	2230	1486	1195	364	254	235	65	21	13	69	71	51	123	.....	1257

X.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practicing French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	Number of pupils studying English composition.	Number of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	Number of pupils learning Latin verification.	Number of pupils learning Latin composition.	Number of pupils learning Greek grammar.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils learning Sacred history.	Number of pupils learning Ancient history.	Number of pupils learning the History of England.	Number of pupils learning the History of France.	Number of pupils learning the History of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the History of the U. S.	Number of pupils learning general history.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.
1	6	97	97	97	97	58	61	77	52	29	10	21	10	88	27	11	10	24	44	.....	.....	.....
2	11	167	123	167	7	123	123	167	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	27	.....	27	80	27	19	.....
3	25	232	232	232	.....	22	80	80	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	60	20	.....	14	.....	18	53	27
4	2	88	88	76	.....	20	54	54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	70	.....	.....	20	42	.....	70	10
5	1	62	62	62	.....	30	42	42	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
6	16	52	52	52	.....	30	52	52	21	11	.....	11	.....	40	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
7	1	40	40	40	.....	20	29	29	7	5	.....	.....	.....	90	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
8	4	76	66	66	.....	19	60	60	13	19	13	.....	.....	47	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
9	1	47	47	47	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
10	20	30	29	16	.....	.....	41	88	30	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
11	.....	30	70	60	.....	30	24	40	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	26	46	46	.....	26	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	36	47	47	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	27	27	36	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	27	25	25	25	.....	15	30	24	15	4	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	1115	1642	1089	30	402	623	781	209	77	23	54	12	749	519	119	68	238	401	60	179	106	

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY PUPILS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.													PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY PUPILS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS.										
	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of students in the-ology.	Number of pupils studying elements of constitution-al law.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.	Number of pupils learning 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 left, who have completed their course of studies previous year.	No. of pupils left, who have completed more than half of the course.	No. of those pup. who still prosecute their stu. in other Institutions.	No. of students left within last 2 years embraced the ecclesiastical state.	No. of pupils who are devoted to education of youth.	No. of stu. who have chosen agricultural pursuits.	No. of students preparing for the Bar.	
1	10	32	10	8	10	15	15	24	24	7	17	68	100	9	4	3	6	4	53	2				
2	7	14	7	7	7	25	25	25	167	20	15	25	100	2	23	6		8	6					
3		53				53	53	42	27	42	11			4	8	2		8						
4	14	36	14	14	14	14	14	15	67	20	10	62	12	4	12	7		12	7					
5	10	10	10	7	13	12	15	7	42	15	15			4	22	5		4	12					
6		21	4	3	8	12	12	19	18	7	4	12	10	3	3	3		22	5					
7	3	7	3	3	3	19	19	13	19	13	4	14	10	3	10	3		3	2					
8	19	19	13	3	5	5	5	5	19	15	20	8	8	5	15	10		3	1					
9																								
10																								
11		12				40	12	12	10	12	8	8												
12		19			10	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16								
13					18	12	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18								
14					36	12	12	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36								
15					4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4								
	83	223	34	20	43	250	34	105	441	207	80	88	12	85	198	100	22	96	26	8	8	101	6	

PUPILS.

PROFESSORS.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY PUPILS.
Continued.

No.	No. of students preparing for the Medical profession.	No. of stu. preparing for the Notarial profession.	Number of students learning surveying.	Number of students learning civil engineering.	Number of students either following or preparing for Comm. pursuits.	Number of students either following or preparing for some branch of industry.	Number of pupils who have left the country.	No. of lay female teachers.	Number of professors either clerical or of a religious order.	Number of lay professors.	Total number of professors male or female teachers.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within the coun. in which the Ins. is situated.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Lower Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	3	3	12	17	4	2	13	7	13	10	167	100	10	227	227	227	222	53	222	53	2	230	47	277	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	102	52	214	223	223	160	60	160	60	1	190	33	223
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	4	76	244	245	245	179	61	179	61	3	237	18	245
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	15	127	127	127	107	20	107	20	...	117	10	127
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	4	114	110	110	104	10	104	10	...	113	1	114
6	2	4	3	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	25	89	90	90	74	3	74	3	1	69	21	90
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	50	...	119	120	120	110	10	110	10	...	104	16	120
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	60	...	130	130	130	120	9	120	9	...	109	21	130
9	80	80	80	80	80	...	80	1	70	10	80
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	8	72	72	110	3	110	...	...	70	10	80
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	46	110	110	110	100	10	100	10	...	99	14	113
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	72	...	159	159	159	159	...	159	...	...	95	15	110
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	35	5	140	141	141	138	3	138	3	...	147	12	159
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	23	...	63	63	63	63	...	63	...	...	141	...	141
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	60	72	72	67	4	67	4	...	62	10	72
3	7	6	4	87	10	6	69	23	93	233	1385	446	233	1932	132	1793	246	1793	246	6	19	1836	228	2064	

No.

SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—THIRD SECTION.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of the institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Professors and Regents.
1	Aylmer, Protestant...	1855	Richard McConnell and others.....	President and Director	Laymen.
2	Aylmer, Catholic.....	1854	Rev. J. Hughes	The Curé.....	Laymen.
3	Aubigny	1856	The School Commissioners.....	The School Commissioners.....	Laymen.
4	Baie St. Paul	1855	Curé and School Commissioners.....	"	Laymen.
5	Abbotsford.....	1855	.....	20 directors.....	Minister and a layman.
6	Beauharnois, St. Clément	1849	L. D. Charland	Commissioners and Friars.....	Clerks of the Christian Schools.
7	Bonin à St. André d'Argenteuil..	1851	Rev. F. Bonin, curé.....	Trustees dissentient schools	Clerks of St. Viateur.
8	Baie du Febvre.....	1853	School Commissioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Laymen.
9	Barnston.....	1849	.....	6 Trustees.....	Laymen.
10	Berthier.....	1827	A Board of Directors, Dr. Barbier, deceased, Chairman .....	.....	.....
11	Buckingham.....	1854	Rev. J. Brady	8 members.....	Laymen.
12	St. André d'Argenteuil.....	1857	The inhabitants.....	5 trustees.....	Laymen.
13	Belœil	1854	Rev. M. Fréchette and the restry	Directors.....	1 minis. and 1 lay female teacher.
14	Cap Santé .....	.....	.....	1 trustee and school commissioners.....	Laymen.
15	Charleston	1829	Subscription	Rev. M. Morin and 6 officers.....	Laymen.
16	Clarenceville	1843	By the inhabitants.....	8 trustees.....	Laymen.
17	Clarendon	1855	Public subscription.....	1 president and 9 directors.....	Laymen.
18	Casville.....	.....	.....	7 directors.....	Laymen.
19	Compton.....	1853	The inhabitants.....	5 trustees.....	Laymen.
20	Cookshire.....	1854	C. A. Bailey, and others.....	5 trustees	Laymen.
21	Coaticook.....	1855	The inhabitants.....	A committee of 4.....	Laymen.
22	St. Cyrrien	1844	Rev. Curé N. L. Amiot.....	7 trustees	Laymen.
23	Deauville	1854	The inhabitants of Shipton.....	School commissioners.....	Laymen.
24	Dudswell	1865	The inhabitants of Dudswell.....	5 trustees.....	Laymen.
25	Dunham	1840	Dr. L. Brown, W. Baker, L. Stevens, O. Clément, & others.....	Trustees.....	Laymen.
26	Dunham, No. 1	1857	The inhabitants of Dunham.....	4 trustees	Laymen.
27	St. Basile.....	1856	.....	3 trustees and the commissioners.....	1 minis. and 1 lay teacher.
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

30	Farhang, Catholic	1854	Local Board and others	9 stipends	Laymen
30	Farhang, Protestant	1854	Public subscription	1 minister	Laymen
30	Frelighing	1856	The inhabitants	3 trustees	Laymen
31	St. Foye, catholic	1851	The Protestants of St. Foye	9 trustees	Laymen
32	St. Foye, Protestant	1851	The inhabitants of Granby	3 trustees	Laymen
33	Granby	1854		Trustees	Laymen
34	Georgeville	1856	The school commissioners	School commissioners	Laymen
35	Gentilly	1856	Rev. curé J. Harper	The curé and commissioners	Laymen
36	St. Grégoire	1852	Subscriptions	12 directors	1 minister and laymen
37	Huntingdon	1850	The vestry and the Governement	1 director and officers	The friars of the christian schools
38	St. Jean Dorchester, catholic	1850	The corporation of St. James Church and Rev. F. E. Judd, M.A.	The corporation of St. James' Church	1 minister and laymen
39	St. Jean Dorchester, protestant	1850	The school commissioners	School commissioners	Laymen
40	St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans	1854	Hon. P. H. Knowlton	The ministers & church-wardens of the Church of Eng. & Hon. Mr. Knowlton	Ministers and laymen
41	Knowlton	1854		School commissioners	Friars of christ. schools & laymen
42	Kamouraska	1853	The school commissioners	School commissioners	Laymen
43	Laprairie	1847	Rev. Edouard Faucher	The curé	Laymen
44	Lotbinière	1853	The vestry and the commissioners	1 superior	Religieux of the order of St. Viateur and 1 layman
45	Longueuil	1855		The curé and Friars	Religieux of St. Joseph
46	St. Laurent	1847	Rev. J. B. St. Germain	The commissioners	Friars of the christian schools
47	L'Islet	1850	The commissioners	The commissioners	"
48	Montmagny	1849	The commissioners	The commissioners	Laymen
49	Montréal, academy com. catholic	1853	The catholic commissioners	The commissioners	1 priest and laymen
50	St. Marthe	1856	E. Lalonde, Esq., and commissioners	The commissioners	1 minister and laymen
51	Missisquoi	1854	Rev. J. C. Davidson and P. Cowan	The protestant Bishop of Montréal and the resident minister	Friars of St. Joseph
52	Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga	1855	The school commissioners	The commissioners	1 minister and laymen
53	Phillipsburg	1850	The inhabitants of the municipality	3 trustees	1 minister and 1 layman
54	Potting	1857	The vestry	Rector & church-war. of church of Eng.	1 minister and layman
55	Sherbrooke	1830	The inhabitants	5 trustees	Laymen
56	Sorel, catholic	1853	The school commissioners	The commissioners	Friars of the christian schools
57	Sorel, protestant	1855	The diss. trustees	3 trustees	Laymen
58	Stanbridge	1854	The inhabitants, shareholders & trus	5 trustees	Laymen
59	Shefford	1854	By subscriptions	1 president and 6 directors	1 minister and laymen
60	Sutton	1854	Directors	7 trustees	Laymen
61	Stanstead	1854	J. Smith, W. Pierce, and others	The curé and the commissioners	Laymen
62	St. Thimothée	1829	Rev. curé Archambault	The commissioners	Laymen
63	Trois-Rivières, catholic	1856	G. M. Lawler	The school commissioners	Friars of the christian schools
64	Vaudreuil	1845	School commissioners	The school commissioners	Ministers of the Scotch Church
65	Yamachiche	1853	M. S. J. N. Dumoulin	The citizens of Three-Rivers	Laymen
66	Trois-Rivières, protestant	1853	The citizens of Three-Rivers	F. E. Juneau	Laymen
67	Québec, academy comm. and lit.	1839	F. E. Juneau		

34	192	69	284	1353	449	1833	1238	1288	52	452	1708	1438	60	1151	269	25	113	73	26	4
35	10	10	22	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	12	14	14	14	14	14	6	6	6
36	10	10	17	17	29	29	22	10	10	10	10	94	46	23	16	6	6	6	6	6
37	17	17	57	4	29	39	29	29	29	29	106	94	46	23	16	6	6	6	6	6
38	22	2	10	40	10	185	78	120	8	8	58	32	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4
39	30	10	53	3	33	33	33	20	20	20	16	45	68	51	15	9	9	9	9	4
40	1	1	20	20	6	6	6	20	20	20	8	17	17	49	2	3	3	3	3	3
41	2	2	2	2	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	50	17	49	2	3	3	3	3	3
42	42	42	40	40	23	23	32	32	32	32	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
43	37	37	37	37	23	23	12	12	12	12	19	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
44	44	44	44	44	1	19	19	19	19	19	12	12	12	12	19	19	19	19	19	19
45	12	12	200	25	10	75	40	75	6	6	12	35	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
46	5	5	25	13	15	54	54	49	13	13	13	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
47	13	13	13	13	40	21	36	13	13	13	65	65	92	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
48	160	160	160	160	1	120	80	120	65	65	65	92	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
49	54	54	54	54	16	26	26	26	26	26	58	36	36	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
50	25	25	25	25	10	60	60	60	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
51	25	25	25	25	28	20	35	35	35	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
52	25	25	25	25	10	10	6	6	6	6	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
53	54	54	54	54	10	10	6	6	6	6	17	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
54	54	54	54	54	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
55	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
56	18	18	18	18	6	65	30	65	65	65	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
57	1	1	1	1	12	12	6	6	6	6	18	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
58	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	63	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
59	2	2	2	2	10	10	10	6	6	6	39	39	39	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
60	2	2	2	2	9	9	10	10	10	10	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
61	8	8	8	8	24	24	24	4	4	4	7	130	110	103	12	3	3	3	3	3
62	8	8	8	8	31	24	24	4	4	4	20	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	15	15	15	15	16	26	18	18	18	7	24	30	19	13	2	2	2	2	2	2
64	9	9	9	9	3	42	16	16	16	16	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
65	2	2	2	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	30	30	10	6	8	4	2	2	2
66	50	50	50	50	10	60	60	60	60	25	25	25	25	10	6	8	4	2	2	2
67	50	50	50	50	10	60	60	60	60	25	25	25	25	10	6	8	4	2	2	2

2077	869	293	249	186	808	88	268	35	61	811	18	12	188	104	45	244	303	48	60	14
2076	868	292	248	185	807	87	267	34	60	810	17	11	187	103	44	243	302	47	59	13
2075	867	291	247	184	806	86	266	33	59	809	16	10	186	102	43	242	301	46	58	12
2074	866	290	246	183	805	85	265	32	58	808	15	9	185	101	42	241	300	45	57	11
2073	865	289	245	182	804	84	264	31	57	807	14	8	184	100	41	240	299	44	56	10
2072	864	288	244	181	803	83	263	30	56	806	13	7	183	99	40	239	298	43	55	9
2071	863	287	243	180	802	82	262	29	55	805	12	6	182	98	39	238	297	42	54	8
2070	862	286	242	179	801	81	261	28	54	804	11	5	181	97	38	237	296	41	53	7
2069	861	285	241	178	800	80	260	27	53	803	10	4	180	96	37	236	295	40	52	6
2068	860	284	240	177	799	79	259	26	52	802	9	3	179	95	36	235	294	39	51	5
2067	859	283	239	176	798	78	258	25	51	801	8	2	178	94	35	234	293	38	50	4
2066	858	282	238	175	797	77	257	24	50	800	7	1	177	93	34	233	292	37	49	3
2065	857	281	237	174	796	76	256	23	49	799	6	0	176	92	33	232	291	36	48	2
2064	856	280	236	173	795	75	255	22	48	798	5	0	175	91	32	231	290	35	47	1
2063	855	279	235	172	794	74	254	21	47	797	4	0	174	90	31	230	289	34	46	0
2062	854	278	234	171	793	73	253	20	46	796	3	0	173	89	30	229	288	33	45	0
2061	853	277	233	170	792	72	252	19	45	795	2	0	172	88	29	228	287	32	44	0
2060	852	276	232	169	791	71	251	18	44	794	1	0	171	87	28	227	286	31	43	0
2059	851	275	231	168	790	70	250	17	43	793	0	0	170	86	27	226	285	30	42	0
2058	850	274	230	167	789	69	249	16	42	792	0	0	169	85	26	225	284	29	41	0
2057	849	273	229	166	788	68	248	15	41	791	0	0	168	84	25	224	283	28	40	0
2056	848	272	228	165	787	67	247	14	40	790	0	0	167	83	24	223	282	27	39	0
2055	847	271	227	164	786	66	246	13	39	789	0	0	166	82	23	222	281	26	38	0
2054	846	270	226	163	785	65	245	12	38	788	0	0	165	81	22	221	280	25	37	0
2053	845	269	225	162	784	64	244	11	37	787	0	0	164	80	21	220	279	24	36	0
2052	844	268	224	161	783	63	243	10	36	786	0	0	163	79	20	219	278	23	35	0
2051	843	267	223	160	782	62	242	9	35	785	0	0	162	78	19	218	277	22	34	0
2050	842	266	222	159	781	61	241	8	34	784	0	0	161	77	18	217	276	21	33	0
2049	841	265	221	158	780	60	240	7	33	783	0	0	160	76	17	216	275	20	32	0
2048	840	264	220	157	779	59	239	6	32	782	0	0	159	75	16	215	274	19	31	0
2047	839	263	219	156	778	58	238	5	31	781	0	0	158	74	15	214	273	18	30	0
2046	838	262	218	155	777	57	237	4	30	780	0	0	157	73	14	213	272	17	29	0
2045	837	261	217	154	776	56	236	3	29	779	0	0	156	72	13	212	271	16	28	0
2044	836	260	216	153	775	55	235	2	28	778	0	0	155	71	12	211	270	15	27	0
2043	835	259	215	152	774	54	234	1	27	777	0	0	154	70	11	210	269	14	26	0
2042	834	258	214	151	773	53	233	0	26	776	0	0	153	69	10	209	268	13	25	0
2041	833	257	213	150	772	52	232	0	25	775	0	0	152	68	9	208	267	12	24	0
2040	832	256	212	149	771	51	231	0	24	774	0	0	151	67	8	207	266	11	23	0
2039	831	255	211	148	770	50	230	0	23	773	0	0	150	66	7	206	265	10	22	0
2038	830	254	210	147	769	49	229	0	22	772	0	0	149	65	6	205	264	9	21	0
2037	829	253	209	146	768	48	228	0	21	771	0	0	148	64	5	204	263	8	20	0
2036	828	252	208	145	767	47	227	0	20	770	0	0	147	63	4	203	262	7	19	0
2035	827	251	207	144	766	46	226	0	19	769	0	0	146	62	3	202	261	6	18	0
2034	826	250	206	143	765	45	225	0	18	768	0	0	145	61	2	201	260	5	17	0
2033	825	249	205	142	764	44	224	0	17	767	0	0	144	60	1	200	259	4	16	0
2032	824	248	204	141	763	43	223	0	16	766	0	0	143	59	0	199	258	3	15	0
2031	823	247	203	140	762	42	222	0	15	765	0	0	142	58	0	198	257	2	14	0
2030	822	246	202	139	761	41	221	0	14	764	0	0	141	57	0	197	256	1	13	0
2029	821	245	201	138	760	40	220	0	13	763	0	0	140	56	0	196	255	0	12	0
2028	820	244	200	137	759	39	219	0	12	762	0	0	139	55	0	195	254	0	11	0
2027	819	243	199	136	758	38	218	0	11	761	0	0	138	54	0	194	253	0	10	0
2026	818	242	198	135	757	37	217	0	10	760	0	0	137	53	0	193	252	0	9	0
2025	817	241	197	134	756	36	216	0	9	759	0	0	136	52	0	192	251	0	8	0
2024	816	240	196	133	755	35	215	0	8	758	0	0	135	51	0	191	250	0	7	0
2023	815	239	195	132	754	34	214	0	7	757	0	0	134	50	0	190	249	0	6	0
2022	814	238	194	131	753	33	213	0	6	756	0	0	133	49	0	189	248	0	5	0
2021	813	237	193	130	752	32	212	0	5	755	0	0	132	48	0	188	247	0	4	0
2020	812	236	192	129	751	31	211	0	4	754	0	0	131	47	0	187	246	0	3	0
2019	811	235	191	128	750	30	210	0	3	753	0	0	130	46	0	186	245	0	2	0
2018	810	234	190	127	749	29	209	0	2	752	0	0	129	45	0	185	244	0	1	0
2017	809	233	189	126	748	28	208	0	1	751	0	0	128	44	0	184	243	0	0	0
2016	808	232	188	125	747	27	207	0	0	750	0	0	127	43	0	183	242	0	0	0
2015	807	231	187	124	746	26	206	0	0	749	0	0	126	42	0	182	241	0	0	0
2014	806	230	186	123	745	25	205	0	0	748	0	0	125	41	0	181	240	0	0	0
2013	805	229	185	122	744	24	204	0	0	747	0	0	124	40	0	180	239	0	0	0
2012	804	228	184	121	743	23	203	0	0	746	0	0	123	39	0	179	238	0	0	0
2011	803	227	183	120	742	22	202	0	0	745	0	0	122	38	0	178	237	0	0	0

ACADEMIES OF BOYS OR MIXED.—Continued.

PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	COURSE OF STUDIES.										PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.										
	Number of pupils learning drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils practicing gymnastics.	Number of pupils learning swimming.	Number of pupils learning to dance.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies the previous year.	Number of pupils left, who have completed more than half of the course.	Number of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other institutions.	Number of students left within the last two years, who have embraced the ecclesiastical state.	Number of pupils who have devoted themselves to teaching.	Number of pupils who have chosen agricultural pursuits.	Number of students preparing for the Bar.	Number of students preparing for the Medical profession.	Number of students preparing for the Notarial profession.	Number of students learning surveying.	Number of students learning civil engineering.	Number of students either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	Number of students either following or preparing for some branch of industry.	Number of pupils who have left the country.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	10	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	4	4	2	10	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	5
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	1
85																					

	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67					
147	22	215	405	46	105	12	134	220	110	1	101	185	11	7	5	18	2	248	114	20																	
26	3	18	20																																		
27	15	1	8																																		
28																																					
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37	26	21																																			
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64																																					
65	10																																				
66																																					
67																																					

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.—Continued.

No.	PROFESSORS.					PUPILS.												
	No. of lay female teachers.	Number of professors either clerical or of a religious order.	Number of lay teachers.	Total number of professors, male and female teachers.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of day-scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	Number of pupils whose parents reside within the County in which the institution is situated.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Lower Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	1	1	1	1	42	33	9	2	40	37	2	109	11	3	22	20	42	42
2	1	1	1	1	50	50	115	50	8	45	5	36	14	3	28	22	50	50
3	1	1	1	2	80	123	66	66	115	123	66	146	11	6	117	6	123	123
4	1	1	1	2	66	66	66	66	8	66	8	146	14	6	65	1	66	66
5	1	1	1	2	28	44	33	1	43	36	1	100	8	32	12	44	44	
6	1	1	1	4	160	116	11	160	4	146	14	130	11	7	32	12	160	160
7	1	1	1	3	92	148	144	144	4	148	14	144	11	7	157	7	148	148
8	1	1	1	3	82	144	144	144	4	144	14	144	11	7	130	14	144	144
9	1	1	1	6	50	61	11	2	109	100	11	111	11	111	111	14	111	111
10	1	1	1	2	47	47	47	47	10	47	47	47	11	1	46	1	47	47
11	1	1	1	5	24	36	26	26	10	36	26	36	7	2	33	3	36	36
12	1	1	1	2	90	37	5	16	111	118	7	118	7	2	112	15	127	127
13	1	1	1	2	50	46	4	49	1	49	1	49	1	1	49	5	50	50
14	1	1	1	1	32	32	32	32	1	32	32	32	1	1	27	5	32	32
15	1	1	1	3	54	113	54	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	53	60	113	113
16	1	1	1	2	37	62	25	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	34	62	62
17	1	1	1	2	66	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	63	34	97	97
18	1	1	1	2	75	31	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	2	63	35	106	106
19	1	1	1	3	41	35	7	69	69	76	76	76	76	76	34	42	76	76
20	1	1	1	1	42	65	65	65	65	64	64	64	64	64	45	20	65	65
21	1	1	1	1	39	33	13	59	59	69	69	69	69	69	56	16	72	72
22	1	1	1	2	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	130	6	136	136
23	1	1	1	2	27	33	3	57	57	45	14	100	14	1	17	43	60	60
24	1	1	1	1	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	17	10	27	27
25	1	1	1	4	57	56	5	108	108	110	2	110	2	1	46	27	113	113

SECOND DIVISION.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—FOURTH SECTION.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of the Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Teachers.
1	Ste. Anne Lapérade.....	1854	Rev. Mr. Brien, curate.....	The Superior and curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
2	St. Ambroise of Kildare.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Laporte, curate.....	The Lady Superior.....	Religious Sisters of St. Anne.
3	L'Assomption.....	1847	The parishioners.....	The Directress and Sisters of the Con.N.D.	Sisters of the Congreg. and lay-tea.
4	St. Aimé.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Lecours & G. A. Massue, Esq.	The Superior and 1 Assistant.....	Sisters of the Presentation of Mary.
5	Bate St. Paul.....	1846	Rev. Mr. Chauvin, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
6	Boucherville.....	1703	Mr. Guibert de la Soudrages, Sulpi- cian, and P. Boucher.....	3 Sisters of the Congregation, N. D.,.....	Sisters of the Congreg. N. D., & lay-tea.
7	Belœil.....	1853	Rev. Mr. T. Durocher, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Religious of H. N. of Jesus and lay-tea.
8	Les Cèdres.....	1841	The Vestry (fabrique) of the Cedars.....	The curate and Sisters.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
9	Chambly.....	1855	Madame widow J. Bresse.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
10	St. Césaire.....	1855	Rev. Mr. Provencal, curate.....	The curate.....	Lay-teachers.
11	Ste. Croix.....	1849	Rev. Mr. Poivin, curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation, N. D.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
12	Cowansville.....	1852	The parishioners.....	A committee of six.....	Lay-teachers.
13	St. Charles l'Industrie.....	1855	Rev. G. V. Manseau and commiss.....	The commissioners.....	Sisters of La Providence.
14	Châteauguay.....	1844	Late Rev. Mr. Bourassa, curate.....	Sisters of the Congregation, N. D.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-tea.
15	St. Clément.....	1852	Rev. Mr. L. D. Charland, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Rel. Ladies of the Hy. Name of Jesus.
16	St. Denis.....	1783	Mr. Cherrier.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
17	Ste. Elizabeth.....	.....	Rev. Mr. Quevillon, curate.....	The curate and Sisters.....	Sisters of La Providence.
18	St. Eustache.....	1835	Late Rev. Mr. Paquin, curate.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-tea.
19	St. Cyprien.....	1857	Rev. Mr. F. Morrison, curate.....	1 Directress.....	Religious Sisters of St. Anne.
20	St. Grégoire.....	1853	Rev. Mr. Harper, curate.....	The Superior and curate.....	Religious Sisters of the Congreg. of the Assumption of the B. V. M.
21	Ste. Geneviève.....	1850	School commissioners.....	The Commissioners.....	Religious Sisters of St. Anne.

22	St. Henri de Mascouche.....	1856/Rev. Mr. L. Gagné, curate.....	The curate and Sisters.....	Sisters of La Providence.
23	St. Eulaise.....	1856/Madame Campbell.....	1 Superior, 1 Assistant and 1 Secretary.....	Relig. Sisters of the H. N. of J. & M.
24	St. Hugues.....	1856/Rev. Mr. M. Archambault, curate.....	The Superior.....	Sisters of the Presentation of Mary.
25	St. Hyacinthe, Sisters of Charity.....	1854/Rev. Mr. Crevier, curate.....	The Superior.....	Sisters of Charity.
26	" Congreg. of N. D.....	1816/Rev. Mr. Girouard, curate.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
27	L'Islet.....	1845/The Vestry (fabrique).....	The Curate and Commissioners.....	Lay-teachers.
28	St. Jean Dorchester.....	1847/The Vestry (fabrique) and pub. subs.....	1 Superior & Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
29	St. Jacques L'Acadian.....	1851/Mme. Blondin, first Superior.....	1 Superior and a Council of 7 Members.....	Religious Sisters of Ste. Anne.
30	St. Joseph of Lévi.....	1854/The Vestry (fabrique) and parishioners.....	The Curate and Commissioners.....	Relig. Sis. of the Holy Name of Jesus.
31	Kamouraska.....	1856/School commiss. and parishioners.....	Sisters of the Congregation.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. and 1 lay-ten.
32	Laprairie.....	1705/Sisters of the Congregation N. D.....	Sisters of the Congregation and Curate.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. and lay-ten.
33	Longueuil.....	1843/Eulalie Durocher, Henriette Céré & P. Dufresne.....	5 Religious Sisters.....	Relig. Lad. of the H. N. of J. & M.
34	St. Lin.....	1848/Rev. Mr. Chabot, curate.....	3 Members.....	Relig. Lad. of the H. N. of J. & M.
35	St. Laurent.....	1847/Rev. Mr. St. Germain, curate.....	8 Religious Sisters.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.
36	Longue Pointe.....	1852/Sisters of "La Providence de Mont".....	The Curate, 1 Superior and other Sisters.....	Religious Ladies of La Providence.
37	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	1853/Rev. Mr. Crevier, curate.....	1 Superior, 1 Assistant.....	Sisters of the Presentation of Mary.
38	St. Marie de Beauce.....	1822/Rev. Mr. Villade, curate.....	1 Superior, 4 Religious Sisters.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & lay-ten.
39	St. Michel de Bellechasse.....	1850/School commissioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Lay-teachers.
40	St. Martin.....	1854/The Vestry (fabrique).....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.
41	St. Nicholas.....	1855/Rev. Mr. E. Ballargeon, curate.....	.....	Lay-teachers.
42	St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	1853/Curate and parishioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Sisters of La Providence.
43	Pointe Claire.....	1784/Rev. Mr. Sarleton, curate, sulphician.....	1 Directress and School Commissioners.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. and lay-ten.
44	"	1690.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
45	"	1713.....	1 Directress.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-ten.
46	Rivière Ouelle.....	1809/Mgr. Panet.....	The Curate.....	Sisters of La Prov. and 1 lay-ten.
47	Rimouski.....	1853/Rev. Mr. Tangay, curate.....	The Curate.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-ten.
48	Sorel.....	1850/Rev. Mr. Kelly, curate.....	1 Director.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.
49	Ste. Scholastique.....	1850/The Vestry (fabrique) and S. com.....	Bis. of Diocess, Curate and 1 Superior.....	Lay-teachers.
50	Sherbrooke.....	1855/Rev. Mr. Dufresne, curate.....	1 Directress, 1 Assistant and 1 Manager.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & 1 lay-ten.
51	Ste. Thérèse.....	1848/Rev. Mr. J. C. Ducharme, curate.....	The Curate and Directress.....	Sisters of La Prov. and 1 lay-ten.
52	St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	1855/School commissioners.....	School Commissioners.....	Lay-teachers.
53	Terrebonne.....	1826/Rev. Mr. St. Germain, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. & lay-ten.
54	St. Timothée.....	1847/Rev. Mr. J. O. Archambault, curate and parishioners.....	3 Members.....	Relig. Lad. of the H. N. of J. & M.
55	St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	1850/Rev. Mr. J. L. Beaubien, curate.....	The Superior and her counsel.....	Sisters of the Con. N. D. and lay-ten.
56	Varenes.....	1855/His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.....	The Curate and 1 Directress.....	Sisters of Ste. Croix.
57	Vaudreuil.....	1843/Miss E. Biondin and reverend P. L. Archambault.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of Ste. Anne.
58	Yamachiche.....	1852/Rev. M. Dumoulin.....	The Curate and Religious Ladies.....	Sisters of the Congregation N. D.
59	Youville.....	1854/J. J. Girouard, Esq., N. P.....	The Curate and Sisters.....	Sisters of General Hospital.
60	Waterloo.....	1857/C. Alley, Z. Reynolds, J. C. Butler and others.....	5 Directors.....	Lay-teachers.

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

FINANCES.

No.	Annual expenses of insti- tution.	Annual revenue of insti- tution from all sources.	Annual fee from each pu- pil for tuition.	Do. for board.	Number of pupils receiv- ing instruction gratis.	Number of pupils receiv- ing board gratis.	Number of pupils receiv- ing part of board gratis.	Sources of revenue.	Value of real property be- longing to institution.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Cursory Statements of these Debts.	Value of buildings occu- pied for educational purposes.
1	\$ 1400	\$ 1200	\$ 2.50	\$ 50	59	1	1	Tuition, school commissioners.....	\$ 120	\$ 1600	Purchase of furnit. repairs to building..	\$ 7200
2	948	940	8	50	90	1	1	Govt. grant, school commissioners.....	300	300	Due for the building.....	4800
3	1960	1748	16	60	90	3	6	Govt. grant, school commissioners.....	1200	1200	Loan for building.....	7200
4	1032	1032	.....	60	40	1	2	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners	239	239	Improvements to building.....	4000
5	1880	1880	.....	42	50	3	.....	Government grant and boarders.....	400	400	.....	2000
6	1040	1040	.....	40	82	3	2	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners	200	84	Repairs to building.....	4800
7	1600	1200	12	44	.....	3	2	Government grant and boarders.....	1200	400	.....	4000
8	1152	1152	.....	48	.....	3	3	Government grant, boarders and com- missioners.....	400	1400	Purch. of land, 2 pianos and furniture..	6000
9	1200	1000	.....	50	52	1	4	Government grant and boarders.....	2000	.....	.....	.....
10	1462	1182	12	40	94	6	1	Government grant, boarders and farm..	1000	6132	Due to contractors for building.....	11200
11	1280	1072	.....	62	32	3	18	Government grant, pupils and farm.....	1000	212	Buildings.....	1800
12	466	390	10	.....	2	.....	.....	Monthly fees.....	3200	832	Building.....	2640
13	1228	996	6	.....	25	.....	.....	Govt. grant, commiss. and subscriptions.	.....	412	Repairs to buildings.....	3200
14	936	830	.....	.....	40	4	6	Gov. grant, board, and work by Sisters.	.....	1960	On building.....	12000
15	2180	2072	14	54	15	6	1	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners,	.....	100	.....	5600
16	900	900	.....	50	34	1	2	Government grant and boarders.....	3600	360	Improvements to building.....	3200
17	1500	1576	.....	36	30	20	8	Boarders, school commissioners.....	1024	700	Addition to building.....	5000
18	854	856	.....	54	32	3	10	Boarders, farm and work done by Sisters.	4600	1000	Building.....	3600
19	742	593	10	50	2	.....	.....	Government grant, board and farm.....	500	.....	.....	2400
20	2132	2132	.....	40	65	3	2	Govt. grant, boarders, com., and gifts..	500	1000	.....	3600
21	480	480	.....	50	41	1	2	Govt. grant, boarders and commissioners	500	100	.....	600

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

No.	Dimensions and general description of these buildings.	COURSE OF STUDIES.														
		Number of years required to complete course of studies.	Nature of the Religions teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	No. of geographical and other maps belonging to the institution.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	Number of pupils learning chemistry.	Number of pupils learning natural history.
1	70 by 50, of stone.....	7	Catho.	146	.....	146	.....	8	70	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	40 by 30, 1 story, of wood.....	.....	"	96	.....	256	.....	.....	35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	70 by 45, 2 stories, of stone.....	6	"	30	1	30	1	8	136	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
4	62 by 42, 1 story, of brick.....	5	"	40	.....	190	.....	12	114	114	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	60 by 40, 3 stories, of stone.....	5	"	40	.....	100	.....	15	70	70	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
6	42 by 33, 3 stories, of stone.....	7	"	100	.....	100	.....	8	40	40	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	60 by 36, 2 stories, of wood.....	4	"	100	.....	160	.....	16	62	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
8	65 by 50, of stone.....	5	"	24	.....	124	.....	12	38	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	69 by 40, 2 stories of brick.....	5	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	77	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	72 by 44, and 2 wings of 30 feet each, 2 stories, of brick.....	5	"	46	.....	66	.....	15	106	106	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	70 by 32, 1 story, of stone.....	5	"	55	.....	55	.....	9	42	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	24 by 36, of brick.....	.....	Prot.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
13	60 by 36, 3 stories of wood.....	.....	Catho.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	60 by 40, 2 story, of stone.....	5	"	90	.....	290	.....	1	80	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	130 by 36, 2 stories.....	5	"	82	.....	82	.....	2	122	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	5	"	25	.....	175	.....	2	94	104	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	70 by 56, 1 story wood.....	5	"	125	.....	125	.....	11	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
18	80 by 30, 2 stories, of stone.....	5	"	20	.....	120	.....	3	60	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
16	80 by 40, 1 story, of stone.....	5	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	55 by 45, 3 stories, 2 wings of 30 by 25 each, 1 story, of wood.....	7	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	House of wood, 2 stories.....	4	"	165	.....	300	.....	25	125	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
				24	.....	189	.....	7	57	57	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	Number of French pupils learning English.	Number of English pupils learning French.	Number of pupils learning French grammar.	Number of pupils learning French parsing.	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 or thographical exercises.	Number of pupils composing English verse.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils learning sacred history.	Number of pupils learning ancient history.	Number of pupils learning the history of England.	Number of pupils learning the history of France.	Number of pupils learning the history of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the history of U. States.	Number of pupils learning general history.
1	1		66	54	54		24					34	20	4		5	15		
2	2		35	20	20							25	15				15		
3	3		115	120	46		4		12		6	38	62	12	12	24	42		
4	4	2	80	80	34		34		14		14	80	40	11	14	14	10		
5	5	2	62	51	50		50		13		13	20	15	10	6	10	12		
6	6		40	40	40		15		15		6	16	26	13			15		
7	7		42	42	20		20		42		4	40	16	13			24		
8	8	2	18	22	24		24		4		4	10	12	12			12		
9	9	5	37	37	36		36		12		4	37	20	15					
10	10	2	68	68	16		16		12			54	68	16		10	18		
11	11		33	30	24		24		11		11	19	12	8			9		
12	12	2	2	2	2		2		3			10	12				2		
13	13	2	87	50	37		37		6		10	45	59				27		
14	14	4	61	61	48		48		5		3	30	19	4	4	4	8		
15	15	10	92	92	48		48		40		10	75	100	10	7	24	45		6
16	16	30	94	89	40		40		30		30	30	80	1		20	25		1
17	17		36	30	16		16		15		6	30	34			15	16		
18	18	3	60	50	16		16		15			20	10	4		7	10		5
19	19		64	40	50		50		2		24	86	69			18			
20	20	1	124	108	30		30		17		24	86	69			53	28		
21	21		56	30	24		24		8		24	34	40			15	30		
22	22	10	24	24	21		21		8		3	7	17			7			
23	23	3	27	27	27		27		8		3	25	11			11	3		

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

PROFESSORS.				PUPILS.													
No. of religious female teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors, male and female teachers.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of catholic pupils.	No. of protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situat.	No. of pupils whose parents reside in some other dis. in L. C.	No. of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose parents reside in the U. States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	3	1	4	...	139	89	32	18	139	...	131	8	...	...	133	6	139
2	3	...	3	...	74	56	18	...	74	...	69	5	...	...	70	4	74
3	5	2	7	...	190	78	50	62	190	...	178	11	1	...	149	41	190
4	5	...	5	...	124	90	18	16	124	...	119	5	...	...	117	7	124
5	3	...	6	...	110	64	1	45	110	...	91	19	...	...	87	23	110
6	3	2	6	...	82	54	3	25	82	...	72	10	...	...	82	...	82
7	4	1	5	...	103	51	24	28	103	...	99	4	...	...	97	6	103
8	2	1	3	...	62	38	...	24	62	...	62	...	...	...	59	3	62
9	4	2	6	...	107	88	2	17	107	...	95	10	2	...	102	5	107
10	5	2	7	...	154	110	23	21	154	...	148	6	...	...	150	4	154
11	3	2	5	...	72	42	...	30	72	...	69	3	...	...	54	18	72
12	...	2	2	...	28	28	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	28
13	7	1	8	...	290	214	70	6	290	...	288	...	...	2	282	8	290
14	3	1	4	...	100	41	24	35	100	...	100	...	...	...	93	7	100
15	6	2	8	...	226	124	18	84	223	...	211	15	...	...	192	34	226
16	4	...	4	...	104	60	26	18	104	...	104	...	...	...	101	3	104
17	5	...	5	...	120	58	...	62	120	...	95	25	...	...	100	20	120
18	3	1	4	...	106	90	5	11	104	...	104	...	2	...	104	2	106
19	5	...	5	...	160	123	34	3	160	...	160	...	...	...	155	5	160
20	8	1	9	...	193	106	43	44	193	...	171	22	...	...	165	28	193
21	3	...	3	...	104	86	6	12	104	...	104	...	...	...	101	3	104
22	3	1	4	...	70	46	...	24	70	...	70	...	...	...	66	4	70
23	3	...	3	...	80	43	19	18	79	...	74	6	...	...	76	4	80

24	7	2	9	150	84	14	53	146	4	118	32	122	28	150
25	3	2	3	152	152	17	56	152	2	152	209	209	152	152
26	7	2	9	209	136	85	207	207	85	209	78	78	7	209
27	2	2	2	85	80	152	5	85	6	85	5	327	4	81
28	9	2	9	331	131	152	48	325	6	326	5	327	4	335
29	8	2	8	146	80	56	10	146	14	146	14	132	14	146
30	12	2	12	188	82	51	55	188	174	174	14	173	15	188
31	3	1	4	95	40	24	31	95	2	95	9	88	7	95
32	3	2	5	115	40	35	40	113	2	106	9	106	9	115
33	35	2	35	428	300	53	75	423	5	368	51	416	12	428
34	3	2	5	130	80	32	18	130	1	130	46	100	30	130
35	10	2	10	154	76	7	71	154	1	96	46	150	4	154
36	3	1	4	64	15	1	48	64	20	34	20	150	4	64
37	4	1	5	100	66	14	20	100	8	96	4	94	6	100
38	5	2	7	113	32	33	48	113	21	96	4	93	6	113
39	3	4	4	32	79	33	13	92	1	78	13	86	2	84
40	3	4	3	84	52	18	14	84	20	84	3	82	2	84
41	3	3	3	20	11	37	5	20	2	20	3	16	4	20
42	3	1	3	62	20	18	22	62	59	59	3	62	6	62
43	3	1	4	59	19	18	22	59	59	59	5	53	7	59
44	4	2	6	100	41	29	59	100	1	99	5	93	2	100
45	3	1	3	104	75	3	104	104	99	99	1	102	2	104
46	3	1	4	70	51	3	16	70	70	70	5	53	17	70
47	4	3	4	147	47	32	68	147	146	146	1	126	21	147
48	4	3	7	260	230	30	260	260	256	256	4	250	10	260
49	4	1	5	125	69	34	22	124	1	113	11	111	14	125
50	3	2	3	146	140	6	137	137	9	145	1	134	12	146
51	3	2	5	138	78	46	14	138	138	138	1	134	4	138
52	5	1	5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	19	58	2	60
53	5	2	7	166	40	79	47	164	2	146	19	145	21	166
54	3	2	5	121	69	23	29	121	3	118	11	112	9	121
55	5	2	7	157	100	10	47	157	146	146	11	151	6	157
56	4	2	4	121	100	9	12	121	121	121	2	94	3	121
57	4	1	4	97	95	2	27	97	95	95	8	83	6	97
58	3	1	4	89	60	2	27	89	1	89	8	83	6	89
59	3	1	4	160	124	30	36	160	153	153	7	158	2	160
60	2	2	2	33	33	33	33	33	33	30	2	28	5	33
	266	67	2	7669	4766	1257	1646	7570	99	7184	435	7109	560	7669

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of Institution and where situated.	Date of its foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Direction.	Composition of Board of Teachers.
61	Three Rivers, Ursulines.....	1697	R. R. B. de St. Valier, B. of Quebec.	1 Superior, 1 Council of 5 Sisters.....	Ladies of Ursuline Convent.
62	Berthier.....	1825	Rev. curate Lamothé.....	4 Sisters of Congregation N. D.....	Sisters of Cong. N. D. & lay-teachers.
63	St. Roch, Quebec.....	1844	R. R. B. Signay & Rev. Mr. Charest c.	1 Directress.....	" of Congregation N. D.
64	St. Sauveur.....	1856	.....	1 Directress.....	" "
65	Lake of Two Mountains.....	1720	.....	1 Directress.....	" "
66	St. François, Rivière du Sud.....	1763	.....	1 Directress.....	" "
67	Congrégation of N. D. Montreal..	1653	Sister Bourgeois.....	1 Superior and Council.....	" "
68	Villa Maria.....	1859	Sisters of Congregation N. D.....	1 Superior and Council.....	" "
69	Ursulines of Quebec.....	1640	Mme. de la Peltrie.....	1 Superior and Council.....	Ladies of Ursuline Convent.
70	General Hospital of Quebec.....	1725	R. R. Bp. de St. Valier.....	1 Superior and Council.....	Augustine Ladies.
71	Sisters of Charity Quebec.....	1849	R. R. Bp. Turgeon and the Ladies of Education.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of Charity.
72	St. Vincent de Paul.....	1842	R. R. Bp. Bourget.....	.....	Sisters of Sacred Heart.
73	Sisters of Bon Pasteur, Quebec....	1852	Mme. F. X. Roy.....	.....	Sisters of "Bon Pasteur."
74	Sisters of Charity, Montreal.....	1747	Mme. Yourville.....	.....	Grey Sisters.
75	Sisters of la Providence.....	1828	Mme. Gamelin.....	1 Superior and Council.....	Sisters of "La Providence."
76	Divers model schools of the Sisters of the Congregation at Montreal.....	.....	Sisters of Congregation N. D.....	.....	Sisters of Congregation N. D.
77	Cacouna.....	1857	Rev. Mr. Cloutier, curate.....	1 Superior.....	Sisters of Charity.
78	Île Verte.....	1854	The Vestry (la fabrique).....	Curate and commissioners.....	Lay-teachers.

FINANCES.

No.	Annual expenses of the institution.	Annual revenue of the institution from all sources.	Annual fee received from each pupil for tuition.	Do. for Board.	Number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	Number of pupils receiving board gratis.	Number of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Sources of revenue.	Value of real Estate, the property of the institution.	Total amount of debts due by the institution.	Cursory statement of these debts.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.
61	8051	8890	22	64	180	2	1	Farms, a seignior, rents, boarders...	36000	16200	.....	10000
62	1420	1436	.....	60	50	7	10	Boarders.....	20000	.....	.....	18000
63	9196	8338	.....	61	1044	10	8	Tuition.....	.....	.....	.....	2200
64	600	600	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	2000
65	400	400	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	2400
66	600	600	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	12000
67	16000	16000	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	Farms and boarders.....	.....	.....	.....	60000
68	10000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	112000
69	18200	18200	.....	74	230	5	.....	Seigniories and boarders.....	.....	.....	.....	22000
70	8000	8000	.....	68	.....	10	7	Boarders and income of institution.....	.....	.....	.....	16000
71	4000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Legislature and Public Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	1600
72	11000	11000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boarders and tuition.....	.....	.....	.....	60000
73	2100	2100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Legislature and Public Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	6000
74	3000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Revenues of Grey Sisters Institution.....	.....	.....	.....	60000
75	1400	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Legislature and Public Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	40000
76	2000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Legislature and Public Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	6000
77	1000	1000	.....	60	12	3	.....	Boarders.....	.....	2000	Construction of the house.....	6000
78	440	347	.....	60	24	2	.....	Monthly fees.....	240	600	Loan.....	2400
	97407	97311	32	447	1705	39	26		56240	18800		392600

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

No.	Dimensions and general description of buildings.	COURSE OF STUDIES.													
		Number of years required to compl. course of studies.	Nature of the religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total numbers of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	Number of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning astronomy.
61	80 by 48, 3 stories, stone, and another building, of 210 by 50, 2 stories, stone.	4	Catho.	50	1200	1200	4	28	169	20	30			4	4
62	70 by 40, 2 stories, stone.		"	660	200	250	2	8	80	550					
63	100 by 46, 2 wings, 36 by 26, 3 stories, stone		"		788	1448	4	30	364	30					
64			"						15						
65			"						32						
66			"	750	1000	1750			84						
67			"	400	300	700			31						
68			"	1200	1800	3000	7	36	230	32				22	22
69			"	400	500	900			35						
70	690, length, 3 stories, stone.		"						171						
71			"	560	1000	1560		4	10	45					
72			"						4						
73			"						4						
74			"						61						
75			"						41						
76			"						263						
77			"						7	14	28				
78			"						91	69					
				4020	6788	10808	17	177	2056	728	90			26	26

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	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.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Num. of pupils composing French verse.	Num. of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing English orthographical exercises, from dictation.	Num. of pupils composing English verse.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of English pupils learning Sacred history.	Number of pupils learning Ancient history.	Number of pupils learning the History of England.	Number of pupils learning the History of France.	Number of pupils learning the History of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the History of the United States.	Number of pupils learning General history.	
61	99	6	160	52	84	39	29	29	16	75	70	12	10	23	33	33	33	33	33	33	
62	40	7	90	90	40	12	15	15	60	60	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
63	162	30	320	230	260	213	20	65	30	98	333	6	8	89	89	89	89	89	89	24	24
64	70	.....	154	125	100	45	22	66	.....	85	60	.....	.....	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
65	20	.....	15	15	13	15	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
66	21	.....	34	27	22	30	15	.....	.....	36	27	.....	.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
67	69	.....	65	34	31	26	12	.....	.....	62	28	.....	.....	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
68	20	.....	34	16	16	27	10	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
69	120	.....	200	200	200	6	200	.....	.....	172	80	.....	.....	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
70	40	.....	65	66	45	51	25	.....	.....	41	40	.....	.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
71	211	.....	236	201	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	71	.....	.....	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
72	115	.....	132	132	132	67	67	.....	.....	49	26	.....	.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
73	51	.....	67	37	30	21	18	.....	.....	61	26	.....	.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
74	55	.....	55	41	41	26	15	.....	.....	125	39	.....	.....	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
75	38	.....	37	31	15	16	.....	.....	.....	115	41	.....	.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
76	267	.....	246	137	125	25	.....	.....	.....	429	52	.....	.....	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
77	49	.....	56	50	50	40	36	.....	.....	24	36	.....	.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
78	54	.....	91	60	55	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	1487	212	2057	1554	1434	6	755	452	116	1604	999	73	83	400	622	40	30	30	30	30	30

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—Continued.

N.	COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.											PROFESS. CHOSEN BY STUD. WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.									
	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning sewing.	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	Number of pupils learning drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils learning gymnastics.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils left, who have completed more than half of the course.	Number of these pupils who still prosecute their studies elsewhere.	No. of students left within two years who have embraced the ecclesiastical state.	Number of pupils devoted to the education of youth.	Number of pupils devoted to agriculture.	Number of students either following or preparing for some branch of industry.	Number of pupils who have left the country.
61	12	4	16			105	65	15	15	26	70										
62		4				100	40	12		53	15										
63						430	225	20	6	35	205					15	8				
64						165	36														
65						27	10				27										
66						37	15				30										
67						89	18				41										
68						35	16				26										
69	22					230	170	30	20	90	40	130									
70						30	21			21	30										
71						125	45				37										
72						45	33				33										
73						47	10				24										
74						95	31				35										
75						155	47				25										
76						425	61				250										
77		8				50	36			11	24										
78						43	25			6											
34	16	16	16			2233	904	77	41	242	962	130	16	36	12	15	8				

PUPILS.

PROFESSORS.

No.	Number of religious female teachers.	Number of lay female teachers.	Total number of professors, male and female teachers.	Number of girls.	Number of day-scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	Number of pupils whose parents reside within the County in which the institution is situated.	Number of pupils whose parents reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
61	20	.....	20	235	200	17	18	227	8	235	.....	.....	.....	210	25	235
62	5	2	7	110	50	40	20	110	.....	83	27	.....	.....	95	15	110
63	18	1	19	1044	822	146	76	1040	4	1029	15	.....	.....	1008	36	1044
64	3	.....	3	260	260	.....	.....	260	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	200	60	260
65	2	.....	2	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30
66	3	.....	3	69	41	.....	.....	69	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	61	8	69
67	6	.....	6	182	.....	80	102	170	12	182	.....	.....	.....	176	6	182
68	6	.....	6	66	.....	.....	66	66	6	66	.....	.....	.....	60	6	66
69	30	.....	30	230	.....	105	125	205	25	220	.....	6	.....	220	10	230
70	12	.....	12	71	.....	.....	71	71	.....	59	12	.....	.....	59	.....	71
71	6	.....	6	525	400	.....	125	525	.....	525	.....	.....	.....	455	70	525
72	3	.....	3	180	80	.....	100	180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	153	27	180
73	4	.....	4	250	200	.....	50	250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	200	50	250
74	3	.....	3	334	334	.....	.....	334	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	334
75	3	.....	3	270	270	.....	.....	270	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	270
76	44	.....	44	2351	2351	.....	.....	2351	.....	2351	.....	.....	.....	2151	200	2351
77	3	.....	3	60	29	.....	.....	60	.....	54	6	.....	.....	46	14	60
78	3	.....	3	186	179	.....	87	186	.....	183	3	.....	.....	184	2	186
	174	5	179	6453	5246	392	15	6398	55	6398	63	6	4	5924	529	6453

THIRD DIVISION.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

No.	Name of the Institution & where situated.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of direction.	Staff of teachers.
1	Jacques Cartier, Norm. School, Montreal.	1857	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Sup. of Education under the act 19 Vict., cap. 54.	Sup. of Education.	1 priest, (the principal) & laymen.
2	McGill, Normal School Montreal.	1857	" " "	Sup. of Education and Coun. of Univ. of McG. College.	Laymen.
3	Laval, Normal School, Quebec. Pupil-teachers. Female pupil-teachers.	1857	" " "	Sup. of Education.	1 priest, (the principal) laymen & Ursuline Ladies.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

FINANCES.

No.	Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution from all sources.	Annual tuition fee from each pupil.	Do. board fee.	Number of pupils receiving instruction gratis.	Number of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Sources of revenue.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of buildings.
1	\$ 10417	\$ 12657	gratis	\$ 64	.....	21	Government Grant, Fees, Fines from pupils for inattention and the income from Model Schools.	\$ 24000	Brick, 4 stories.
2	7947	8494	gratis	.....	.....	48		32000	180 x 70, 2 stories, stone.
3	13956	10747	gratis	64	.....	24		40000	The Chateau St. Louis.
4										48	.....	24
	32320	31898	.....	.....	.....	117	96000		

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Number of years required to complete course of studies.	Nature of the Religious teaching.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	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.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils learning natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning meteorology.
1	2	Catho.	3150	3150	6	25	80	640	40	40	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	2
2	2	Protes	300	300	5	40	10	1760	77	77	77	77	77	23	23	23	23	23
3	2	Catho.	300	200	500	6	40	100	800	32	32	32	18	18	18	18	32	32
4			70	70	2	10	48	48	26	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	32	32
.....	.....	.....	3820	200	4020	19	115	190	3200	197	197	175	105	105	51	18	65	34

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	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.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils studying Sacred History.	Number of pupils learning Ancient History.	Number of pupils learning English History.
1	10	50	50	40	50	10	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	10
2	23	54	77	77	77	23	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
3	18	32	32	32	32	18	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	18
4	41	86	124	86	207	197	130	77	179	191	92	197	197	77	131	26

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.													Profession chosen by pupils left within last two years.				
No.	Number of pupils learning French History.	Number of pupils learning the History of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the history of the United States.	Number of pupils learning general history.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.	Number of pupils learning drawing.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning vocal music.	Number of pupils practising gymnastics.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils left, who have made more than half their course.	Number of pupils left, who have devoted themselves to teaching.
1	10	40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50	40	.....	.....	29	50	50	3	8	11
2	54	77	54	77	.....	.....	54	54	77	.....	77	23	77	.....	40	9	40
3	18	32	18	.....	18	32	18	18	18	.....	.....	20	32	32	13	.....	13
4	26	48	26	.....	26	48	26	.....	.....	.....	50	27	18	...	8	.....	8
	108	197	98	77	54	80	98	122	135	18	127	99	177	82	64	17	72

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

PROFESSORS.										PUPILS.										
No.	Number of religious female teachers.	No. of lay female teachers.	Number of ecclesiastical or religious professors.	Number of lay professors.	Total number of professors, and of male and female teachers.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half-boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of Protestant pupils.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated.	No. of pupils whose parents reside within some other district in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Number of pupils, above 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.	
1	.....	.....	1	5	6	50	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	8	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
2	.....	.....	.....	4	6	6	71	77	.....	.....	2	75	46	24	4	3	.....	.....	77	77
3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	34	.....	2	.....	32	34	.....	7	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	34
4	7	...	2	4	13	.....	52	.....	.....	52	52	.....	20	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52
	7	...	5	13	25	90	123	79	.....	134	138	75	81	125	4	3	.....	213	213	213

RECAPITULATION of Statement C, containing the statistics of all the Institutions for education, more particularly those comprised in the superior and secondary classes.

No.	INSTITUTIONS.	FINANCES.							
		Annual expenses of institution.	Annual revenue of institution, from all sources.	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.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.
1	First Division, Superior Schools.....	\$ 64563	\$ 40085	.....	.....	.....	\$ 91360	\$ 42937	\$ 378000
2	Second Division, Classical Colleges...	139978	128404	229	41	134	853860	120976	434000
3	" " Industrial Colleges...	36823	31052	176	15	14	50640	36195	90292
4	" Academies for Boys or Mixed.	50095	44839	784	8	19	59813	22383	114612
5	" Academies for Girls.....	198250	194828	3802	258	259	114660	69652	561918
6	Third " Normal Schools.....	32320	31898	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	96000
	Grand total.....	522029	471106	4991	322	543	1170333	292143	1674822

* This amount represents the value of the real estate of the University of McGill College and of Bishops College.

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No.	Number of volumes in the pupils' library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and orreries.	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.	Number of pupils learning algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.
1	17100														
2	18628		17100			\$ 22600	\$								
3	4909	57791	76419	49	612	12410	24025	2070	585	281	252	254	162	77	17
4	3716	1423	6332	164	164	200	2230	1486	1135	364	254	225	65	21	13
5	7965	3652	7368	92	426	40	1352	3913	1963	617	596	440	88	31	45
6	3820	10906	18871	85	808	.....	.....	6458	3584	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		200	4020	19	115	190	3200	197	197	173	105	105	51	18	.....
	56138	73972	130110	263	2125	35440	30807	14124	7470	1918	1207	1024	366	147	75

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of students 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.	Number of pupils writing French orthographical exercises from dictation.	Number of pupils composing French verse.	Number of pupils practising French composition.	Number of pupils learning English parsing.	Number of pupils writing English orthographical exercises from dictation.
1														
2	318	227	304	107	119	1752	639	1734	1252	1211	65	946	1484	1219
3	69		71	51	123	1257	115	1115	1042	1069	30	402	622	781
4	213	34	192	69	284	1353	449	1633	1228	1288	52	452	1708	1438
5	61		89		244	3482	476	5775	3637	4505	175	2491	1186	1264
6	65	34	41	51	86	124	86	207	197	130		77	179	191
	726	395	697	278	856	7968	1765	10464	7356	8203	322	4368	5179	4893

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	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.	Number of pupils learning German.	Number of pupils learning geography.	Number of pupils learning sacred history.	Number of pupils learning ancient history.	Number of pupils learning the history of England.	Number of pupils learning the history of France.	Number of pupils learning the history of Canada.	Number of pupils learning the history of the United States.
1																
2	37	720	1006	389	382	568	93	16	24	1568	788	457	598	335	678	106
3	209		77	23	54	12				749	519	119	68	238	401	60
4	60	1151	269	25	113	73	26		4	2077	889	293	249	186	808	38
5	19	463								4164	3399	602	252	948	1885	84
6		92								197	197	77	131	108	197	98
	116	2635	1352	437	549	653	119	16	28	8755	5792	1548	1298	1865	3969	386

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	Number of pupils learning general history.	Number of pupils learning belles-lettres.	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.	Number of pupils learning declamation.	Number of pupils studying intellectual and moral philosophy.	Number of students in theology.	Number of pupils studying elements of jurisprudence.	Number of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.
1	348	149	116	414	168	62	41	55	74	25	223	283
2	179	106	63	223	34	20	.....	43	250	34	105	441
3	268	35	61	811	18	.....	12	.....	188	104	45	244
4	136	307	200	500	10	3	.....	.....	4	.....	25	.....
5	77	54	.....	80	98	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....
6	1008	651	440	2038	328	85	53	98	638	163	398	968

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	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 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 fencing.	Number of pupils learning to dance.
1	253	80	.....	.....	151	10	250	999	48	.....	40	.....
2	207	80	.....	.....	88	12	85	198	100	.....	.....	.....
3	303	48	60	14	147	22	214	405	46	105	.....	12
4	117	3	6231	2842	407	140	903	2233	130	.....	.....	.....
5	135	18	.....	.....	127	.....	99	177	82	.....	.....	.....
6	1015	229	6291	2856	920	184	1552	4012	406	105	40	12

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

HEALTH OF PUPILS.

No.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTACKED BY SERIOUS DISEASES DURING YEAR.							NUMBER OF PUPILS DECREASED DURING THE YEAR.									
	Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis & other diseases of the respiratory organs.	Pleurisy.	Serious diseases of the digestive organs.	Neuralgia & other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and epidemic disorders.	Dislocations, fractures and other accidents.	Total number of pupils sick during the summer.	Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis & other diseases of the respiratory organs.	Pleurisy.	Diseases of digestive organs.	Neuralgia & other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and epidemic diseases.	Accidentally killed.	Accidentally drowned.	Died from other diseases.	Total number of pupils deceased during year.
1	1	7	1	1	2	13	3	29	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
2	5	2	1	1	1	11	4	23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
3	7	7	1	2	2	29	4	51	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	4	16
4	1	18	5	5	5	42	4	80	1	4	1	1	7	1	1	4	17
5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
6	15	36	9	8	9	100	15	192	4	9	1	12	12	3	4	4	83

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

PROFESS. EMBRACED BY PUPILS.

No.	Number of pupils left, who completed their course the previous year.	Number of pupils left, who have made more than half their course.	Number of pupils continuing their studies elsewhere.	No. of students left within last two years, who have embraced the ecclesiastical state.	Number of pupils devoted to teaching.	Number of pupils devoted to agriculture.	Number of pupils preparing for the Bar.	Number of students preparing for the medical profession.	Number of students preparing for the notarial profession.	Number of pupils learning surveying.	Number of pupils learning civil engineering.
1	74	123	28	75	15	59	29	27	12	6	81
2	22	96	26	8	8	101	6	3	7	6	4
3	134	220	110	1	101	185	11	7	5	18	2
4	78	288	37	31	147	185	11	7	5	18	2
5	64	17	1	1	72	185	11	7	5	18	2
6	372	744	201	115	343	345	46	37	24	24	87

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

PROFESSIONS CHOSEN BY STUDENTS.—Continued.				PROFESSORS.				PUPILS.		
No.	Number of students either following or preparing for Commercial pursuits.	Number of students either following or preparing for some branch of industry.	Number of pupils who have left the country.	Number of religious female teachers.	Number of lay female teachers.	Number of professors either clerical or of a religious order.	Number of lay professors.	Total number of professors, male & female teachers.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
1	44	5	25	.....	.....	35	36	71	438	.....
2	87	10	6	.....	1	137	41	178	2661	.....
3	248	114	20	.....	39	69	23	93	2023	41
4	.....	.....	3	.....	72	51	90	180	4983	1394
5	.....	.....	3	440	.....	.....	2	514	.....	14122
6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	13	25	90	123
	379	129	54	447	112	297	205	1061	10195	15680

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

PUPILS.												
No.	Number of day scholars.	Number of half boarders.	Number of boarders.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Number of protestant pupils.	No. of pupils, whose parents reside within the county in which the ins. is situated.	No. of pupils whose parents reside in Lower Canada.	Number of pupils, whose parents reside in Upper Canada.	Number of pupils, whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	93	.....	345	339	99	294	95	46	3	.....	438	438
2	1369	190	1102	1947	714	1752	822	37	50	1525	1136	2661
3	1385	446	233	1932	132	1793	246	6	19	1836	228	2064
4	6059	101	117	4107	2270	6096	211	15	55	5337	1040	6377
5	10012	1649	2461	13968	154	13564	498	24	36	13033	1089	14122
6	79	.....	134	138	75	81	125	4	3	.....	213	213
	18997	2386	4392	22431	3444	25580	1997	132	166	21731	4144	25875

FOURTH DIVISION.—SPECIALS SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Institution.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of board of direction.	Composition of board of teachers.	Number of pupils.	
						Number of professors.	Number of pupils.
1	Deaf and dumb Institution, Coteau St. Louis.....	1849	Rev. Mr. Lagorce...	The directing professors.....	Priests and clerks of St. Viateur.....	3	15
2	Institution for female deaf mutes Montreal	1853	Bishop Bourget.....	The directing Nuns.	Nuns of the Canadian order of L-providence.	5	42
						8	57

FIFTH DIVISION.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No.	SECTIONS.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers	Number of Pupils.
3	First Section. Model Schools of the Normal Schools.....	4	11	659
4	Second Section. Primary superior or <i>model schools</i> , comprising the superior schools for girls which are not mentioned in the fourth section of secondary schools.....	239	258	12937
5	Third Section. Elementary schools.....	2557	2658	117344
	Total.....	2800	2927	130940

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS.

No.	DIVISIONS.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of Pupils.
6	Superiors schools.....	10	71	438
7	Secondary "	170	965	25224
8	Normal "	3	25	213
9	Special "	2	8	57
10	Primary "	2800	2927	130940
	Total.....	2985	3996	156872

STATEMENT D.

CONTAINING THE STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

No. 1.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC DURING 1858.

230	Ladies of the Ursuline Convent.
1760	Schools of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine.
250	Sisters of the Bon Pasteur.
268	Sisters of Charity, 6 classes at the Institute.
157	Sisters of Charity, Prés-de-ville.
70	General Hospital.
1044	Congregation of Notre Dame at St. Roch.
260	Congregation of Notre Dame at St. Sauveur.
813	Independent Academies and Schools.
338	Quebec Seminary.
59	Laval University.
39	Theological school or higher Seminary.
34	Laval Normal School, monitors.
52	Female monitors.
100	Model Schools annexed to the Laval Normal School, boys.
175	Girls.
5644	Total.

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1857.

213	Minor Seminary of Montreal (priests of St. Sulpice).
55	Students in theology (Priests of St. Sulpice).
257	St. Mary's College.
2697	Schools of the friars of the Christian Doctrine.
2599	Schools of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.
334	School for Male and Female orphans at the General Hospital.
644	St. James' School.
618	School under control.
60	Classe d'asile.
297	Independent schools in Griffintown, boys.
362	Girls.
50	Jacques Cartier Normal School.
84	Model School annexed to the Jacques Cartier Normal School.
8270	Total.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the number of scholars attending the schools conducted by the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine at Montreal, 1858.

St. Lawrence Suburbs.			St. Mary Suburbs.			Récolléts.		St. James.		College Street.		St. Joseph Sub.		Recapitulation.	
School.		English.	School.		English.	School.		School.		School.		School.		Wards.	Number of Pupils.
French.	English.		French.	English.		French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.		
1st Class.	72	88	96	190	70	90	120	180	68	88	88	125	60	Total.	2697
2nd Class.															
3rd Class.															
4th Class.															
5th Class.															
6th Class.															
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96th Class.															
97th Class.															
98th Class.															
99th Class.															
100th Class.															

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the number of scholars attending the school conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation of N.-D., at Montreal for 1858.

Boarding School.		Maria Villa.		Day School.		St. Lawrence Suburbs.		Quebec Suburbs.		St. Joseph Suburbs.		St. Antoine Suburbs.		Récolléts.		Bonse-cours.		Recapitulation.																																																																																																																																																																												
School.		School.		School.		School.		School.		School.		School.		School.		School.		School.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																										
Fr. and Eng.	French & Engls.	Fr. and Eng.	French & Engls.	Fr. and Eng.	French & English.	French.	French & Eng.	French & Eng.	French.	French.	French.	English.	English.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	French & English.	English.	1st Class.	2nd Class.																																																																																																																																																																									
1st Class.	24	38	16	19	60	68	81	87	70	103	110	120	80	92	72	80	104	122	150	96	6th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	11th Class.	12th Class.	13th Class.	14th Class.	15th Class.	16th Class.	17th Class.	18th Class.	19th Class.	20th Class.	21st Class.	22nd Class.	23rd Class.	24th Class.	25th Class.	26th Class.	27th Class.	28th Class.	29th Class.	30th Class.	31st Class.	32nd Class.	33rd Class.	34th Class.	35th Class.	36th Class.	37th Class.	38th Class.	39th Class.	40th Class.	41st Class.	42nd Class.	43rd Class.	44th Class.	45th Class.	46th Class.	47th Class.	48th Class.	49th Class.	50th Class.	51st Class.	52nd Class.	53rd Class.	54th Class.	55th Class.	56th Class.	57th Class.	58th Class.	59th Class.	60th Class.	61st Class.	62nd Class.	63rd Class.	64th Class.	65th Class.	66th Class.	67th Class.	68th Class.	69th Class.	70th Class.	71st Class.	72nd Class.	73rd Class.	74th Class.	75th Class.	76th Class.	77th Class.	78th Class.	79th Class.	80th Class.	81st Class.	82nd Class.	83rd Class.	84th Class.	85th Class.	86th Class.	87th Class.	88th Class.	89th Class.	90th Class.	91st Class.	92nd Class.	93rd Class.	94th Class.	95th Class.	96th Class.	97th Class.	98th Class.	99th Class.	100th Class.	101st Class.	102nd Class.	103rd Class.	104th Class.	105th Class.	106th Class.	107th Class.	108th Class.	109th Class.	110th Class.	111th Class.	112th Class.	113th Class.	114th Class.	115th Class.	116th Class.	117th Class.	118th Class.	119th Class.	120th Class.	121st Class.	122nd Class.	123rd Class.	124th Class.	125th Class.	126th Class.	127th Class.	128th Class.	129th Class.	130th Class.	131st Class.	132nd Class.	133rd Class.	134th Class.	135th Class.	136th Class.	137th Class.	138th Class.	139th Class.	140th Class.	141st Class.	142nd Class.	143rd Class.	144th Class.	145th Class.	146th Class.	147th Class.	148th Class.	149th Class.	150th Class.	151st Class.	152nd Class.	153rd Class.	154th Class.	155th Class.	156th Class.	157th Class.	158th Class.	159th Class.	160th Class.	161st Class.	162nd Class.	163rd Class.	164th Class.	165th Class.	166th Class.	167th Class.	168th Class.	1

STATEMENT E showing the Circuit of each Inspector, the Names of Counties or part of Counties included in it, the Number of Municipalities, the Population, Extent of territory, the Number of Schools in operation, and the Residence and Salary of the inspectors.

No.	Name of Inspector and description of his District of Inspection.	Residence.	Number of Municipalities.	Population.	Acres of land owned.	No. of schools under control.	Salary of Inspectors.		
							£	s.	d.
1	J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands, Gaspé.	Magdalen Islands.	1	2220	.....	5	31	5	0
2	J. Meagher, counties of Bonaventure & Gaspé.	Carleton,.....	22	20772	233340	39	250	0	0
3	— Ste. Anne and Cap Chat.....	.....	1	966	8000	3			
4	V. Martin, county of Chicoutimi,.....	Chicoutimi.....	6	4951	69669	19	125	0	0
5	G. Tanguay, counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski, and Témiscouata,.....	St. Gervais.....	29	34088	584092	150	218	15	0
6	C. Cimon, county of Charlevoix and part of Saguenay,.....	Malbaie.....	10	13012	209007	36	125	0	0
7	John Hume, county of Mégantic and part of Dorchester and of Beauce,.....	Leeds,.....	17	16085	214121	59	187	10	0
8	P. X. Béland, counties of Beauce, Lévi, Dorchester, and of Lotbinière,.....	Ste. Agathe....	30	58135	685437	212	218	15	0
9	J. Crépault, counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, and Islet,.....	St. Valier.....	19	36729	386134	127	187	10	0
10	P. M. Bardy, counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Portneuf; Catholic Population of the City of Quebec,.....	Quebec.....	34	80673	544571	118	250	0	0
11	Rev. R. Plees; protestant Population of the City of Quebec,.....	Quebec.....	1	9118	.....	6	62	10	0
12	P. Hubert, counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé and Champlain,.....	Three-Rivers.....	24	41181	443909	113	187	10	0
13	G. A. Bourgeois, part of the counties Drummond, Bagot and Arthabaska,.....	St. Grégoire....	13	9305	175000	37	156	5	0
14	B. Maurault counties of Nicolet and Yamaska.	Gentilly.....	17	34650	333482	103	187	10	0
15	M. Child, counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, part of Drummond and Arthabaska,.....	.....	35	35848	484143	253	218	15	0
16	R. Parmelee, counties of Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, and part of Iberville,.....	Waterloo.....	22	43632	380704	224	218	15	
17	J. N. A. Archambault, counties of Richelieu, Verchères, Chambly, and part of St. Jean and St. Hyacinthe,.....	Vareannes.....	28	60889	473296	135	218	15	
18	C. H. Leroux, counties of Bagot, Rouville, part of St. Hyacinthe and Iberville,.....	St. Césaire.....	28	50889	457923	130	200	0	0
19	M. Lanctot, counties of Laprairie, Napierville, Beauharnois, and part of Chateaugay and of St. Jean,.....	Laprairie.....	21	55785	470523	145	218	15	0
20	John Bruce, county of Huntingdon, part of Chateaugay and of Argenteuil, and the Protestant Popula. of the City of Montreal,.....	Huntingdon,....	17	48530	881139	135	250	0	0
21	P. X. Valade, counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and Catholic Population of the City of Montreal....	Longueuil.....	42	82559	424175	122	250	0	0
22	A. D. Dorval, counties of Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm,.....	L'Assomption....	37	64558	630008	150	218	15	0
23	C. Germain, counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two-Mountains, and part of Argenteuil,....	St. Vinct. de Paul	44	46210	393584	123	187	10	0
24	J. J. Roney, counties of Ottawa and Pontiac,...	Aylmer.....	25	23164	826227	85	218	15	0

STATEMENT F.—General Synoptical Table, giving a Summary of all the Statistics collected by the Inspectors of Schools, for the year 1858.

No.	NAMES OF INSPECTORS.	Number of Municipalities.	Number of divisions.	Number of school houses.	Number of schools in operation under control.	Number of elementary sch. und. control of commissioners.	Number of pupils.	Number of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academies.	Number of pupils.	Number of colleges.	Number of pupils.	Number of normal schools.	Number of pupils.	
DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.																		
1	J. B. F. Painchaud,.....	1	7	6	5	5	205											
2	J. Meagher,.....	23	72	56	39	39	1777			2								
	Total,	24	79	62	44	44	1982			2								
DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.																		
3	G. Tanguay,.....	29	155	63	150	197	4997	13	992		41	1	71	2			327	
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.																		
4	C. Cimon,.....	10	36	36	36	36	1614						1		66			
5	John Hume,.....	17	75	49	59	60	2280	1	40	4	146							
6	F. X. Béland,.....	30	269	93	212	206	10270	5	325				2	142	2		430	
7	J. Crépeault,.....	19	115	44	127	116	5211	7	231				8	368	2		235	
8	P. M. Hardy,.....	34	125	95	118	138	8386	7	555	2	68		5	421	2	86	1 400	
9	Rev. R. Pless,.....	1	5	1	6	6	306	3	459				1	23			135	
10	V. Maréchal,.....	6	17	8	19	17	528	2	92									
	Total,	117	642	328	677	670	28596	25	1702	6	206	11	439	10	884	6	86	1 1192

STATEMENT F.—General synoptical table, giving a summary of all the statistics, &c.—Continued.

No.	Learning measurement.	Learning lineal drawing.	Learning vocal music.	Learning instrumental music.	Number of pupils learning history.	Teachers provided with diplomas.	Number of teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of teachers.	Female teachers having diplomas.	Number of female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	SALARY OF TEACHERS.						SALARY OF FEMALE TEACHERS.						Number of public Libraries.	Number of volumes.
												Teachers receiving less than \$100.	Teachers receiving from \$100 in to \$200 extra.	Teachers receiving from \$200 in to \$400 extra.	Number of teachers receiving over \$400 & upwards.	Minimum of teachers' Salaries.	Maximum of teachers' Salaries.	Number of Female teachers receiving from \$100 extra.	Teachers receiving from \$100 in. to \$200 extra.	Teachers receiving from \$200 in. to \$400 extra.	Teachers receiving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers Salaries.	Maximum of female teachers Salaries.		
1	91	55	266	75	1230	27	1	28	88	49	137	4	16	8	80	300	92	45	64	160	12	5750			
2	91	91	266	75	1230	27	1	28	88	49	137	4	16	8	80	300	92	45	64	160	12	5750			
3	75	55	266	75	1230	27	1	28	88	49	137	4	16	8	80	300	92	45	64	160	12	5750			
4	4	137	50	100	267	16	2	18	6	16	22	5	13	1	80	200	19	3	60	160					
5	4	137	50	100	59	6	15	21	17	27	44	3	15	3	80	280	24	20	60	160					
6	66	85	165	100	4945	11	13	24	150	33	183	4	14	6	72	340	94	89	60	180	3	725			
7	71	35	200	78	720	32	2	34	96	3	99	2	13	2	80	520	60	36	60	160	4	2400			
8	216	139	180	118	1704	43	26	69	59	36	95	8	31	25	80	800	38	57	60	180	5	15000			
9	48	291	78	421	6	14	20	4	32	36	1	9	10	1	100	400	15	20	40	200	1				
10	399	386	886	374	8219	118	74	192	334	158	492	23	99	57	72	800	256	232	40	200	12	18125			

11	371	61	265	40	1427	23	10	32	70	21	91	7	17	8	1	80	440	67	34	40	180	18	6028		
12	.....	23	.....	.....	150	3	2	5	25	6	31	2	2	2	.....	88	360	16	15	60	160	.....	450
13	13	28	11	.....	679	9	.....	9	82	17	99	2	2	6	.....	80	600	58	40	52	200	4	8475
	50	89	299	40	2256	35	12	47	177	44	221	11	21	15	2	80	600	131	89	40	200	22	8475		
14	.....	7	.....	.....	94	61	41	102	93	87	180	37	56	9	.....	72	320	120	59	40	200	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17	24	192	216	3	14	7	.....	72	300	112	104	60	140	.....	.....
	.....	7	.....	.....	94	75	44	119	117	279	396	40	70	16	.....	72	320	232	163	40	200	.....	.....
16	21	121	136	189	3865	35	.....	35	83	3	86	.....	20	14	1	100	400	38	49	80	240	8	11860
17	91	133	413	67	1677	30	3	33	89	14	103	4	14	14	1	88	360	43	59	48	220	5	1900		
18	12	18	85	43	822	48	2	50	85	8	93	.....	25	23	3	100	400	31	62	64	180	5	1520	
19	128	719	1657	309	1670	91	42	133	56	14	70	30	68	26	9	88	800	19	40	12	1	.....	.....
20	402	346	1207	404	3621	35	60	95	62	56	118	19	38	29	9	88	800	39	61	14	.....	25	17640	
21	19	16	148	169	557	47	35	82	81	51	132	4	48	30	.....	92	336	51	81	60	200	5	1530	
22	67	91	246	131	1532	34	1	35	77	2	79	.....	23	12	.....	104	320	29	48	60	208	9	3251
	740	1444	3892	1312	13744	320	143	463	533	148	681	57	236	148	23	88	800	250	400	31	1	48	500	57	37801
23	194	16	402	8	907	48	37	85	9	11	20	4	38	43	88	360	8	12	60	180	2	875	
24	91	9	29	38	4	4	8	2	17	19	80	240	4	4	72	168	
25	75	55	266	75	1230	27	1	28	88	49	137	4	16	8	80	300	92	45	64	160	12	5750	
26	399	386	897	374	8219	118	74	192	334	158	492	23	99	57	8	72	800	256	232	1	40	200	12	18125
27	50	89	299	40	2256	35	12	47	177	44	221	11	21	15	2	80	600	131	89	1	40	200	22	8475
28	7	94	75	44	119	117	219	396	40	70	16	72	320	232	163	1	40	200
29	740	1444	3892	1312	13744	320	143	463	533	148	681	57	236	148	23	88	800	250	400	31	1	48	500	57	37891
30	194	16	402	8	907	48	37	85	9	11	20	4	38	43	88	360	8	12	60	180	2	875	
	1549	1997	5756	1809	26450	632	340	972	1262	693	1715	141	497	306	33	72	800	973	985	34	1	40	500	105	71026

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Distribution of the Grant for Superior Education.

TO THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Montreal, 18th November, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report relative to the distribution of the annual grant to the universities, colleges, academics, and model schools of Lower Canada, for the year 1858.

As the insufficiency of the fund rendered it impossible to assist new institutions this year, without encroaching considerably on the grants of those which were already included in the lists of former years, I have found it necessary to curtail new grants as much as possible, both as to their numbers, and to the amounts to be allowed. I have been compelled, nevertheless, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance in this respect, to recommend a uniform reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all grants of former years exceeding £25.

The following institutions having failed to transmit their reports within the time appointed, notwithstanding the notice published in the Canada Gazette and in the two Journals of Public Instruction, informing them that any such delay would be fatal, I have not deemed it my duty to include them in the annexed lists, they are:—

McGill University, High School of McGill College, College St. Mary, Montreal.

Academies:—St. Columban of Sillery, (catholic); Farnham, (protestant); Kamouraska; Ecole Commerciale de Montreal, (catholic); Sorel, (catholic, boys); Sorel, (girls); British and Canadian School, Montreal.

Model Schools:—Coteau Landing, St. Philipp, St. Sylvestre, Chateauguay, Ecole Commerciale et Litteraire, Quebec, and the Salle d'Asile, Montreal.

Nevertheless, as it is probable that many of them may be able to give a satisfactory explanation as regards the delay which has occurred, I have not felt justified as yet in disposing of the several amounts which they have hitherto received.

The following institutions which appeared on the lists of former years, have not as yet sent in their reports, viz:—

Quebec High School; Academy, (girls) Nicolet; Academy, (girls) Pointe-aux-Trembles, dist. of Quebec; Model Schools:—St. Andrew's school, Quebec; Soci t  d'Education, Trois-Rivi res; St. Joseph de L vi; St. Isidore and Buckingham.

I regret being obliged to state that the college of Chambly does not appear to me to be in such a position, as regards the numbers of its pupils and professors, and the course of studies therein pursued, as would entitle it to a place on the list of commercial colleges for another year, unless there be a marked improvement in all these respects. I beg to suggest that I be empowered to notify the directors of the institution to that effect; but, I have not excluded it this year, in consideration of the sacrifices made by its generous founder, Mr. Mignault, and which has continued in the hope of obtaining the annual grant.

Several of the academies also appear to me not to be on such a footing as would justify their being retained on the list, unless there be a change for the better; and with regard to some of them situated in counties in which there are always several institutions of the same kind, I request to be empowered to notify them that unless they make marked progress during the course of next year, they must not expect to receive a share of the grant.

It would be very advisable to diminish the number of academies and to give the best of them the funds which are now divided among too large a number.

Demands have been made by new academies, (for boys and girls) established in counties in which there were already several of the same kind. In conformity with the suggestion contained in my last annual report, and in view of the insufficiency of the whole grant for superior education, I find it impossible to recommend an appropriation in their favour.

I deem it my duty to recommend that the following new institutions be allowed grants equal to the amounts opposite their respective names.

1st.—*Academies for boys.*

Protestant Academy, Three Rivers.....	\$195.00
This institution has been closed for the space of a year. It was impossible to recommend as large an appropriation as that which it had in the first place.	
Academie de la Baie St. Paul.....	195.00

2nd.—*Academies for girls.*

St. Martin, County of Laval.....	\$100.00
St. Cyprian do Napierville.....	100.00
Kakouna do Temiscouata.....	195.00
Isle Verte do do.....	195.00

The erection of the necessary buildings for the two last named institutions had been commenced previous to the passing of the law relative to superior education; but they did not commence operations until this year. Notwithstanding the fact that they are both in the same county, I felt it my duty, in consideration of the sacrifices made by the localities, to place them on the list; but this fact is not intended to establish a precedent for the future. In the present state of affairs, those who undertake to establish new institutions in counties already possessing numerous houses of the same kind, must not expect to receive a share of the grant.

3rd.—*Model Schools.*

Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	\$80.00
Ste. Cesaire.....	80.00
St. Polycarp (diss.).....	60.00
St. Joachim, Co. of Two Mountains.....	80.00
Bourcherville.....	80.00
Lachine (diss.).... —.....	80.00
Ste. Gertrude.....	80.00
Malbaie, Charlevoix.....	80.00
St. Hermas.....	80.00
Ste. Rose.....	80.00
St. Vincent de Paul.....	60.00
St. Denis, Kamouraska.....	80.00
St. Hyacinthe.....	80.00
Chicoutimi.....	80.00
St. Sévère.....	80.00
St. Roch de l'Achigan.....	80.00
Chambly.....	60.00
St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud.....	60.00
Bury.....	80.00
Granby.....	80.00
Ste. Scholastic.....	80.00

The use of benches and seats without backs, in colleges and academies, being generally and justly considered extremely injurious to the health of the pupils, I respectfully suggest that in appropriating the grant of this year, it be a condition that all institutions shall cease to make use of such benches or seats, and that I be empowered to call upon them to provide themselves with benches, seats and desks made in accordance with designs to be published in the *Journal of Public Instruction*, or upon some other improved plan.

I annex to this report a table showing, with the grants of former years, and the number of pupils for this year, the amount granted to each institution for 1858. The amount of these grants for the current year is as follows:—

List No, 1.—University	\$ 1,950:00
do 2.—Classical Colleges.....	10,140:00
do 3.—Industrial Colleges.....	9,067:50
do 4.—Academies, (boys or mixed).....	14,068:75
do 5.— do girls.....	10,777:67
do 6.—Model Schools.....	11,052:36
	<u>\$57,049:28</u>

Annexed is a statement showing the position of the fund for superior education for the years 1856 and 1857, from which it appears that the fund of this year is indebted in the sum of \$277:89:—

Funds of 1856.....	\$ 68,000:00	Paid in 1856.....	\$ 66,948:00
“ 1857.....	68,000:00	“ 1857.....	69,329:89
“ 1858.....	68,000:00	Balance 1858.....	67,722:11
	<u>\$204,000:00</u>		<u>\$204,000:00</u>
1858.....		\$67,722:11	
		277:86	
		<u>—————</u>	\$68,000:00

The balance from the appropriation of 1858, after deducting the amount of the annexed lists, would therefore be \$10,682:83; but it will perhaps be necessary to deduct from this balance the appropriations of some of the colleges or academies whose demands or reports have been received since the expiration of the time appointed by law.

In my report of last year I recommended an appropriation of £17,114 0 11½ (68,458:20). I stated at the same time, that there still remained in my hands £263, (\$1,052) of the fund of the preceding year, which was consequently to be deducted from the total of the appropriation. Nevertheless a warrant was issued in my favor for £17,114 0 11, that is to say, the full amount of the appropriation; consequently the amount in my hands was £17,375 0 11. Of this sum I paid \$69,329:89 I now require \$57,049:28, the amount of the lists. I deduct from this sum \$278:28, in hand, leaving a balance of \$56,771:00, for which I respectfully recommend that a warrant be issued. There will then remain in my hands \$10,772:83 for additional distribution, if necessary, which with the sum of \$57,019:28, will form the total amount of the grant for this year \$67,822:11.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU.

Report of the distribution of the grant for Superior Education, for the year 1858, in virtue of the Act 19 Vict., Ch. 54.

LIST No. 1.—UNIVERSITY.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Number of pupils in 1858.	1855.			1856.			1857.	1858.
			Annual grant.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Total.	Annual grant.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Total.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bishop's College.....	Richmond.....	47	450 0 0	450 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	
Total.....		47	450 0 0	450 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	
									\$ 1950.00	
									\$ 1950.00	

LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

Nicolet.....	234	400 0 0	200 0 0	600 0 0	500 0 0	80 0 0	580 0 0	500 0 0	\$ 1950.00
St. Hyacinthe.....	231	500 0 0	1000 0 0	1500 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	900 0 0	500 0 0	1950.00
St. Thérèse.....	171	400 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	400 0 0	120 0 0	520 0 0	500 0 0	1569.00
Ste. Anne.....	247	400 0 0	900 0 0	1300 0 0	500 0 0	365 0 0	865 0 0	500 0 0	1950.00

LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	COUNTY.	Number of pupils in 1858.	1855.			1856.			1857.	1858.			
			Annual grant.		Grant for building and payment of debts.		Annual grant.				Grant for building and payment of debts.		
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	
Colonial Church and School Society	City of Montreal.	1083	200	0 0	500	0 0	200	0 0	320	2 3	200	0 0	780.00
National School of Quebec.	City of Quebec.	165	111	2 3	111	2 3	111	2 3	111	2 3	111	2 3	433.33
" " of Montreal.	City of Montreal.	150	111	2 3	111	2 3	111	2 3	111	0 0	111	2 3	433.33
Education Society, Quebec.	City of Quebec.	636	280	0 0	280	0 0	280	0 0	280	0 0	280	0 0	1092.00
British & Canadian School, Quebec.	City of Montreal.	240	200	0 0	200	0 0	200	0 0	200	0 0	200	0 0	780.00
Girls' School at Ind. vill. of Lorette.	Quebec.	23	37	10 0	37	10 0	37	10 0	37	10 0	37	10 0	146.25
Boys' " "	Quebec.	19	37	10 0	37	10 0	37	10 0	37	10 0	37	10 0	146.25
Pen. to J. Vincent super. teacher.	Quebec.	..	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	100.00
St. Eusebe, Stanford.	Arthabaska	30	..	..	..	..	15	0 0	15	0 0	15	0 0	60.00
School at Indian vil. Cauginawaga.	Laprairie.	32	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	195.00
" " St. François.	Yamaska	30	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	195.00
Infant School, Upper Town, Quebec.	City of Quebec.	90	55	11 0	55	11 0	55	11 0	55	11 0	55	11 0	216.45
" " Lower Town, Quebec.	City of Quebec.	50	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0	195.00
St. James' School, Montreal.	City of Montreal.	644	250	0 0	350	0 0	250	0 0	290	0 0	250	0 0	975.00
Deschambault.	Portneuf.	319	50	0 0	50	0 0	45	0 0	45	0 0	45	0 0	175.00
St. Constant.	Laprairie.	96	37	10 0	37	10 0	33	15 0	33	15 0	33	15 0	131.624
St. Jacques le Mineur.	Laprairie.	42	37	10 0	37	10 0	33	15 0	33	15 0	33	15 0	131.624
Somerset.	Mégantic	40	50	0 0	50	0 0	45	0 0	45	0 0	45	0 0	175.50
Pointe Claire.	Jacques-Cartier.	66	50	0 0	50	0 0	45	0 0	45	0 0	45	0 0	175.50
Lachine.	Jacques-Cartier.	125	..	..	..	..	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	80.00
Côte-des-Neiges.	Roche-la-ga.	60	..	..	..	..	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	80.00
St. Antoine de Tilly.	Lothbinière	80	..	..	..	..	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	80.00
St. Edouard.	Repêrville	115	..	..	..	..	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	80.00
St. Philomène.	Châteauguay	172	..	..	..	..	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	80.00
St. François du Lac.	Yamaska.	100	..	..	..	..	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	80.00
Laprairie	Laprairie.	86	..	..	..	..	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	80.00

TO THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, TORONTO.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a list of the institutions whose reports were not sent in within the time prescribed, and which were omitted in the first distribution of the grant for Superior Education, for the year 1858. Opposite the grant to each institution I place the amount recommended for this year, the amounts paid in previous years, and a summary of the reasons given by each of them to explain their delay. These reasons are not in general satisfactory, and I beg to recommend that authority be given me to make known to the directors of these institutions the dissatisfaction of the government at their failure to comply with the law, and to notify them that similar excuses cannot be admitted another year.

McGill and Ste. Marie colleges are of such importance that, notwithstanding the insufficiency of the reasons given by the directors of these institutions, I do not think any further deduction should be made from them than the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which applies to all other institutions receiving over \$100.

As regards the institutions which had not sent in their report at the date when I transmitted mine, and the model schools under the control of the school commissioners, I recommend a reduction of 25 per cent.

As to the other institutions whose reports had been received by me at the date of the first distribution, but since the time appointed, I recommend a reduction of 5 per cent only.

I except from any reduction the grants made for scholarships in the gift of the government in favor of the Quebec and Montreal High Schools. I also except from all reduction the Kamouraska academy, and, in addition, I recommend an increase of \$120 in its favour, in consideration of the fact that the institution was on the eve of being compelled to dispose of the buildings in which the classes were held when some friends of education collected the amount required to prevent the sale. In order to encourage them, I felt justified at the time in promising them an increase of the grant. Besides the wants of this part of the country, which receives but an inconsiderable sum from the general grant for superior education, in proportion to its population, seemed to me to justify fully this measure.

Notwithstanding the reductions above mentioned, the total amount of the annexed list reaches \$11,242.07, thus exceeding by 469.24, the balance of \$10,772.83 remaining from the first distribution. However, as there will be \$1100 less to pay in 1859, namely, the grant of \$1000 to the college of Chambly, which is now closed, and the pension of \$100 to Louis Vincent, deceased, I am enabled to recommend the issue of a warrant for the sum herein-before mentioned, \$11,242.07.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUM GRANTED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY AID TO POOR MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1858.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	REASONS FOR GRANTING SUPPLEMENTARY AID AND FOR ESTABLISHING AMOUNT GRANTED TO EACH MUNICIPALITY.	Amount of assessment levied.		Amount of annual grant.		Amount of supplementary aid applied for.		Amount of supplementary aid granted.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Argenteuil	Mille isles	New settlement and poor	69	16	200	00	200	00	40	00
Arthabaska	Stanfold	Poor	197	31	582	00	40	00	40	00
Do	Warwick	New settlement and poor			120	00	40	00	40	00
Do	Warwick, dissident	Have built three school houses, costing \$300	89	26	60	00	100	00	40	00
Do	St. Norbert	Poor and new	166	86	192	22	40	00	40	00
Do	St. Christophe	"	126	96	144	00	80	00	40	00
Do	Tingwick	New settlement and poor	136	61	240	00			40	00
Do	Aston	"	29	86	80	00			40	00
Do	Bulstrode	"	42	63	140	00	80	00	40	00
Bonaventure	Métapédac	Poor and new	115	78	140	00	80	00	40	00
Do	New-Richmond	Poor and new. Settlements scattered	106	00	130	00	80	00	40	00
Do	Maria	Have raised \$180, repairs of school houses	187	71	187	71	60	00	40	00
Do	Shoobred	Poor and new. Settlement scattered	104	80	185	77	80	00	40	00
Do	Ristigouche	"							100	00
Do	Carleton	Grant insufficient in proportion to number of schools	119	11	204	00	80	00	40	00
Do	New-Richmond (com.)	Special assessment for building, \$144	90	00	100	00	80	00	40	00
Do	Port Daniel	Poor locality	115	08	150	00	80	00	40	00
Do	Nouvel	"	81	36	226	00	80	00	40	00
Do	Shoobred	"	100	80	174	00	80	00	40	00
Berthier	St. Norbert	Poor	148	13	172	32	100	00	40	00
Bagot	Action	New settlement, very costly school house	52	40	200	00	140	00	40	00
Beauce	Aylmer	" and very poor	36	85	180	00	40	00	40	00
Do	St. Frédéric	Very poor	163	96	228	00	80	00	40	00
Do	St. Ephrem	Very poor. Built three school houses	45	71	91	00	60	00	40	00
Do	Forsyth	New settlement and poor	54	53	72	00	40	00	40	00
Do	Metgermettes	"	60	80	60	80	130	00	60	00
Do	Lambton	"	83	51	140	00	80	00	40	00
Do	St. Victor	"	117	66	140	00	80	00	40	00

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT, &c.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	REASONS FOR GRANTING SUPPLEMENTARY AID AND FOR ESTABLISHING AMOUNT GRANTED TO EACH MUNICIPALITY.	Amount of assessment levied.	Amount of annual grant.	Amount of supplementary aid applied for.	Amount of supplementary aid granted.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montmagny	Ile aux Grues	Thinly settled and poor	92 00	86 77	40 00	40 00
Montmorency	St. Féról	Insufficiency of grant, poor	63 00	93 00	40 00	40 00
Do	Ange-Gardien	"	190 00	115 50	100 00	40 00
Maskinongé	St. Paulin	"	161 60	60 00	60 00	40 00
Montcalm	Ste. Julienne	New settlement and poor	200 00	106 62	80 00	40 00
Do	Chertsey	"	43 00			40 00
Nicolet	Blandford	Thinly settled and poor	100 00	54 00	60 00	40 00
Do	Ste. Monique, No. 2	"	56 24	56 24	40 00	40 00
Do	Ste. Gertrude	New settlement and poor	208 00	153 83	120 00	40 00
Do	St. Pierre Célestin	Poor	125 66	125 56	40 00	40 00
Quebec	St. Dunstan	Poor	96 00	54 67	40 00	40 00
Do	Cap Rouge	New and poor	215 10	64 63	120 00	80 00
Rimouski	St. Octave	Heavy debt	296 00	101 25	80 00	40 00
Do	St. Fabien	New and poor	230 40	137 53	80 00	40 00
Do	Métis	Poor	32 45	84 00	40 00	40 00
Shefford	Granby, dissentient	New and poor	400 00	120 00	200 00	40 00
Do	Roxton	Struggling to support their schools, poor	312 68	170 45	150 00	40 00
St. Maurice	St. Sévere	"	172 00	138 42	80 00	40 00
Do	Shawinigan	"	136 28	83 70	200 00	40 00
Do	St. Etienne	New settlement and poor	168 00			40 00
Stanstead	Orford	"	59 80	59 80	100 00	40 00
Do	Barford	"	59 80	100 50	100 00	40 00
Témiscouata	St. Eloi	"	284 60	162 32	80 00	40 00
Do	Notre-Dame du Portage	"	169 53	131 22	80 00	40 00
Terrebonne	Ste. Adèle	"	100 00	176 75	80 00	40 00
Wolfe	Wotton	"	98 50	92 44	100 00	40 00
Yamaska	St. Zéphirin	Poor	149 80	172 00	80 00	40 00
						2260 00

List of pensions granted for 1858 from the Poor Teachers' Savings' Fund.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	WHERE BORN.	RESIDENCE.	RELIGION.	Number of years passed in teaching.	Date of application for pension.	Date of retirement from teaching.	Amount allowed.
1	Jonathan Beers.	Ireland.	Maria.	Presbyterian...	10	18 Feb..	1855 July 1st.	\$ 30 00
2	Alexis Bouchard.	Rivière Ouelle.	St. Pascal.	Catholic.....	12	30 March	1854 June 30.	26 00
3	Joseph Belleau.	Quebec.	St. Louis de Gonzague.	"	14	"	1857 March 1st.	36 70
4	Miss J. Blanchard.	Laprairie	Laprairie.	"	20	24 Feb..	1856 Decem. 24.	36 00
5	Louis Bolduc.	St. François, Beauce.	St. Roch l'Achigan.	"	26	"	1855 July 8.	30 00
6	A. P. Bernard.	Chartres, France.	Varenes	"	13	March	1849 " 1st.	16 00
7	Mrs. Louise Bérubé	St. Pascal.	St. Pascal.	"	7	28 "	1854 June 30.	20 00
8	Miss E. Brown.	Windsor.	Windsor.	Protestant.....	14	16 "	1856 Sept. 20.	34 83
9	Miss Gen. Plessis Bélaire.	Ste. Geneviève	St. Augustin	Catholic.....	21	12 Feb..	1856 July 25.	34 33
10	Andrew Clarke.	Scotland	New Carlisle, Richmond	Presbyterian..	25	28 "	1856 " 1st.	34 00
11	Mrs. Clarke.	Three Rivers.	St. Henri	Catholic.....	36	16 March	1856 June ...	33 66
12	Miss Esther Clément.	Terrebonne.	Ste. Scholastique	"	31	24 Feb..	1855 July 1st.	30 00
13	Archibald Campbell.	Scotland	Williamstown, U. C.	Presbyterian..	41	6 "	1848 Sept. 16.	16 00
14	D. C. Chèvrefils.	Quebec.	St. Rémi.	Catholic.....	26	March	"	16 00
15	Miss Louise Collin.	St. Thomas.	St. Thomas.	"	5	16 "	1855 Feb. 23.	20 00
16	Joseph Croteau.	St. Nicholas.	St. Romuald.	"	28	"	1857 April 1st.	37 00
17	H. Dalton.	Ireland	Grande Rivière	"	5	8 "	1854 July 11.	21 66
18	E. Dillon.	Ireland	Leeds.	"	7	30 "	1856 May 9.	28 00
19	Marguerite Dorion.	Quebec.	St. Louis de Gonzague.	"	10	19 "	1857 March 1st.	36 70
20	Robert Dupont.	Quebec.	St. Roch des Aulnets.	"	44	4 April.	1854 July ...	22 00
21	Mrs. Gen. Fluette.	Quebec.	Bonaventure.	"	15	March	1857 Oct. 16.	35 16
22	Miss Julie Fournier.	Montreal.	St. Calixte	"	16	23 "	1857 March 1st.	36 70
23	P. J. Sophie Girouard.	Quebec.	St. Eustache.	"	20	26 "	1855 July 30.	30 33
24	Miss Gabion	St. Joseph.	St. Poly carpe.	"	6	26 "	1852 Aug. 30.	18 50
25	Miss A. Gilman.	Melbourne.	Stukely.	Protestant.....	15	26 "	"	36 00
26	P. Guay	Rivière du Loup, en bas.	St. Roch, Quebec	Catholic.....	5	27 "	1856 April 1st.	29 00
27	John Halpin.	Ireland	Sherrington	"	5	28 "	1855 May 30.	20 00
28	J. B. Langlade.	France	St. Hilaire	"	20	1er April	1855 " 15.	29 50
29	Mrs. E. Landry.	Quebec.	Maria.	"	16	17 Feb..	1856 Aug. 15.	34 50
30	Miss E. Lefebvre.	St. Joachim	Ste. Martine.	"	11	March	1851 Oct. 3.	16 00

List of pensions granted for 1858 from the Poor Teachers' Savings' Fund.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	WHERE BORN.	RESIDENCE.	RELIGION.	Number of years passed in teaching.	Date of application for pension.	Date of retirement from teaching.	Amount allowed.
31	L. Lacasse	St. Michel	St. Jean	Catholic	15	30 March	1852 Oct.	\$ 16 00
32	J. B. Leclair	Nicolet	Kingscy	"	37	13 "	1853 Sept.	23 00
33	P. J. Mathon	Batiscan	St. Prosper	"	23	28 "	1852 June	18 00
34	Thos. Morris	Ireland	New Richmond	Protestant	35	23 Feb.	1856 July	34 00
35	L. De Montigny	France	Champlain	Catholic	23	24 March	1852	16 00
36	L. T. St. Michel	Quebec	St. Jérôme	"	20	6 "	1856 Sept.	34 66
37	Miss. J. Malherbes	Pointe Lévi	Quebec	"	23	30 "	1856 May	37 33
38	Miss. C. Michaux	Kamouraska	Kamouraska	"	13 1/2	23 Feb.	1856 June	33 83
39	Joseph B. Maigrette	Montreal	St. Rémi	"	41	March	1854	24 00
40	Miss. V. Pélerin	Quebec	St. Jean Port Joli	"	10	"	1856 July	30 33
41	Miss. C. Rankin	Littleton, N. H.	Windsor	Protestant	19	19 "	1857 Feb.	28 36 66
42	Mrs. O. Richard	St. Eustache	St. Martin	Catholic	29	24 "	1856 Sept.	1st 36 66
43	Mrs. E. Soucy	Kamouraska	St. Martin	"	22	28 "	1852 June	30 18 00
44	Mrs. Thibaut, widow	Three Rivers	St. Laurent	"	18 1/2	28 Feb.	1856 Sept.	1st 34 66
45	Jean de Tonnancour	Three Rivers	Three Rivers	"	20	25 "	1852 Aug.	15 18 50
46	J. Ls. Wolfe	Montreal	Wotton	"	18	4 March	1856 Jan.	1st 32 00
47	Josephite Proulx	Baie du Febvre	Baie du Febvre	"	21	20 "	1856 June	14 33 83
48	John Scanlan	Cahill, Ireland	St. Zoique	"	32	4 May	1857 April	30 37 00
49	George Gray	Roxborough, Scotland	Lachute	Protestant	9	6 "	1856 Dec.	31 36 00
50	Mrs. E. Badeaux Turcotte	Three Rivers	St. Columban	Catholic	13	3 March	1852 June	30 18 00
51	John Caffery	Ireland	Three Rivers	"	28	29 June	1857 June	26 38 00
52	William Tilly	Glasgow, Scotland	Cape Cove, County of Gaspé	Protestant	36	30 March	1857 July	31 38 00
53	Olivier Aubry	Three Rivers	Maskinongé	Catholic	23	30 June	1857 Dec.	31 24 00
54	Dominique LeFrançois	Quebec	St. Ambrôise	"	27	7 July	1850 Dec.	31 12 00
55	Mrs. Victoire Denault	St. Martin	Ste. Julienne	"	13	22 June	1851 Dec.	31 12 00
56	Mrs. Zephir. Labrie Desrochers	St. Eustache	Notre-Dame de Lévi	"	17	8 "	1857 June	15 38 00
57	J. K. Grant	Scotland	Ste. Marie Madeleine	Presbyterian	17	"	1857 May	1st 37 33
								\$2359 36

LIST of pensions granted for 1858.—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	RESIDENCE.	No. of years passed in teaching.	No. of years since 1858.	Amount granted.
58	Joseph Bussièrès	St. Henri de Lauzon	37	9	36 00 c.
59	L. M. Bertrand	St. Clément	35	9	36 00
60	Pierre Bouchard	St. Vallier	36	9	36 00
61	F. X. Buteau	St. François Riv. S.	22	7	28 00
62	Wm. Cunningham	Eardley	15	9	36 00
63	Marie Anne Courteau	St. Roch de l'Achigan	29	3	12 00
64	Miss Denise Dégagné	N.-D. du Grand Br.	20	7	28 00
65	James Duffy	Rawdon	13	3	12 00
66	H. C. Dozois	St. Valentin	13	9	36 00
67	J. B. Fortin	L'Islet	22	3½	12 00
68	H. Guyon	L'Assomption	27	9	36 00
69	Mary Ann Grensil	L'Île du Pads	24	8½	34 00
70	J. B. Goudrault	St. Barnabé	28	9	36 00
71	F. Journaux	Beaumont	30	6	24 00
72	F. Lebrun	Cox	28	5	20 00
73	C. Lortie	Quebec	23	8	32 00
74	Lydia McElkins	Patton	9	7	28 00
75	John Martin	Wakefield	15	8½	34 00
76	Frs. Maindelle	St. François S. Riv.	31	6	24 00
77	Marie Anne Pinard	Nicolet	24	9	36 00
78	J. B. Phillinger	St. Barthélémi	40	9	36 00
79	Henriette Rhéaume	Yamachiche	6	6	24 00
80	Henriette Ste. Marie	Longueuil	8	6	24 00
81	Marie Louise Girouard	Montreal	18	9	36 00
82	Geneviève Dupont	Rivière Ouelle	26	3	12 00
83	F. X. Allard	Ste. Julie (Som.)	23	9	36 00
84	Daniel Walters	St. Augustin	18	6	12 00
85	Demerise Raymond	Ste. Hélène	5	5	10 00
86	Isidore Manseau	St. Policarpe	31	8	16 00
87	Louise Ayotte	St. Paulin	14	10	20 00
88	Anna Reece	Stanstead	5	5	10 00
89	Elizabeth Gagné	St. Fabien	15	9	18 00
90	Louis Mathieu	St. Jérôme	17	9	54 00
91	Hedwige Dupont	St. Roch des Aulnais	17	9	54 00
92	Julie Bonenfant Ve. Daston	Rivière Ouelle	20	1	6 00
93	Marguerite Young	St. Roch, Quebec	30	4	24 00
94	Flore Pelletier	St. Roch des Aulnais	26	7	42 00
95	Adèle Rivard	Three Rivers	12	5	10 00
96	Thersile Pothier	Yamachiche	12	4	8 00
97	André Gagnon	Chicoutimi	19	6	36 00
98	J. C. Pacaud	Malbaie	27	10	20 00
99	Marguerite Dupuy	St. Eloi	8	6	36 00
100	Reine Beaubien	Nicolet	6	3	18 00
101	Wm. Holtby	Rawdon	16	3	18 00
102	Miss H. B. Roy	Rivière du Loup	12	3	18 00
103	Caroline Rankin	Shipton	14	10	20 00
104	Miss A. Butler	St. Prosper	26	10	20 00
105	Miss Zoé Lalonde	St. André Avelin	39	10	20 00
106	Maurice Racicot	St. Valentin	11	10	20 00
107	Miss Marie Fournier	St. Calixte	18	10	20 00
108	John Hughes	St. Frédéric	39	10	20 00
109	F. Renaud	St. Alphonse	10	9	18 00
110	Miss M. Casault	St. Arsène	19	10	20 00
111	Miss F. Senéchal	Kamouraska	18	10	20 00
112	Miss Marie Senéchal	"	18	10	20 00
113	Elizabeth Paquet	St. Didace	27	10	20 00
114	Jos. Gagnon	Quebec	41	10	20 00
115	Adam Ross	Frampton	12	5	10 00
116	Claire Walters, widow	Hochelaga	26	4	8 00
117	Miss Marie Lamontagne	Quebec	30	7	14 00
118	Eliza Robin	Berthier	12	10	20 00
119	John McManus	Hemmingford	19	10	20 00
120	Louis Boucher	Carleton	25	8	16 00

List of Teachers inscribed on the Register of the Savings' Fund, to 31st December, 1858.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.		NAMES OF TEACHERS.		MAMES OF TEACHERS.		Number of years entered since 1848.		Premium received.		Amount of premium to be deducted from the first year's pension.			
No.		No.		No.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	William M. Harty.....	27	M. François-Xavier Gilbert.....	7		2	0	0	7	0	0		
2	M. Alexandre M. A. Moffatt.....	28	Miss Zoé Bourgeois.....	8		2	0	0	8	0	0		
3	M. Léon Kirouac.....	29	Miss Henriette Portelance.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
4	Miss Marie Marg. E. Blanchard.....	30	M. Joseph Bourgonin.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
5	M. John B. Robertson.....	31	Mrs. Catherine O'Keefe.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
6	M. Félix Rosier.....	32	M. Pierre Jardin.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
7	M. Richard P. O'Donnell.....	33	Miss Louise Méthod.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
8	M. James Lockyer Biscoe.....	34	M. Louis François Tardiff.....	34		2	0	0	3	10	0		
9	M. Joseph Jodoin.....	35	Miss Marie Dupont.....	4		2	0	0	4	0	0		
10	M. Benjamin Joassin.....	36	Miss Marie Fournier.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
11	M. Alexis Soulard.....	37	Miss Mathilde Fournier.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
12	M. William Colgan.....	38	M. Rodolphe Puize.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
13	M. James Garaty.....	39	Miss Honorine Dumais.....	2		2	0	0	2	0	0		
14	M. Robert Morrow.....	40	M. Jos. Hilaire Biron.....	3		2	0	0	3	0	0		
15	M. James Lloyd.....	41	Miss Emilie Robitaille.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
16	M. William Ramsay.....	42	M. James Enstie.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
17	Miss Léocadie Dubuc.....	43	M. Basile Vannier.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
18	M. Henry Dawson.....	44	M. François Fortin.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
19	M. Dominique Boudrais.....	45	M. François Dowse.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
20	M. Peter Scannell.....	46	Miss Thécle Létourneau.....	6		2	0	0	6	0	0		
21	M. Joseph Bernier.....	47	Miss Héliène Létourneau.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
22	Miss Marie Dorothee Lacette.....	48	M. Charles Dion.....	6		2	0	0	6	0	0		
23	M. Patrick John T. Blake.....	49	M. Jean-Baptiste Dugal.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
24	M. Charles Honoré Paquin.....	50	Miss Adélaïde Talon.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
25	Miss Angélique Butler.....	51	M. Félix H. Jurena.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		
26	M. Joseph Black.....	52	M. A. O. Wolfe.....	9		2	0	0	9	0	0		

53	Miss Lucie Lesieur Desaulniers.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	99	M. Thomas A. Van	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
54	M. Bernard Gravel.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	99	M. Robert Wright.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
55	M. P. J. Anger.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	100	M. John McKercher.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
56	M. Edouard Lafond.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	101	M. François Oat.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
57	Miss Marie Carpentier.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	102	Miss Marie Elizabeth Gervais.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
58	Miss Agnès Hamel.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	103	Miss Ursule Bouffard.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
59	M. William Wilson.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	104	Miss Edesais Richer.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
60	M. Félix Beaudry.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	105	Miss Théodiste Perrault.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
61	Miss Julie Gagné.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	106	M. Joseph Beaulieu.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
62	M. H. T. Goshin.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	107	Miss Rose Délima Bellefeuille.....	64	2	0	0	6	10	0	0
63	M. Jos. G. Vincent dit Ferrier.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	108	M. Louis Roy.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
64	M. Charles Huot.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	109	M. H. C. Dozois.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
65	M. Isidore Belleau.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	110	M. W. Stinson.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
66	M. Pierre Bouleau.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	111	M. A. Dalais.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
67	Miss Eliza Robin.....	9	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	112	F. Z. De Lottinville.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
68	Miss Geneviève Robin.....	9	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	113	Miss Marguerite Béliveau.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
69	M. Pierre Augustin Drolet.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	114	Miss Elodie Béliveau.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
70	M. A. Z. Gouin.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	115	Miss Hermine Rousseau.....	5	2	0	0	5	0	0	0
71	M. John Rutherford.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	116	Miss Demerias Dumais.....	7	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
72	Miss Emilie Ansbrow.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	117	Miss Apolline Proulx.....	5	2	0	0	5	0	0	0
73	Miss Henriette Ansbrow.....	44	2	0	0	4	10	0	0	118	Miss Henriette Carrier.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
74	Miss Virginia Buteau.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	119	M. A. A. Langlois.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
75	M. Francis Corr.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	120	M. P. A. Parent.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
76	M. Charles Hudon.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	121	Honorine Kenny.....	7	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
77	Miss Adélaïde Vallières.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	122	Jacques Piton.....	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
78	M. Augustin Vallières.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	123	Angélique Poitras.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
79	M. Joseph Létourneau.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	124	Joseph Mathon.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
80	M. McVurty.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	125	Victoire Bérubé.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
81	M. John Burns.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	126	Hercule Ferrin.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
82	M. Antoine Lafleur.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	127	J. Duquet.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
83	M. Paul H. Guilbault.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	128	Pierre Brisset.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
84	Miss Ovide Baril.....	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	129	E. Justin H. Arman.....	5	2	0	0	5	0	0	0
85	Miss Emite Baril.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	130	Sophie Dubois.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
86	Miss Anastasia Duff.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	131	Catherine Lamb.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
87	Miss Césarie Richard.....	7	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	132	Hannah Mitchell.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
88	Miss Flora Maguire.....	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	133	Daniel Parthenais.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
89	M. Louis Pantaléon Resch.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	134	Vitaline Dion.....	5	2	0	0	5	0	0	0
90	Miss Michaud.....	5	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	135	Olivine Blais.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
91	Miss Adéline Casault.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	136	Emilie Blais.....	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
92	M. J. E. Labonté.....	7	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	137	J. B. Chamberland.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
93	Miss Marguerite Leblanc.....	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	138	F. E. Gaudry.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
94	Miss Hermine Raymond.....	9	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	139	F. X. Héту.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
95	M. L. A. Desrochers.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	140	Montagne Scott.....	5	2	0	0	5	0	0	0
96	M. Nazaire Caron.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	141	L. M. Laplante.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
97	Miss Angélique Vallée.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	142	Marie Anne Tibault.....	9	2	0	0	9	0	0	0

List of Teachers inscribed on the Register of the Savings' Fund, to 31st December, 1858.

No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Number of years entered since 1848.	Premium received.	Amount of premium to be deducted from the first years pension.	No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Number of years entered since 1848.	Premium received.	Amount of premium to be deducted from the first years pension.
143	James Ryan	7	£ 2 0 0	£ 7 0 0	167	Louise Demers	9	£ 2 0 0	£ 9 0 0
144	Gédéon Guertin		4 0 0		168	F. O. Pâquet	9	3 0 0	9 0 0
145	Emilie de Tonnancour	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	169	Lucile Toussaint	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
146	Elizabeth McAdam		2 0 0		170	Aristide Simard	9	2 0 0	4 0 0
147	J. B. Cloutier	8	2 0 0	8 0 0	171	John Hughes	5	2 0 0	5 0 0
148	Alicia Hamilton	5	2 0 0	5 0 0	172	Louis Paquet		2 0 0	
149	Urban Courteau	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	173	Candide Dufresne	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
150	Wm. McDonald	4	2 0 0	4 0 0	174	Chs. Dolbigny		2 0 0	
151	Louis F. Labonté	8	2 0 0	8 0 0	175	H. Lindsay		2 0 0	
152	Victor Mignault	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	176	Jos. Bonin		2 0 0	
153	Clémence Frégeau	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	177	Julie Dubois	7	2 0 0	7 0 0
154	L. A. Anger	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	178	Pierre Bourassa	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
155	Adèle Bouchard		2 0 0		179	Louise Liévin	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
156	Siméon Jude Leblanc	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	180	Thos. Strong	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
157	Walter McVicar	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	181	Domitile Pâquet	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
158	F. Renaud		2 0 0		182	F. X. Toussaint	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
159	Germain Tremblay	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	183	Hezekiah Arnold	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
160	Alex. Henderson	24	2 0 0	2 10 0	184	Julie Couillard	8	2 0 0	8 0 0
161	Emilie Malherbes	9	2 0 0	9 0 0	185	Mathilde Blanchard	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
162	Henriette Geoffard	6	2 0 0	6 0 0	186	Clothilde Tanguay	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
163	Mrs. F. Derouin	6	2 0 0	6 0 0	187	D. N. St. Cyr	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
164	Pierre Bélanger	8	2 0 0	8 0 0	188	Elizabeth Marcoux	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
165	F. X. Montmarquet	9	3 0 0	9 0 0	189	A. H. Beauchemin	9	2 0 0	9 0 0
166	Cécile Pasteur	9	3 0 0	9 0 0	190	Éléonore Letourneux	9	2 0 0	9 0 0

STATEMENT of sums paid by the Department of Public Instruction for Lower Canada,
for the year 1858.

	\$	cts.
Common Schools,	113089	66
Superior Education,	69508	17
Normal Schools,	32321	95
Journals of Public Instruction,	3427	94
Casual Expenses,	3718	38
Pension Fund for retired Teachers,	2202	18
Library,	1101	64
Books to be distributed as prizes,	1056	69
Inspectors of Schools,	16449	84
Poor Municipalities,	3960	00
Total	246836	45

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS PRIZES IN 1858 AND 1859.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC BOOKS.

<i>Sadler's Popular Library.</i>		<i>Canon Schmidt's Tables.</i>		Boyhood of Great Painters.		Popular and Moral Tales, by Madame Guizot.		Stories for Children, by Miss Edgeworth.		Canadian Settler's Guide, by Mrs. Trail.		The Child's Book of Nature, by Hooker.		Salmon Fisheries of Canada, by Nettle.		Canada at the Paris Exhibition, by J. C. Taché.		Hodgin's Geography and History of British North America.		Home Book, by Cousin Alice.		Robinson Crusoe.		H. Y. Hind's Essay on the Weevil.		Esop's Fables, and Gems of Tables.		Book of Birds, and Book of Animals.		Chambers's, Library for Young People.		Abbott's, Library for Young People.		Series of National School Books.		Journal of Education.		Report on Education.		Total French Books.		Total English Books.		Grand total of French and English Books																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
3	6	13	12	300	33	333	10	6	4	24	6	60	24	4	4	12	10	260	12	6	52	448	500	10	1	4	1	6	8	4	2	2	6	300	56	356	2	12	1	4	1	6	4	6	2	2	6	300	56	356	4	6	1	3	2	8	12	2	10	2	2	2	2	8	182	68	250	2	10	2	2	2	4	6	6	4	20	10	225	6	80	379	459	5	20	6	4	20	4	12	25	6	6	4	20	10	225	6	80	379	459	12	12	4	6	4	6	4	6	2	2	2	360	42	240	6	12	6	4	6	10	12	6	5	30	306	69	375	12	12	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	300	36	336	2	4	6	6	6	4	16	2	4	4	4	100	49	49	6	6	2	2	6	6	6	6	4	6	300	36	336	4	6	2	2	8	8	8	8	270	20	290	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	86	6	92	4	12	2	16	4	1	8	1	2	6	16	2	10	1	4	6	107	95	202	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	41	7	48	5	20	4	20	18	40	8	2	1	2	42	12	250	6	100	430	530	4	4	6	10	18	8	4	10	2	4	62	66	12	6	2	10	2	6	10	2	2	2	2	340	60	400	2	2	1	4	3	12	12	2	2	2	2	300	102	402
96	28	19	159	20	17	129	18	2	190	217	33	66	6	15	3	2	92	41	825	62	59	4172	2096	6268																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS
OF
SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS
OF THE
SCHOOL INSPECTORS,
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector ARCHAMBAULT.

The Table annexed to this Report will shew that there are in my District 26 municipalities, 127 sections, 109 school-houses, 135 schools under control, 130 elementary schools, 5266 pupils, 8 superior primary schools for boys (283 pupils); 3 dissentient schools, (130 pupils); 2 superior primary schools for girls, (186 pupils); 4 academies for boys, (704 pupils); 4 industrial colleges, (606 pupils); 10 academies for girls under the direction of Religious Communities having in the aggregate 1702 pupils, making a grand total of 8018 pupils attending all the various institutions for education.

Of this number 4560 read fluently, 3268 read very well, 5123 can write, 4687 have begun to learn arithmetic, 1152 understand it as far as the compound rules inclusively, 255 are learning book-keeping, 2628 geography, 3865 history, 3113 French grammar. Of the number 888 learn parsing and logic, 159 learn exercises in literary composition, 121 learn linear drawing, 21 mensuration, and 189 instrumental music. There are in my Inspectorship 25 male and 83 female teachers, having diplomas, and 3 without them. There are 8 libraries containing 11650 volumes. This number is probably below the truth, as I could not obtain full information. The salaries of the male teachers are from £50 to £90 currency; those of the female teachers from £30 to £50. Besides these, allowances are paid to the professors of the different religious institutions founded in the most important villages of this district. These institutions receive from the municipalities from £80 to £150, according to the number of persons who officiate as teachers in each.

Generally speaking, this year, the municipalities in this district have availed themselves of the right granted them by the last law on education to raise local assessments; they have levied by assessments on real property by monthly taxes and in other ways, the sum of £4998; this sum is considerable if we compare it with our share of the annual grant to the common schools which only amounts to £2178.

I am happy to say that for some time the Law of Education has been well carried out, and that it works perfectly in this District. It is true there are some parishes where the monthly tax is not levied, but generally speaking this is not caused by any unwillingness, but only because they prefer raising more by assessments on real estate.

It may perhaps, be remarked that the total number of pupils has not undergone any great increase, but it would be well to observe that this District is composed of old parishes in which the population increases slowly and that already, in preceding years, the number of pupils presented as high a proportion to the sum total of the population as could be desired. The statistics of each branch of study will prove a remarkable improvement in the most important branches.

Generally, the School Commissioners in the District have made praiseworthy efforts both to build new school houses and to repair old ones, and furnish them with maps, books, tables and all requisite apparatus. Some of them, nevertheless, deserve censure for their apathy, and if I do not name them for the present, it is only in the hope that they will in the present year bestow more attention on the performance of the important duties entrusted them.

Finally, the progress made in this District within the last few years is made more evident by the fact that, except three, all the schools are confided to religious communities, or to teachers, male and female, provided with diplomas, and that the latter almost without exception shew themselves worthy of the testimonials which they have obtained. Especially I find difficulty in expressing all the good produced by the convents in which teaching is carried on, and in describing the order, neatness, discipline, and other excellent arrangements of the domestic economy of these houses. I shall pronounce the eulogium of no particular parish; but I am bound to notice the progress made at St. Aimé, and the generosity of both the Seigneur and the Curé of that parish. Mr. Massue, the former, has just made a donation of a farm near the village for the purpose of founding an academy for boys, and the latter gentleman, Mr. Lecours intends to build on it, at his own cost, a house for the Brethren of the Order of St. Joseph. These facts are above all praise, but they are by no means a novelty in the place; the generosity of these two zealous friends of education having previously built the excellent academy for girls lately opened in the parish.

I have distributed the books which you sent me to be given away as rewards. It is not easy to repress the jealousy of some of the pupils on such occasions, but I have good results from such gifts in several instances. Particularly they have served to stimulate the zeal of both teachers and pupils in the cultivation of certain branches formerly but little attended to. In one school where the writing was not so good as it should have been, I refused to confer any prize, and on a subsequent visit found great improvement in the copy books.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector BÉLAND.

At the point to which the working of the law of public instruction has now attained we have only to aim at perfecting its satisfactory results. If the Districts of Inspection were less extensive, we could assuredly advance more rapidly in this work of improvement. We trust that the Legislature and the Executive will listen to our suggestions so far as not to insist on the performance of a duty, physically impossible to be executed.

In the present year, I have in my District a rather smaller number of elementary, but on the other hand, many more superior primary schools. The certainty now generally felt, that the employment of either male or female teachers unprovided with diplomas will not be tolerated by the Department has been a means of producing this reduction in the number of schools, those kept by incompetent teachers having in some parishes been closed. On the other hand, each parish endeavours to secure the services of at least one model school teacher who holds a diploma. May the same disposition be shewn everywhere; We shall then see every Municipality furnishing its contingent of educated persons to society.

There are in this District 30 municipalities, 269 sections, 93 school-houses belonging to the Commissioners, an increase of 7 over last year; 206 elementary schools, attended by 10270 scholars, an increase of 382; 58 model-schools,

an increase of 2; number of pupils 335, increase 120; 2 academies for boys with 40 pupils; 2 industrial colleges with 430 pupils, increase 160; 4 academies for girls or convent-schools with 560 pupils, increase 95; 1 superior primary school for girls with 30 pupils; grand total of Institutions 221, of scholars 11650, increase in the latter 532.

The following small table will shew the improvement in each of the principal branches of education.

YEAR.	Pupils reading well.	Pupils writing.	Simple Arithmetic.	Compound Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Geography.	English Grammar.	French Grammar.	Parsing.	Epistolary Composition.	History.
1858	5124	7648	5490	2443	240	3450	795	5960	3385	830	4945
1857	5035	4514	4334	2398	225	3300	666	5560	2610	723	.....
Increase	89	3134	1056	45	15	150	129	400	775	107	.....

Linear drawing is taught to 85 pupils; mensuration to 80; instrumental music to 100. 11 male teachers hold diplomas, 13 have none. 150 female teachers have diplomas, and an equal number are without them. The average amount of salaries paid to male teachers is from £45 to £75. These are far from sufficient, and I trust that both the Legislature and the Municipalities will make an effort to remedy the evil. The amount levied in my District is £3824, the education of each child therefore costs in all the municipalities, one dollar and a-half. Although the assessments have been greatly increased, and appear to some hard to pay, it is plain that the expense of educating their children is still very trifling.

The petty salaries paid to teachers can now no longer be excused on the plea of their incapacity. In spite of the obstacles which might well deter them, many well educated young persons persevere with praiseworthy devotion in the labor of teaching. The Normal schools have already supplied several for the work. In my District, there are three who teach with great success, and do great credit to the Laval Normal school in which they were trained.

It is to be regretted that we now see more than ever female teachers who are unqualified, but who have obtained diplomas, succeed in finding employment under the Commissioners at low salaries. In the parish of Lotbinière there are twelve or thirteen of such individuals employed; and as might be expected that parish has not a single qualified teacher within its bounds.

Notwithstanding all this, I may without exaggeration venture to assure you, that all the schools under my jurisdiction are conducted much better than in the past years. The visits paid to them are productive of great benefit, and this would be greater as I before said, if, the district under my charge being less extensive, I could make those visits more frequently. The distribution of the prizes by the Inspector does much good, and it is a pity that we cannot have more to give.

Extract of a Report of Mr. Inspector BARDY.

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

This County consist of five school-municipalities, on the Beauport shore on the North side of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, of one in in rear of them, and of five in the Isle of Orleans.

L'Ange-Gardien.—The nearest to Quebec of the municipalities of the Beauport shore has three elementary schools where 130 children are taught all the branches of education prescribed by law. Mr. Tardif, an active and well qualified teacher, conducts the central school. His pupils are well versed in parsing and syntax. He likewise teaches some of them English. The two others are kept by two female teachers who conduct them very well.

Château-Richer.—In this municipality there are three schools with 144 scholars, who make tolerable progress. The two female teachers at the extreme points of the parish are ardently devoted to their work and are greatly esteemed. The male teacher of the central school is not so fortunate, and complains of the inattention of his pupils; but their backwardness may be imputed to the frequent changes of the teachers in the section. I am sorry to say, the Commissioners are in debt, and the Secretary-Treasurer does not keep his accounts in a satisfactory manner.

Ste. Anne.—This parish has only two schools, with 122 scholars, tolerably taught by two females who seem to give satisfaction. The financial management of the municipality is creditable to it. The Commissioners, who are all farmers, shew a laudable zeal.

St. Joachim.—The two schools in this parish number 116 children, who make satisfactory progress under two tolerable female teachers. Since my visit I have learned that a school has been opened at *Les Caps* and that another was to be opened in a distant concession. The Commissioners and the Secretary-Treasurer keep the affairs of the municipality in good order.

St. Férol.—This municipality is poor, and has but one school in operation. The pupils, 49 in number, are backward. The Curé, whose zeal is very active encounters difficulties on the part of a certain number of the rate-payers who aim at diminishing the amount of the monthly contribution. They are establishing two other schools at the extremities of the parish, while the single one which they have they cannot support, without Supplementary Aid, granted by the Department, out of the Poor Municipalities' Fund.

Laval.—This municipality had for some time two schools in operation. The apathy and the penury of the rate-payers have caused them to be closed.

St. Pierre.—This, the first parish of the Isle of Orleans has three schools, well conducted, under the active superintendence of the Curé. They number 200 children. Mr. Fortin, the teacher of the central one, has good success, as have likewise the female teachers of the two other sections.

St. Laurent.—The progress made here by 156 scholars under a male and two female teachers is highly satisfactory. English is taught to 14 of them by the male teacher, 30 of whose pupils are also far advanced in arithmetic and grammar. The Commissioners are zealous, but the accounts are not well kept by the Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Jean.—This municipality has an academy very well conducted by Mr. Mignault and his daughter. They teach arithmetic in all its branches, geometry, linear drawing, English, Latin and literary composition. School No. 2 is conducted by another daughter of Mr. Mignault's with much success. Here too

English is taught. There are two other schools, one kept by a new male teacher; the other, not under control, is attended by 30 children. The schools under control, number 196 scholars. The Commissioners manage their affairs well.

St. François—Has two schools and about 50 scholars, who make but little progress through their own carelessness.

Ste. Famille.—Although this Parish is very large, it contains only two sections. For once, I have succeeded in levying the monthly contributions. School No. 1, near the Church, is attended by 51 boys. Two Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, impart instruction to about 30 boarders, and 10 day scholars in their academy. Latterly, they have suspended their labors, to allow needful repairs to be done to their convent.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

This populous county, extending from the boundaries of *Ste. Foye* and *Old Lorette* to *Ste. Anne de la Pérade*, comprises, on the banks of the *St. Lawrence* the school-municipalities of *Cap-Rouge*, *St. Augustin*, *Pointe-aux-Trembles*, the *Ecureuils*, *Cap Santé*, *Deschambault* and the *Grondines*; and in rear, those of *St. Casimir*, *St. Basile*, *St. Raymond* and *St. Catherine*.

Cap Rouge—Has one school only attended by 56 scholars. The teacher is tolerably well qualified, and the scholars advance pretty well. Most of them are young. They are taught both languages. The school-house is large and well built; but the municipality has not yet completed the payments for it.

St. Augustin.—This municipality has 4 schools, and numbers 230 scholars. In school No. 4, kept by *Mr. Drolet*, the children make satisfactory progress, as also in that kept by *Mlle. Vallière*. The latter is talented, and instructs several of the pupils in English and instrumental music. The results of school No. 3 would be equally satisfactory, if the parents sent their children more regularly. As to the school No. 1, I regret that I have to state, that of 35 children whose names are on the roll, not more than 10 generally attend, and that in many days, not more than 4 or 5 answer to their names. This state of things may be ascribed to the poverty of these children who reside near *Lake St. Augustin*, at a great distance from the school.

Pointe-aux-Trembles.—This municipality has also 4 schools. Those of sections 2 and 3 go on very well. As to the two others the progress of the children is but small. The number in the municipality is 222. *Mr. Vallière*, who keeps No. 3, besides French, teaches English to 17 pupils, who learn an English translation of *Lévizac's* grammar. No. 2, kept by *Mr. Fecteau*, numbers 55 boys who study French grammar, some *L'Homond's*, others *Chapsal's*. English is also here taught to 17 pupils. The same language is also taught by *Mr. Blumhart* in section No. 1 to 18 pupils.

Ecureuils.—In this small municipality there is only a single school at which 93 children, taught by *Mr. Bédard*, have made remarkable progress since my last visit. The master teaches some of his pupils English.

Cap Santé.—The schools in this municipality contain upwards of 300 children. There are two dissentient schools at the place called *Haleborough* and one at *Portneuf*. The latter has been lately closed. It numbered 30 pupils. There are near the Church two good independent schools, one of 25 boys, the other of 20 girls. Of the six other schools, that of section No. 1 kept by *Mr. Gaudry* is entitled to particular notice on account of the progress of the pupils in the two languages, and in arithmetic and book-keeping. The Commissioners have appointed a *Secretary-Treasurer* who does honor to the municipality by his manner of keeping the books.

Deschambault.—This municipality comprises 8 schools: 5 in the ancient parish of Deschambault, and 3 in St. Alban, a new parish only canonically erected. The 8 schools contain about 300 scholars. I ought to make honorable mention of the model-school for boys, conducted by Mr. Belleau, and of that of Mlle. Daniel in section No. 2. The good behaviour of the pupils, and the discipline kept up in these schools are deserving of admiration. Mr. Belleau teaches book-keeping, the use of the globes, and epistolary writing with great success, and even Latin to some of his pupils. The other schools are also conducted in a satisfactory manner, except that in section No. 4.

Grondines.—In this municipality there are 5 schools, and 218 pupils. The central one is kept by a capable master, who teaches some of his scholars English. School No. 5 kept by Mlle. Turcot would be more remarkable for progress if the pupils gave better attendance.

St. Casimir.—This municipality has at present no more than two schools with 157 scholars. It has always until recently been difficult to manage them, on account of the frequent changes of the female teachers, who are selected for the low salary they agree to take. They are however improving.

St. Basile.—This municipality also contains two schools which the Commissioners kept up in spite of the poverty of the rate-payers. The female teacher in No. 1 is well thought of and shews an aptitude for teaching. The school in No. 2 in which the rate-payers are Irish, is destitute of the necessary articles. The number of children in both schools is 90.

St. Raymond.—This municipality contains 6 sections under the control of the Commissioners. The population consists of French Canadian catholics, and Irish protestants. The three schools belonging to the former are tolerably well kept. The Protestant schools are destitute of every necessary, and the rate-payers are in need of Supplementary Aid. In all there are 345 scholars.

Ste. Catherine.—This school municipality, although divided into four sections, has at present only two schools in operation. The Canadian section have allowed theirs to fall into abeyance from extreme poverty. The dues are paid so irregularly in the other sections, that they are threatened with the same fate. There will be neither success nor harmony in this municipality, until the voluntary system is given up, and that of legal assessments substituted. This municipality, which might send 430 children to four schools, sends only 88 to two schools.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Beauport.—In this municipality there are 6 schools. Five of them, having 400 scholars, are conducted in a manner which is creditable to the parish. The pupils improve fast, particularly in grammar and arithmetic. Mr. Paquet who conducts the school No. 3 has had several very proficient in literary composition and arithmetic. Mlle. Vallée teaches 100 children methodically and regularly. In this whole municipality 80 pupils are learning English.

Charlesbourg.—In this municipality there are, besides an independent school for girls, five others under control, with 200 scholars. Two of them apparently make but slow progress. Perhaps because they are in poor sections where the attendance is irregular. That conducted by Mr. Blais (No. 3) and the model-school (No. 1) kept by Mlle. Paradis shew good proficiency. The latter lady is zealous and teaches 18 of her pupils English.

St. Ambroise.—Contains 8 schools under control, besides two in the Indian Village, attended in all by 330 scholars. These Schools closely and successfully watched over by Mr. Boucher the Curé, are generally well kept. The central

one kept by Mlle. Dubuc is still distinguished by the progress of the pupils in grammar and epistolary composition. The youthful teacher of the Indian School has restored discipline in it.

Ancienne Lorette.—This municipality has 6 Schools, 4 taught by male and 2 by female teachers attended in all by 280 scholars. The central one kept by Mr. Gilbert is entitled to notice on account of the proficiency of the pupils in parsing. Mr. Hamel's (No. 4) and those of Mlle. Roberge (No. 1) and Mlle. Drolet (No. 9) also deserve honorable mention. The last had been previously neglected, and the progress made is due to the new female teacher.

St. Dunstan.—In this poor municipality there is but one school under control, attended by 31 scholars who are beginning to improve under Mde. Paré a well qualified teacher.

Stoneham.—This municipality has only one school, and that is under the management of Protestant Trustees. In summer, the children do not attend regularly; in winter, I found 40 scholars attending, some of them 18 years of age and upwards.

Valcartier.—You know what efforts have been made to organise schools in this municipality. Mr. M'Bain informs me that two have been established on the voluntary system, and open to both Protestants and Catholics.

Ste. Foye.—This municipality has no more than 1 school, attended by 60 children, who make but little progress. The Commissioners should engage a master who holds the diploma of Superior-Primary School teacher.

St. Columban.—This parish has an academy and five elementary schools: total number of scholars 364. At the academy, the teaching of the higher classes is altogether in English. The elementary classes are taught by a Canadian who has but few pupils. An English and French school, conducted by Milles. Miller and Wickstead would exhibit better results, if it were divided into two classes, but this appears to be impracticable for local reasons. Even as it is, the school shows wonderful improvement. In the section called *Bergerville* there is likewise a French and English school, in which the classes are taught in one room, and no improvement is made.

St. Roch.—The whole *banlieue* of St. Roch, of which this municipality consists, contains but two sections. School No. 1 is conducted by a master who teaches 72 pupils, and shews but little improvement. There are also 22 girls under a lay female teacher. The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame teach the school No. 2, consisting of 280 little girls divided into four classes. The good which they effect is immense.

THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

City of Quebec.—The Elementary School of Mr. Dugal, in the St. John Suburbs, numbers 76 pupils, several of whom are tolerably well advanced. The master teaches arithmetic, French grammar, and parsing, geography and history with much zeal. Mr. Dion, a teacher furnished with a diploma for a model-school, keeps in the Suburbs of St. Roch's an excellent school attended by 83 pupils, several of whom are well advanced in parsing and letter writing. The public examination of this school have always obtained for Mr. Dion the approbation of the authorities and of the friends of Education.

The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame at St. Roch's, have placed under the control of the School Commissioners, a school or rather a class of their great Institution, containing 40 little girls. These pupils who are very young have made visible progress in reading, writing, grammar, parsing and geography—they are all taught vocal music.

The Brethren of the Christian Schools have also in this part of the City a school composed of six French and three English classes, numbering 660 pupils. In the two higher English and French, they teach with success all the branches required in the programme of Superior Schools and even more, geography with the use of the globes, algebra, geometry, mensuration, with a little literature, mythology, natural philosophy, astronomy, agriculture, mechanics and natural history. In addition to this, vocal music is taught to 60 children, and instrumental music to 27.

In the St. John's Suburbs, at their house in Glacis Street, the Brethren have six classes, three of which are under control and contain 103 pupils; there are two higher classes where the same branches are taught as in corresponding classes at St. Roch's. I saw some very remarkable specimens of drawing there. The three other elementary classes number 197 pupils. Vocal music is taught to 60 children, and instrumental music to 18. The Brethren also teach 3 elementary French classes, containing 315 pupils under St. Johns Church.

In the same Suburbs the Sisters of Charity or *Sœurs Grises*, teach 4 French and 2 English classes of 350 children. In the first French class they teach French grammar, parsing, arithmetic, book keeping, geography, with the use of the globes, composition, and the art of letter writing. In the highest English class, the branches are nearly the same; the other 4 classes are entirely elementary. About 40 pupils learn singing, and 70 are taught sewing and knitting.

The Sisters of *Le Bon Pasteur* in the St. Louis Suburbs also teach six classes, 4 of which are French and 2 English, altogether 280 pupils. In the first French class they teach with success, grammar, history, literary composition, mythology and vocal music. The other classes are well attended to, and those branches are taught, which are required in the elementary schools.

Mlle. Brophy still keeps a school in the Lower Town, attended by thirty children; there is no progress made in it, not more than three or four can read passably.

The Brethren of the Christian Schools keep a school at Cap Blanc, comprising three English classes and one French; it is attended 275 children. In the first class, they teach the branches I have already enumerated. The Sisters of Charity also send three Nuns to this place, who have three classes, two English and one French, numbering 147 pupils. These schools are a great benefit and a real blessing to the population of this place.

Generally speaking the schools, in the three counties that I visit, work in a satisfactory manner. The distribution of Books, as prizes, at the time of my visits, appeared to me to excite emulation. I would recommend teachers to give marks for the different lessons, for assiduity and application; rewards might then be sold by auction, to be paid for with these marks, as they do in some other schools. It is a very simple method, but one that will ensure diligence and assiduity. It would also be desirable that the teacher should have rules approved of by the school-commissioners, and that he should keep notes of the conduct, the application and the progress of his pupils, in order to show them at each visit of the Inspector, the priest, or the commissioners. It also appears to me important that the teaching of the French language should be obligatory in all schools attended by pupils speaking that language, and that the teacher should make it his duty to acquire a correct pronunciation of words, an easy and natural manner of reading, and to purify the language of the pupils as much as possible, by making them feel all the disgrace of not speaking their mother tongue correctly. Generally speaking, arithmetic makes great progress, and I have heard very difficult questions answered perfectly well, and with the great-

est readiness, particularly at the schools of the Brethren of the Christian Schools at St. Roch's and in Glacis St., and in the Academies of M. Mignault, at St. John's, in the Island of Orleans, of Mr. Belleau, at Deschambeault, and of Mr. Gallagher at St. Colomban.

Extracts from the Reports of Mr. Inspector DORVAL.

If the saying that *the master makes the school* is true, as in this country the commissioners select and pay the teachers, it would be still more just to say "As are the commissioners, so are the schools." You must have observed in my former reports, that all the schools in the same municipality generally resemble each other; and this circumstance strikes me forcibly in my visits as Inspector. Wherever I have occasion to praise the schools, it is because the commissioners have chosen good teachers of both sexes, have paid them liberally and regularly, have watched them diligently, have visited their schools with zeal and intelligence, have caused all contributions to be paid punctually, have had the courage to sue all dilatory payers, and in the choice of a secretary treasurer have laid aside all favor, all intrigue and meanness, all party-spirit, to consider only the probity, qualifications, and activity which are indispensable in this important agent of Public Education.

Unfortunately the number of zealous and active commissioners is not yet as large as could be desired, and it is to be regretted that the Government did not attend to your suggestion of exacting a certain amount of education as a condition of eligibility for this public office. It is to be feared, that the absence of this condition will long set a bad example, and strongly counteract the efforts made to impress upon the fathers of families all the importance of Education.

Notwithstanding, however, the great number of weak and unqualified administrators still existing, I have again this year, in the total number of schools, in my District, to report a progress which will prove that the force of the impulse given is not at all abated.

The proportion of pupils entered on the school rolls to the whole population of this district, allowing for the probable increase in the population since the last census, is 1 to 7, and the number attending regularly is 1 to 10.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows the state of all the schools in my district comparatively.

MUNICIPALITIES.	SCHOOLS				
	Excellent.	Good.	Middling.	Ill kept.	Total.
Lachenaie.....	1	1			2
Mascouche.....	3	2	2		6
St. Lin.....	2	1	1		4
St. Calixte.....		1	3		4
St. Roch de l'Achigan.....	2	1	3		6
Repentigny.....	1				1
St. Paul l'Hermite.....	2		1		3
L'Epiphanie.....	2		3		5
St. Félix.....		1	3		4
St. Jean de Matha.....		1	1		2
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	1	3	1	3	8
St. Norbert.....		3			3
St. Cuthbert.....	1	3	1	2	7
Berthier Parish.....	2	2	2		6
" Village.....	1	1	1		3
Isle du Pads.....		1			1
St. Ignace.....		1			1
St. Alphonse.....		1	2		3
St. Ambroise.....		2	3	2	7
Ste. Mélanie.....	1	1	3		5
Ste. Elizabeth.....	2	2	2		6
Rawdon, St. Patrick.....		3	2		5
Ste. Julienne.....	1	2	0	1	4
St. Esprit.....	1	2	2	1	5
St. Jacques.....	2	1	2	2	8
St. Charles Borromée.....	2	2	1	1	4
Lavaltrie.....	1		1		4
St. Alexis.....		2	3		4
St. Barthélemy.....	3	1	1		5
St. Liguori.....		1	3		3
St. Paul de Joliette.....	1	1			2
St. Sulpice.....	1	1			2
St. Thomas.....		1	2	2	5
Lanoraie.....		2	3		5
L'Assomption Parish.....	2	2	2		6
" Village.....	2	1	2		3
Chertsey.....			2		2
Total.....	37	48	55	16	156

The progress made in the following branches is sufficiently satisfactory.

Year.	Pupils reading.	Reading well.	Writing.	Simple Rules of arithmetic.	Compound Rules.	Book-keeping.	Geography.	English Grammar.	French Grammar.	Theoretical Gram-mar.	History.
1858.	1922	2496	3115	1573	1114	106	1114	231	1834	647	557
1857.	1867	2264	2748	1410	879	24	858	136	1650	272	376
Increase in 1858.	57	232	367	163	235	82	256	95	184	375	181

In short the most perceptible results that have been obtained appear to me to be: 1st. More uniformity in the books used in teaching; 2nd. More uniformity in the branches taught; 3rd. More connection between these branches and the ordinary wants of the children attending the schools, and consequently the suppression of several branches which, in my opinion, ought only to form part of the educational course in the superior schools; 4th. Better arrangements; maps and black boards being less rare than formerly; 5th. A little more regularity in the minutes of the proceedings of the school-commissioners and trustees; 6th. A slight increase in the salaries of teachers in several municipalities; 7th. More assiduity on the part of the pupils in attending school.

I cannot however conclude without saying a word concerning an evil which is generally felt in my district; I speak of the too great facility with which the diploma of a school-master, and above all that of a mistress, is obtained. The evil caused by this facility in the school and in the management of affairs by the school-commissioners is incalculable; it is still more so with regard to the body of teachers generally; for this ease in obtaining diplomas causes an unjust competition between teachers of a very different capacity although furnished with the same diploma, which makes their engagement to be a mere affair of contract with the lowest bidder, particularly in some municipalities where the main object is cheap education.

I will now give a rapid sketch of the state of affairs in each municipality.

Lachenaie.—The two schools in this municipality are well furnished and provided with fine maps, black boards, registers, &c. The teacher of district No. 1, Mr. Trépanier, who has succeeded the Dles. Filiatrault, receives a salary of £65. Mr. Bourgoing, teacher of section No. 2, receives only £36. The commissioners deserve to be commended for the manner in which they act up to my suggestions and to those of the Department,

St. Henry of Mascouche.—Among the pupils of the industrial college, 16 in the highest classes appeared to me to have made some progress. The other schools of the commissioners have well qualified masters and mistresses. The schools of the Dles Beauchamp and Mayé, and that of Mr. Garraty, deserve honorable mention; unfortunately, the school-houses are not all well built, and seldom present the necessary accommodations in their internal arrangements; neither are there any maps, and as there was no register of the school visits, I could not distribute any prizes. However, I expect much from the intelligence and zeal of the new commissioners. The money matters are well managed, except that they have spared some rich defaulters who ought rather to show an example of punctuality in paying. It was by mistake that Mr. Garraty's school was mentioned as dissentient in my last report; it is under the control of the commissioners; almost all the pupils, however, belong to religious denominations different from theirs. The college receives £75 from the commissioners, the convent £40, and Mr. Garraty £30.

St. Lin.—The schools are well kept, the pupils are making progress, the school-houses are well furnished but they are destitute of maps. The dissentients have now only one school; that which they had formerly at Wesleyville is now only an independent school. Their affairs might be conducted with more punctuality and regularity. It is the same thing with the commissioners to whom very large arrears are due.

St. Calixte of Kilkenny.—This municipality is divided into four sections. During the last two years the commissioners have built two pretty school-houses which reflect the greatest credit on the inhabitants as contrasted with their poverty. The children in this municipality are also very attentive to school and

cannot fail to make progress. The school-houses are well furnished, kept in repair, and supplied with tables. It is intended to purchase geographical maps. Only one school mistress is furnished with a diploma, the others, all things considered, appeared to me to be well enough qualified. The commissioners are in debt to these teachers. I hope better things for the future under the direction of Mr. le curé Desmarais.

St. Roch de l'Achigan.—There is a Superior-Primary school kept here by the Brethren of St. Viator. The pupils have made some progress, but they require furniture, geographical maps, &c. The Commissioners rarely visit the schools, and have not provided them with registers for the visits. A fine building intended as a school convent has been erected.

Ile-du-Pads and Ile-aux-Castors.—Mr. Marchessault has succeeded Miss Grin-sell; the affairs of this municipality were admirably well conducted by the late Curé Mr. Filiatrault.

Ile St. Ignace.—The southern portion of the Island is poor. The Commissioners have not established the payment of monthly fees; they ought to do so if only to oblige parents to send their children to the school, which is very well conducted, but which is destitute of maps, black boards, &c. This municipality is also under great obligations to the late Curé Mr. Filiatrault.

St. Alphonse de Kildare.—The difficulties existing in this municipality are in the course of being arranged: The Commissioners however, are far from showing zeal or activity; they do not appear to understand their affairs properly. Mr. Rogan after an interruption of several months has been succeeded in district No. 1 by a mistress who teaches both languages. The school in district No. 2 kept by Mr. Brault shows some progress made; that of district No. 3 is very inferior.

St. Ambroise de Kildare.—The school of Mr. St. André is sufficiently well kept, the same may be said of the academy for girls kept by the Nuns of Ste. Anne's and also of the dissentient schools. The other schools are very ill conducted. They require black boards, geographical maps, &c. The salaries of the teachers are more meagre than in any other municipality in my district not even excepting the very poorest. The Commissioners are indolent beyond description and do not visit the schools. I exacted a promise from them to place a qualified teacher suitably remunerated in District No. 3.

Ste. Mélanie.—This municipality is situated in a mountainous part of the country where the population is scattered over a vast extent. The schools necessarily make but little progress, the children are often in need of books, paper, and every thing necessary to them. Although the salaries of the teachers are very insufficient there are still long arrears due to them. The school of Mr. J. Robillard deserves honorable mention on account of the pains taken by the master, and the success of the pupils. This good teacher receives a salary of £49.

Ste. Elizabeth.—With the exception of the school at Côte St. Martin, the unprogressive state of which is in great measure due to the want of assiduity on the part of the pupils, the other schools in this District are making satisfactory progress. They are generally well furnished; though some of them still require visiting registers. Generally speaking the teachers are sufficiently well qualified. The affairs of the Commissioners are kept in good order by the Notary Mr. Lacasse. The dissentients have no schools in operation.

Rawdon, St. Patrick.—Two schools have been closed for part of the year for very frivolous reasons. The teachers are badly paid. No monthly collection is taken up; they affect to supply its place by a voluntary subscription, partly payable in fire-wood. It suffices to say that several schools have remained closed for want of fire-wood to show how futile this resource is.

Rawdon, Ste. Julienne.—Notwithstanding that this parish is poor, the schools are good, clean and well furnished with benches, tables, maps, registers, &c. The affairs of the Commissioners are in the best order by their Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. de Caussin. The examinations of the schools in sections 1 and 2 have been satisfactory. That of No. 3 shows less progress. The dissentient school has been in operation a short time and seems to be well conducted by Mrs. McAdam.

St. Esprit.—The finances of the Commissioners in this municipality, and consequently their schools are in a most melancholy condition. In about a year and a-half not less than five Secretary-Treasurers have applied themselves to the work. These frequent changes render the management of affairs almost impossible. The schools are destitute of the necessary furniture, maps, registers, &c. Several of the school-mistresses are not furnished with diplomas.

St. Jacques.—This municipality supports seven schools, two school-masters, five lay female teachers, and five Sisters of Ste. Anne's. The Academy kept by the last named is very well conducted. Among other schools, that of District No. 6 is excellent, two are passable and the remaining two are very badly and very irregularly kept. The Primary-Superior school is also very ill-conducted. The Secretary-Treasurer appeared to me to do his utmost; but his task is a difficult one.

St. Charles Borromée.—This parish is divided into four Districts; it is possessed of an industrial college, an Academy for girls and a literary institute. The Joliette College possesses a museum of natural philosophy, and they are also endeavouring to give the pupils some ideas of practical and theoretical agriculture. This useful institution has suffered a considerable loss, estimated at more than £600, by a fire which destroyed one wing of the building measuring fifty by twenty-two feet and the chapel. They were engaged in June last in building a new wing of stone measuring 60 by 35 feet containing three stories. The academy for girls is divided into two departments, a boarding school, and a preparatory school under the control of the Commissioners. I was invited to visit the boarding school and I was much pleased with the examination of the pupils, who appeared to be well informed in all the branches taught. The girls' school which is under the control of the Commissioners is destitute of geographical maps. It is the same with the elementary school kept by the Brethren of St. Viateur under the control of Commissioners. The school in district No. 2 is far from doing credit to the municipality. There were only eleven children present at the time of my visit and forty on the school roll. The school in district No. 3 is sufficiently well conducted and attended.

Lavaltrie.—There is no school municipality in all my district where the school houses are better built, better kept in repair, better furnished, or better provided with maps or black boards, but the salaries of the teachers are very low and several of them are ill qualified. The finances are in a prosperous state, which ought to allow of the Commissioners procuring one or two good teachers and paying those school-mistresses who deserve it more suitably.

St. Alexis.—In this municipality the examinations are singularly arranged. In the month of May, the schools were closed, which did not prevent holidays being given in the time of harvest. Everything here seems to be done according to the will of the people, without regard to the arrangements of the law or to the rules of the Department. For example, the monthly fees are levied among the families without regard to the number of children of the proper age to attend school; and instead of allowing the secretary treasurer seven per cent on the receipts, they allow him, as salary, the balance that remains at the end of the year

when all expenses are paid. By this means the secretary is directly interested in reducing the salary of teachers. The schools are badly kept and the masters ill-paid or not paid at all. I gave the commissioners to understand that if they did not reform all these abuses, the municipality would be altogether deprived of its share of the Government grant.

St. Barthelmev.—Three of the five schools in this municipality are very good, the two others are tolerably well conducted. The finances of the commissioners are in a good state; and the municipality itself is in an improving condition. A superior primary school, and a new school section for an elementary school, are about to be established.

St. Liguori—Petty local jealousies impede the progress of education in this parish. The teachers are ill paid, and consequently they are of an inferior order. The monthly fees are not levied, and the commissioners do not visit the schools.

St. Paul de Lavallrie.—The girls' academy is making progress. School No. 1 is nearly always closed, that in section 2, is badly attended and kept; the rest are below mediocrity; the finances are in disorder, and the parish is torn by dissensions which equally affect the schools.

St. Sulpice.—The two schools in this municipality are well kept, and the finances of the commissioners in a prosperous state.

St. Thomas.—Two of the four schools in this municipality have made no improvement. The master of one has been dismissed. The other, who has no diplomas, should be dismissed also. The two schools kept by female teachers are passably good. The commissioners have availed themselves of your license to abolish the monthly fees on condition of increasing the land-tax and paying their teachers more liberally. The assessment has been increased by the sum of \$121, and \$40 has been added to the salary of each teacher.

Lanoraic.—Excepting one, the school-houses are in tolerable order, well furnished and provided with maps, blackboards, &c. Two of the schools are nearly stationary, the rest are improving. The teachers are ill-paid. Being compelled to run into debt to certain of the rate-payers, they are thus bound to pay their assessments for them. We know what that tends to. In short there are arrears of which the commissioners do not compel the payment.

L'Assomption (parish).—This parish contains six districts, the schools of which are in the care of young school-mistresses almost all of whom are tolerably well qualified. Four of these districts have changed their teachers twice during the last two years. As usual the consequence has been a considerable loss of time for the children. The greater part of the school-houses are well kept in repair; nevertheless, there are some which have neither maps nor blackboards. The last examination was satisfactory, particularly with regard to the schools of Miss Gagnon and Miss Mercure. The pupils here have emulation because the parents are zealous; the one is always the rule of the other. The affairs are very well managed by M. Martel, notary, and secretary treasurer. The finances are in a prosperous condition.

L'Assomption (village).—There is in this village: 1st. A classical college, the reputation of which is so well established that it is needless for me to praise it further. A museum and a cabinet of natural philosophy were added to it last year. This year M. Vézina, one of the professors, has succeeded in forming a very nice collection of Canadian ornithology. This will be a valuable acquisition to the museum, and for the study of natural history; 2nd. An academy or boarding school for girls, kept by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. This house, for the variety of branches taught, for order, discipline and success, ranks with the best institutions of the kind in the country. The edifice, belonging

to this establishment, has been considerably enlarged; 3rd. A primary superior school for boys, which contains 26 pupils, and is distinguished for its success under the direction of the teacher, Mr. Urbain Lippé; 4th. An elementary school for boys, under the direction of Mr. H. Lippé; 5th. An elementary school for girls under the management of the Nuns of the Congregation; 6th. A school for little children, conducted by Miss Guyon; 7th. A literary institute. The affairs of the commissioners are managed by Mr. Martel, of whom I have already made mention. It is unfortunate that there are arrears due to the teachers.

Chertsey.—This municipality, newly erected in 1857, has had two schools in operation during a part of the year. They were closed at the time of my second visit in consequence of the poverty of the inhabitants. I am in hopes that they will be re-opened shortly.

Repentigny.—The only school in this municipality, kept by Mr. Gaudry, gives satisfactory results. The commissioners have not yet executed the order which you gave them, to form a second school district and to establish a school in it.

St. Paul l' Hermite.—The school districts No. 1 and 2 are provided with good schools; in district No. 3 the children have made little progress. The affairs of the school commissioners are well attended to. The schools are also well furnished and provided with books, blackboards, geographical maps, registers, &c.

L' Epiphanie.—Out of the five school districts three have changed school-mistresses during the year, and these changes have been for the better. The schools are also better provided with books, maps, and boards. They are still destitute of registers. The schools of the Misses Mercure and Miss Gervais deserve honorable mention. The pecuniary affairs of the commissioners are in rather a bad condition. They owe arrears of salary to several of the teachers.

St. Félix of Valois.—This parish although divided into 4 districts has only three schools under control in operation besides an independent school. These three schools are rather inferior; they talk of establishing a separate school for girls, not without necessity. The school in district No. 1 is made to contain nearly 124 children, in an apartment of very small dimensions. This parish possesses a library containing more than 500 volumes. Mr. Crépeau, secretary treasurer deserves praise for the manner in which he keeps his accounts.

St. Jean of Matha.—Some progress has been made in the two schools in this municipality. The children read well and have learned a little arithmetic.

St. Gabriel of Brandon.—This municipality contains eight schools, one of which is under the control of the dissentient trustees. The schools Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are very inferior. The school-mistress in district No. 7 is however furnished with a diploma, and this, I must say, surpasses all I ever thought of the liberality of the board of examiners. In a sentence containing 14 words, which she wrote in my presence, she made 6 most glaring faults. The teacher in No. 6, refused to submit to an examination, acknowledging herself beforehand to be unqualified; I ordered the commissioners to dismiss both. Miss Holme's school is well conducted, but too many different branches are taught to too great a number of pupils. The school in district No. 6, at the examination of which I was present, shows rather unfavorable results. Low farce theatricals have been exhibited there with great pomp, which I cannot sufficiently censure, as likely to be injurious to the taste and morals of the children. The dissentient schools are sufficiently well conducted, but their minute books are badly kept. Those of the commissioners are in a better condition.

St. Norbert.—The three schools in this municipality have made pretty good progress. The teachers are well qualified and clever; the schools are well provided with furniture, maps, boards, &c. The pecuniary affairs of the commis-

sioners are in good order, and their books well kept by the secretary treasurer in office.

St. Cuthbert.—This is one of the largest parishes in my district, it numbers 7 school districts and 7 schools in operation. Generally speaking the teachers are ill-paid, nevertheless the commissioners might remunerate them more suitably by causing the rather considerable arrears of school tax due them to be paid up. The school of the Misses Fitteau is well conducted, it is however destitute of furniture, and other necessary articles; the teachers, who are young, also require to be better supported by the authority of the commissioners, in their relation to both parents and children. The school at Côte Ste. Thérèse is very inferior, and if there is no improvement it ought to be abolished. That at Côte d'York is well kept, and the examination made there by me was a satisfactory one. The school at Côte St. Jean has made but little progress, and the commissioners should not hesitate in procuring a better qualified teacher without regarding the larger salary which it would be necessary to pay him. The village school reflects credit on the teacher Mr. Barrette, and I hope that the commissioners, instead of diminishing his salary as it was feared, will increase it. The accounts are well kept by the secretary treasurer in office, Mr. Chennevert.

Berthier (parish).—The schools are well enough conducted. The school-houses are sufficiently well kept in repair and furnished with tables, maps, black-boards, registers, &c., but the teachers are always complaining of being badly paid. The monthly dues are not exacted as strictly as they ought to be, and the manner in which they are levied does not fulfil the intention of the law; they only enforce payment for children who attend the school; the poor have consequently a motive to keep their children at home. Neither are the finances in a good state.

Berthier (village).—The academy for boys has had its staff of teachers entirely changed. There is a professor of French and one of English, it is now attended by 30 pupils. The academy for girls is equal to any institution of the kind. The two elementary schools under the direction of the commissioners, as well as the dissenting school, were closed at the time of my visit. The affairs of the commissioners appeared to me to be in a more flourishing condition than last year. The Mechanic's Institute is in a flourishing state and its library increases every year.

Extracts from Reports of Inspector MEAGHER.

The following is a brief statement of my visit to each municipality, viz:

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Fox and Griffin.—On arriving here I called upon the Revd. Mr. Blouin, who informed me there was no school in operation. Mr. Blouin assured me he had written for another Teacher, and expected him in course of a fortnight, the people in general were anxious to have at least one School.

Cap des Rosiers.—Found one School at Grand Grove in operation, but only seven children in attendance. The people here still resist the assessment Law.

Gaspé North, and Sydenham.—Visited the School at the Peninsula, supported by voluntary contributions, which I found very satisfactory. The Teacher well qualified, and distributed several prizes.

Gaspé Bay, South.—No Schools in operation, and from the apathy of the people, who resist the law, there is no likelihood that Schools will be established until the law is enforced.

York and Haldimand.—There has been no school in operation for more than twelve months past. The Commissioners being absent could not ascertain the cause.

Douglas.—Found one good School kept by a Female, which I visited in company with the Reverend Mr. Fafard, examination very satisfactory, 48 pupils were present, distributed 7 Books as Prizes.

Malbate.—No school in operation, the Teacher having left, however, the School Commissioners, through my persuasions, are to engage him for another year, and am happy to learn since the school is re-opened.

Percé.—Visited School No. 1 kept by Mr. A. Béchar, who is an excellent and well qualified Teacher both in French and English, 50 Scholars were in attendance, the examination very much to the satisfaction of myself and also of the Children's Parents and guardians who were present. Visited No. 2 kept by Mr. Furlong, 32 children in attendance, examination good, distributed several books as prizes to both of those Schools. School No. 3 vacant, the teacher being absent.

Bonaventure Island.—No School in operation. The Commissioners informed me they were about engaging a Teacher and the School re-opened forthwith.

Grand River.—Two good Schools, in No. 1 had 56 pupils in attendance, and No. 2 52. Examination of both very satisfactory. The Teachers (particularly Mr. Thomas Trembly of No. 2,) well qualified in both French and English languages, and giving much satisfaction.

New Port and Pabos.—On reaching this municipality found but one school in operation, kept by Mr. Donald McTavish, 28 children attending thereat. I am sorry to say that in this place great difficulties still exist in the collection of school rates, owing chiefly to the proprietors of large tracts of land refusing to pay and the magistrates refusing to act.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Port Daniel.—On arriving here found but one school in operation, kept by Mr. James Ryan, 48 Scholars in attendance, examination good.

Hope.—One school in operation. No. 2, kept by Mr. Leek, 48 Children in attendance, examination satisfactory. School No. 1 at the time of my visit was vacant.

Cox.—Visited No. 1 school kept by Mr. Decan, a well qualified Teacher in both French and English, holding a diploma, much praise is due to him for devoting his time to the cause under his charge. School No. 2 kept by Mr. George Anez, 47 children in attendance, examination middling. School No. 1 had 67 in attendance, distributed prizes to both of those schools. School No. 3, kept by Mr. Macoubry 40 children in attendance. The teacher well qualified. School No. 4 kept by Miss Jane Clarke, a very good Teacher, 47 children under her tuition, and improving rapidly. In this municipality there is much difficulty in collecting the assessment owing to a large amount of arrearages due by the rate payers. The President of the School Corporation, the Rev. Mr. Milne, has used great exertions to collect the same, but still many defaulters remain. An order, however, has been made by the Commissioners to sue all those who are in arrears for school dues.

Hamilton.—Only one school in operation, kept by Mr. Tierney, 52 scholars in attendance. Examination satisfactory.

New Richmond.—In this municipality there are six school districts under control of the Commissioners, but only one, No. 2 kept by Miss Pritchard, in operation, 25 scholars in attendance, examination satisfactory. The other five schools are vacant for want of teachers. There are also three schools in operation under the control of Trustees, being dissentients. No. 1 kept by Mr. Wm. Fallow, is a good school 46 pupils were in attendance, examination satisfactory. No. 2 kept by John W. S. Fallow, 58 children were present, examination good.

No. 3 kept by Mr. Neil Campbell, 33 children in attendance, this school has been opened only about 11 months, and in a very short time will be an excellent school, although its being about two miles back in the wilderness.

Maria—School No. 1 not in operation for want of a teacher. School No. 2 kept by L. P. Reche, 66 scholars in attendance examination good. School No. 3 kept by Mr. Porrier, 44 children in attendance, examination good. School No. 4 vacant for want of a teacher. School No. 5 in the Irish settlement of Maria kept by Mr. Daniel Lawler, 32 children in attendance, examination not very satisfactory. School No. 6 kept by Miss Gauvreau, 32 children in attendance, examination good.

Carleton.—Visited School No. 1 kept by Mr. Beaulieu, 54 children in attendance, examination good. School No. 2 kept by Miss Eugenie Lefebvre, 44 children present, examination satisfactory. School No. 3 kept by Mr. Peter Dugas, 26 children present and improving fast.

Nouvelle.—School No. 1 kept by Delphine Allard, 57 children in attendance, examination good. No other school in operation here at present.

Shoolbred.—Two schools in operation. No. 4 kept by Mr. Thomas Verge an excellent teacher, was in vacation at the time of my visit. No. 5 kept by Mr. Chamberlain found 30 children in attendance, examination satisfactory.

Mann.—No school yet organized owing to the difficulty of collecting the assessments. The Commissioners had a meeting of the rate payers, at which I was present, matters were amicably arranged, the assessment now in course of being collected, and I trust shortly to see two schools established. The frame of one School House being already erected.

Mission Point.—Examined the Indian school kept by a female teacher, found 66 Indian children in attendance, (from the ages of 6 to 16 years) all learning English. I was highly delighted at the progress made since my former visit in July last, much praise is due to The Reverend Mr. Dumontier for his kind attention to this school by visiting the same daily.

Restigouche and Matapedia.—Found one school in operation, kept by William Donaly it being only opened a few days previous to my visit.

Extracts from Reports by Inspector CHILD.

Stanstead.—The municipality of Stanstead continues to sustain its character for the support of its schools. A few more schools have been opened and several new school houses have been built and some old ones repaired. It has now 33 school districts, 31 school houses, and 32 elementary schools, which have been well attended. The children have, except in a few families, been regularly in school, and their progress, I am happy to say has been in advance of the year 1857. The Commissioners and their Sec.-Treas. have conducted scholastical affairs, under their control successfully without a complaint from any agrieved party. (The contributions of the rate payers have been liberal, and well paid.—No arrears have been reported.) Greater attention is given to classes in mental arithmetic, algebra and composition are taught in some of the schools, and history is entirely neglected by them all.

Barnston.—Its schools have very much improved under the efficient management of the Commissioners. It has sustained 19 schools, during the terms of which the children have well attended, and the teachers employed have been found quite competent although but a small portion of them have obtained diplomas. I have urged Commissioners to employ only such ones as had been examined and had diplomas. The obstacles which had retarded these schools,

for some years, are about removed and the rate payers are more ready to pay their rates and sustain the schools than heretofore, the assessment is double that of the Government grant, besides which they voluntarily contribute for the board of 19 teachers and fuel for the 19 schools. (See tables for the amounts.)

Hatley.—As heretofore, has sustained 13 schools, another was closed. The majority (French) have dissented, leaving too few to open the school, some of these are amongst the best schools under my inspection, and they deserve well for the excellent examinations which they have undergone, by myself and school Commissioners. The funds are well collected and accounted for by their very competent Sec.-Treas. One very good school house has been built, and steps have been taken to build another one. The people in this municipality are not behind any in the Eastern Townships, in their love and devotion to elementary learning and I must say they deserve well for it.

Magog.—Has sustained its 7 schools very creditably. They examined remarkably well in February, 1858, and were very well attended I gave them my warmest commendations, their teachers all had diplomas, and I found them very competent. The Commissioners go on very successfully, and no complaints have ever been made here, two new school houses are being built this year, which with those built a year or two ago, will place Magog on a par with any municipality in the Eastern Townships, for good school houses, which is one of the visible evidences of the enlightened views given to education, and their contributions are in no ways deficient.

Barford.—Has during the year sustained 5 schools remarkably well, there the Government Commissioners give energy and efficiency to the law, the schools bear a good examination, are well attended, and one new school house has been built this year, the funds are adequate and well managed by the Commissioners and their very faithful Sec.-Treas. The use of American reading books, the people are resolved to exchange for the National series, which the school Commissioners are determined to buy for the schools.

Compton.—Has nobly sustained 21 schools this year, and they have made an advance in the elementary branches on the last. No more suits have been brought and the rates are promptly paid and funds in a sound condition.

Eaton.—Sustains 13 schools and their character is well kept up, here some few of the best teachers are employed and the pupils under their instruction acquit themselves, under my examinations greatly to their credit and that of their teachers, yet there are some of the schools quite backward. The rate payers are very willing to pay their rates and make up in the board of the teachers and fuel for the schools.

Newport.—Is yet struggling on, and bravely supports 3 schools, one of which bids as fair to become as good a school as any in the district. The Commissioners and Sec.-Treas. deserve my entire approbation for their prudent management, and the rate payers for their liberal contributions for the support of their schools and also in building two new school houses which are after an improved design of school architecture.

Hereford.—Four school districts are still united and two schools are pretty well kept up, their funds are well applied and no complaints have been made.

Clifton.—Has sustained its four schools very respectfully. The children attend well and have made quite an advance on their progress of last year, teachers employed here were very competent.

Bury.—Has kept up its 5 schools very successfully, and its school funds now, are quite adequate to the annual wants thereof, one of the 5 schools is kept

in connection with the Church and Colonial School Society's school, which is under the instruction of Mr. Best, who is very competent, 7 pupils are taught linear drawing who have made excellent progress in the art.

Brompton.—Has 7 school districts and has sustained 5 schools, the progress of the children in their studies has been an advance on the last year. The new school at the Falls is very promising their new school house is very large the design is a good one. The school affairs of Brompton are improving. Their local contributions are promptly paid, and the Register and Rolls are regular and from which I obtain such information as I require with little or no labour. Their contributions are five times the amount of the Government Grant, (See tables), as in this so in all the municipalities.

Sherbrooke Town.—Sustains 5 school besides several other schools of a superior character including the Church Societies School and the French College. These are making some progress in reading, spelling, mental and other arithmetic a little Grammar and Geography. The Commissioners report that their funds are adequate to the prompt discharge of all debts and the management of all monied matters is prudent and wise. A new school house is about being built in North Sherbrooke, the cost of which will exceed the \$300 provided by law, the balance will be made up by voluntary aid from the people in that part of the Town, Sherbrooke is attaining a position in the work of education, which will soon place it on an equal standing with the most favoured parts of the District and I congratulate it for its steady and onward course.

Oxford.—Sustains 3 schools and has four districts, one of which is a very good school, and the efforts of this thinly settled Township are worthy of every encouragement. The children are making some progress and the money affairs thereof are well managed no complaints arise here.

Windsor.—Also sustains 3 schools out of four districts, and they are in advance upon last year's progress. The Commissioners manage well, and their school funds are adequate. I have had inspection of a French settlement of some standing and extent in the North East Corner of it, and I was glad to find a school about to be opened in July last, which I intend to visit this winter, when I can drive to it.

Ascot.—Sustains 14 schools in as many districts, and I am happy to find them improving, some of the best teachers are employed here, and the schools under them have made excellent progress during the last year. The affairs thereof continue to be well conducted.

Melbourne.—It gives me great pleasure to find on a thorough inspection of schools and their affairs here, to report improvement in the schools, an additional number of districts have been laid off and new school houses are being built, making 19 districts, 11 school houses and 13 schools. The rate payers are more ready and willing to pay, regularity and order is infused into the acts of the Commissioners, which is a gratifying result.

Shipton.—Has more than maintained the progressive character of its schools, which are increased in number to 18. I found them all well attended and making some progress. The affairs thereof are still wisely managed.

Wotton.—Sustains 3 schools, and a 4th one was about opening in the 2d Concession. Their schools have made some progress. These new settlers are thriving, and soon will be able to raise more funds and sustain more schools. There are 513 children of the proper age to attend school and only 118 of them are in 3 schools, 1 have met with and succeeded in settling difficulties here. But new ones have arisen.

Cleveland.—Has 9 districts and has kept open 7 schools, which have been well attended and some progress has been made, no complaints have arisen and their affairs have been very well conducted. A dissentient school has been opened and I have hopes of its doing well under its experienced teacher.

Durham No. 1.—Keeps open 15 schools out of 19 districts which are well attended and some progress is being made, there is one dissentient school which is very well attended and taught. The model school is doing well, the teacher lately obtained his diploma for it at the McGill Normal School, and I was much gratified with his thorough method of teaching.

Durham No. 2.—Has 3 districts, and I found 3 schools were open, one of which (Mr. Paterson's) is very promising—both English and French are here taught. I examined their Register, Rolls and Accounts and found them regular. The proposed high school has not been built as was expected.

Kingsey.—Has 14 districts and sustains 14 schools, which are not making much progress as I should wish, they are not regularly open, nor attended, I am assured by the Sec.-Treas. who is working steadily to set them right, that some improvement may be expected the ensuing year, two new school houses have been lately built, two schools are to be ranked with the best, one in English the other in French.

Tingwick.—Has 8 schools under control of Commissioners, and 3 under dissentient trustees, none of the former are very well taught or attended. The Commissioners say they cannot procure competent teachers, their funds will enable them to do so, but they have not been found willing to engage.

South-Ham.—Remains the same, and but feebly sustains its two little schools.

Dudswell.—Has made some advance, its schools (6 in number) have been open. One of which is joined to the Academy, and I am happy to say that the pupils in it, and the common schools have well attended and some progress has been made in the elementary branches. Their funds are not very ample, but are well managed.

Winslow.—Has re-opened 4 schools, which are struggling on under the privations of a newly settled Township. The disputes which unfortunately closed them for a time, are subsiding.

Lingwick.—Sustains 4 schools, one of which is a very good one, the others are backward. The Commissioners have employed some young teachers, whom I have examined and found qualified to teach the children of the small schools. The teacher in the village school was one of the best under my inspection, I am grieved that he died last spring.

Weedon.—Has 3 schools which are doing pretty well, as it is a newly settled place, and some little difficulty has arisen about rates. The school fund is small, as also the contributions to it. I am pleased to find some friends of education here, who have promoted their schools to their utmost power and influence.

Garthby and Stratford.—No schools to my knowledge opened in either of these Townships, on my last visit this year encouragement was given me that 2 or 3 schools should be opened in the latter place, but no such for the former. The settlers outwardly shew prosperity. I trust schools will be opened and well sustained, and that I shall meet them on my tour this winter.

Wolfstown.—I intended to have gone there this year, but have been prevented by extra duty in other parts of my district it lies 25 miles out of my way.

Westbury.—One school has been opened during this year, and the children have been well taught, and have made little progress in reading, spelling, and

mental arithmetic, another school is about being opened, which will have more children in attendance. The inhabitants deserve well for their efforts, having built one school house, and are building another, the Commissioners and Sec. Treas. are quite ambitious in promoting their schools.

Auckland and South Winslow.—Have not opened any schools, but are very willing to do so as soon as they have the number of children required by law.

I have now gone through with the 35 Municipalities under my inspection, severally, and deem it my duty to make some general remarks, which are to be applied to the whole of them. Their contribution are very liberal and well paid, and under good and wise applications for the support of their schools, as also their school houses, many of which would do honor to any country. The parents also send their children to school as regularly on the whole as it is in their power.

Extracts from Report of Inspector BRUCE.

Huntingdon.—Since 1855, Education has made rapid advancement in this municipality, and were they not so much given to changing teachers, I believe, the advancement would still be greater. At present, three common schools and the Academy are in operation.

Elgin—The five schools of this Township are kept pretty regularly in operation, except the School of District No. 2. The most manifest progress of scholars, is in the schools of districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5. The children attending No. 2 progress very little. What very much retards education in this township is low salaries. The highest salary is only £36. The consequence is, that teachers of superior qualifications never apply for their schools. Small salaries are not to be attributed to the people's want of means. Elgin is one of the most thriving townships in this part of the Province,—townships not nearly so thriving as Elgin give far more towards supporting their schools.

Godmanchester.—Godmanchester has 11 schools. Only 1 of these, (No. 9,) is at present without a teacher. The results of the examinations of 6 of these were satisfactory; 4 were found in a fair state, and No. 9, when in operation, was in a pretty satisfactory state. Generally, the education of the children in this township, is acquiring a character more healthy and intelligent than formerly; and the people, generally, appear to be more disposed to make teaching more remunerative, with the view of securing more efficient teachers.

St. Anicet.—In the majority of the schools of this parish the progress of the scholars is tolerably fair: that of the children of Nos. 1 and 4, is very manifest. The schools of districts Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 8 are at present under mediocrity—attributable to inferior teachers. The internal and very unseemly disputes in this parish have done and are still doing much to retard the advancement of education. Were the people as earnest, and united in their efforts, to support their schools, and secure efficient teachers, as they are disunited and determined, in opposing each other in school matters, their children would be reaping more fully the benefits of education. I have, however, to report more favourably of the willingness of the School Commissioners to accompany me to see their schools examined, and see them better supplied with apparatus.

Dundee.—I have still to record my dissatisfaction with the schools of this Township, the mode pursued in managing schools, and school affairs, and especially in engaging teachers. Very seldom, indeed, do I find twice the same teacher in the same school. Constantly changing and engaging incompetent persons to conduct schools, is most ruinous to them. Under such mode of school

management no school can thrive. Not unfrequently do I find half their schools without teachers,—the township has 8 school districts. Two of these were without teachers when lately visited; and of the 6 schools in operation of only one I have I been able to report as in a satisfactory state. Found two far from satisfactory. The children in the other three are making some advancement in the few branches taught,—though not much to the credit of the teachers. Were the School Commissioners men of more nerve and determination in carrying out the school law, no question the schools would be in a more flourishing and satisfactory state. They exhibit a degree of negligence and apathy scarcely excusable.

Hinchinbrook.—The School Commissioners of this Township have done much to advance education within their Municipality. A number of their school districts have been much enlarged, to enable them to engage superior teachers. And in this they have succeeded. When I last examined their schools I found not in one an inferior teacher. And the children are taught with an intelligence and zeal which is very creditable to their instructors. Nearly all the branches taught are taught much farther than the school law requires. Examining schools thus conducted, and children so efficiently trained, is certainly cheering. The only school which nears not my expectation is that under dissentient trustees.

Franklin.—This Municipality has 8 schools. The children attending Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are in a very backward state. In the most rudimentary parts of their education I find an imperfection and a want of advancement, which is really painful, and not a little discouraging. The scholars of Nos. 1, 4 and 5 are progressing far more satisfactorily. The degree of intelligence and amount of knowledge manifested by not a few in these schools, prove the pains taken by the teachers, and the advantage of having schools conducted by steady persevering masters. The schools of districts 2 and 3 show an upward tendency.

Ormstown.—This is one of the three Municipalities in this section of my field of inspection, whose schools take the lead in improving. The reason is obvious; their teachers are better paid, engaged for longer terms, and the engagements of some continued for years, of 12 schools in operation, I have in my present report, reported of none as in an unsatisfactory state. See tabular view page 11. Both the School Commissioners and the people are beginning to do more in supplying schools with suitable apparatus.

St. Jean Chrysostôme, Division No. 1.—In this division of St. Jean Chrysostôme, two schools are doing remarkably well; viz the dissentient school, and that of No. 1 under the School Commissioners. The schools of Nos. 2 and 3 are in a fair state, but not what could be wished. The children attending these schools are noted for bad attendance, for which we have to blame, not the scholars but the parents. Irregular attendance is one of the greatest difficulties with which the panistaking teacher has to contend.

St. Jean Chrysostôme, division No. 2.—Since the school law has been put in operation in this division, the schools have manifestly improved. But of no school can I yet say that its scholars are really well advanced. Till lately so backward were nearly all the children, that it will require, with even good teachers, some time to bring them up to the standard of good common school progress. The best conducted schools are those of Nos. 2 and 8. In reading and writing the children of No. 1. French, are making fair advancement,—in other branches their progress is very little. The other schools in operation are not yet in a very satisfactory state. Without able and more energetic teachers, these schools will continue in their hitherto lame, tardy, and languid state; and to attract abler instructors, salaries have to be increased.

Hemmingford.—Speaking generally of the schools of this large Municipality I would remark, that to enable them to have efficient schools, the number of their districts must be lessened. Without this it is not in the power of the School Commissioners to give such salaries as will secure efficient teachers. The teachers in charge of their schools at present are, (two or three excepted), by no means qualified to conduct schools with advantage to the scholars. Not a few have neither energy nor talent for teaching. As for skill in managing schools, it is a qualification of which they know little.

St. Andrews, County of Argenteuil.—Education has in this parish made within the last two years, very favourable advancement. The position of three or four schools is very favourable, and an independent school in the village of St. Andrews is also doing some service to the cause of education. I have to record my entire satisfaction with the present state of the Academy of the parish, under Mr. M'Intyre, and of the schools of districts Nos. 3 and 6. The majority of the children attending these are advancing in their education steadily and intelligently. The progress of a few is rapid and highly creditable to their teachers. Of only three schools can I say that they are below mediocrity. The principal cause is, that their districts are too small and weak to make it possible for them to keep their schools regularly in operation, and under efficient teachers. It is true that School Commissioners might do more to keep the schools of these districts open, by raising the parish school assessment and monthly fees, but this, from prudential considerations they decline to do.

La Châte.—Of 3 schools in this Municipality, only 3 are in a backward and unsatisfactory state. So irregularly are these kept open, so bad is the attendance of the scholars when they are in operation, and so incompetent often are their teachers, that it would be surprising if, under such circumstances any manifest progress could be made. One of these districts, (No. 5,) is noted for its internal disputes about its school and teachers. For this the School Commissioners cannot be altogether exonerated. So long as they allow the people to engage their teachers, and control their school as they please.

The other schools in the parish are conducted satisfactorily; those of districts Nos. 1 and 2 especially. The pupils of both these schools are advancing steadily and many of their rapidly in all the branches taught in common schools. Of their teachers, I am happy in being able to speak in terms of decided approbation. They are zealous painstaking and assiduous.

Gore and Wentworth.—The state of schools and of education in these Townships is far from favourable. Twice have I visited the schools of these Municipalities, and finding only one or two in operation, and these conducted by very incompetent persons. The only reason given by the Commissioners for having their schools so frequently closed, is, not the penurious disposition of the people, who will not allow their school taxation to be increased, nor monthly fees to be levied, but the general low circumstances of nearly all the settlers. I admit there is much truth in this. Nearly all the land in these townships, is rugged and unproductive, and much admits not of cultivation. Yet I cannot persuade myself that more cannot be done for educating their youth. Were the School Commissioners, with the cooperation of the people, more zealous and determined, more alive to the work and importance of education, and to take a sincere and cordial interest in the educational well being of their youth, more, unquestionably more, might be done. See farther page 19th of my report.

Chatham.—This Township has 15 school districts: and each sustains a school. At last visit the schools of Nos. 4, 6, 9 and 11 were without teachers. Of those in operation 5 were found in a satisfactory state, viz: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8, the most advanced scholars are in Nos. 2, 3, and 8. In these schools the

children are, at present, receiving a very fair, and rather extended practical education. Their teachers appear to be earnest and assiduous, and doing much to develop and to train all the faculties. I observed that in two of these the teachers, do not a little to stimulate a craving for knowledge, give vigour to attention, and a practical character to the understanding. The rest are of the mediocre class of schools. In two of these the French only is taught. Not being long in operation, the scholars have yet made little advancement, except in reading and writing.

I have to report favourably of the Commissioners of this Municipality. They devote not a little of their time in attending to school matters, and keep their schools in operation.

Grenville and Union.—For my remarks on Grenville and Union, see page 23rd of my report.

City of Montreal.—The schools under the control of the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal continue to sustain their former high character. These schools go under the denomination of common schools, but, in fact, few, if any of our model schools excel them.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL STATISTICS, NO. 2.

MUNICIPALITIES.	District School attendance by School Journ.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS LEARNING DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF EDUCATIONS.															
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Composition.	Geography.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	French.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Drawing.	Vocal music.	Instrumental music.	Use of Globes.	Object lessons.
Belin.....	225	225	168	170	83	52	102	2									
Huntingdon.....	325	325	206	248	207	131	115	13	31	7	17	16			12		
Godmanchester.....	505	505	402	409	216	59	190	4	5								
Dundas.....	297	297	210	211	68	12	66	1									
St. Anicet.....	521	521	367	374	138	43	77										
Richebrooke.....	551	545	422	478	246	180	275	8	5			7					
St. Malachie.....	754	754	491	571	234	115	203	6	10								30
Franklin.....	*66	66	43	46	18	6	18										
St. Chrysostome, No. 1.....	331	331	222	231	116	110	120		3								
St. Chrysostome, No. 2.....	343	343	196	240	73	80	60	4									
Hemmingford.....	516	516	287	346	119	69	98	1									
St. Andrews.....	862	862	598	539	298	89	217										
Cove and Wentworth.....	614	614	434	430	291	103	195		21	8	14	7	8		8		
Chatham.....	270	270	150	150	60		20										
LaChute.....	700	700	470	307	234	162	234	14	4	13			7	145			
Grenville and Harrington.....	527	527	430	435	180	97	137	12		31	22	6	28				
City of Montreal, protestants.....	+600 337	200 337	220	310	170	86	90	49		12		6	62	336		20	
General Totals.....	8344	7938	5406	5695	2801	1394	2137	144	86	71	53	35	112	482	20	20	30

* No 1 omitted.
 † Scarcely attend any school.

Extracts from Reports by Mr. Inspector PARMELEE.

Education has on the whole progressed in all the schools in my District; they are all well kept, and a great number may with justice be classed as model schools. The masters generally speaking are competent, and do their utmost to perfect their systems of instruction. Those charged with the working of the law are zealous in the discharge of their duties.

To the above remarks I add a summary of the statistics contained in tables which accompany the present Report.

There are 20 school Municipalities in my District. The number of divisions 259, of school houses 249. Many of these school houses are excellent, and new ones are going up every year in place of those which are no longer suitable. The number of elementary schools in operation last summer was 233 of this number 204 are under the control of the Commissioners, 2 of dissentient, Trustees and 8 are independent schools. The number of model schools is 2, they are attended by 153 scholars. Scholars attending independent schools 173, dissentient schools 590, and all the elementary schools 7321. Of this number 3366 are boys and 3955 girls; 4760 are of British or other origin, and 2561 are French Canadians, 4597 are Protestants, and 2724 Catholics. Number of those who spell, 2100, who read fluently, 2946; read well, 2275; learning writing, 2818; simple arithmetic, 1375; compound arithmetic, 1032; geography, 1206; French grammar, 449; English grammar, 584. Total number of children learning grammar and parsing 1023; learning composition, 701.

There are in my District 16 primary superior schools or academies, one of them is attended by French Canadian children, and the others by those of British origin; two of the latter are girl's schools.

The number of scholars attending the superior schools is 545; 248 boys, 297, girls. Number learning reading, 524; writing, 330; geography, 243; grammar and parsing, 334; arithmetic, 426; algebra, 72; composition, 301; Latin, 62; Greek, 8; French, 93; instrumental music, 54; vocal music, 48; drawing, 29; natural philosophy, 32; chemistry, 4; geometry, 31, astronomy, 28; physiology, 4; use of the globes, 103; book-keeping, 62; history, 121, and declamation, 187.

Of the common schools 17 are kept by men and 216 by women. 14 of the male teachers hold diplomas, and 3 do not, 24 female teachers also hold diplomas. The average of the ages of the teachers is 21½ years.

In charge of the primary superior schools, there are one minister of religion three teachers holding diplomas authorizing them to teach in academies, 3 hold diplomas authorizing them to teach model schools, 2 have diplomas authorizing them to teach in elementary schools, 7 have no diplomas, 2 of these schools are under the charge of female teachers. There are also 13 assistants employed. The number of pupils is 7879.

Extract from the Reports of Mr. Inspector PLEES.

My Report for the present year relates solely to the schools under the superintendence of the Protestant Commissioners for the City of Quebec.

I have but little to add with reference to these schools, to what I have already said concerning them. The children are making progress, and the result of my visits convince me that the teachers do every thing in their power for the advancement of their pupils. Most of the latter can point out readily on the map of the world, the large divisions of the earth and the different countries of which they are composed, with the features distinguishing them one from another. They give from memory the names of the different countries, their climates, their natural productions, their manufactures, &c. During the last two years they have studied grammar, &c., and have learned the definitions and derivations of words, and writing from dictation. Among the branches which they have studied with success are, elocution, English grammar, composition, and mental arithmetic.

The dissentient school for *Ste. Foye* and the *Banlieue*, which has been lately placed under my superintendence, is attended by 39 children of both sexes, most of them Protestants.

On the day of my examination, a large number of the parents of the children were present, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. The subjects on which the pupils were examined were reading, spelling, (the more advanced students answering all the questions which were put to them on the derivation and signification of words) geography, English grammar, mental and general arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, sacred history, &c. The answers on all these subjects were such as to give me satisfaction. I remarked a great deal of neatness in the appearance of the children, and strict discipline in the school.

Some of the rates from which this school draws its support remain as yet unpaid, and those by whom they are due are persons who cannot exempt themselves from paying them, without incurring the charge of negligence. I was pleased to find that in this, as in all the schools under my control, the children of the poorer class are taught gratuitously.

On the whole, the result of my examinations has been satisfactory, and I am convinced that it would have been much more so, had there been a greater uniformity in the school books.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Inspector LEROUX.

In submitting the Report of my last visit, it becomes my highly gratifying task to inform you of the happy change which has taken place in most of the municipalities within my District.

In my last Report, very much against my will, I was forced to tell you that out of twenty four municipalities composing this District, only seven complied with the requirements of the law and the instructions of the department. But now, thanks to the support which I have received from you, thanks to your promptness in giving the instructions asked for, and to your firmness in maintaining what had been already laid down, thanks also to the concurrence of the Rev. Clergy of the different parishes and of numerous enlightened individuals, I have succeeded almost every where, in obtaining the reforms I desired. Twenty of the municipalities may now be classed with those in which the law receives its full execution. The necessary repairs to the school-houses have been either effected or commenced; they have been provided with the necessary apparatus, and they are all, as you may see by my statistics, much better attended. The assessments are regularly collected, and the teachers receive their salaries with more punctuality. The four parishes which have not as yet complied with your instructions are: St. Césaire, St. Athanase, St. Hugues, and St. Dominique, and even these are now in the way of progress.

I have spent six months' in going over the District under my inspection. I reduced the number of divisions, which was usually six for reading and arithmetic, and four for the other branches, to three for reading, arithmetic and geography, and to two only, for grammar and history. This reduction has produced a very unlooked for effect. The younger children whose time was heretofore lost in the schools, and who experienced nothing but disgust and home-sickness, now find the means of amusement combined with instruction. They are taught in some cases by the master or mistress, in others by a *monitor*. The system adopted for teaching the other branches to the more advanced pupils, is also

productive of good results. In the latter there is still much room for improvement, especially in the schools conducted by young female teachers.

The following may be considered the chief causes now obstructing the progress of education: the smallness of the salaries paid to masters, lack of uniformity in the books, want of skill and experience on the part of most of the young female teachers, who are generally selected in preference to more competent parties because they are ready to accept a small salary; lack of assiduity on the part of the pupils; and the apathy of some of the parents. The books distributed in conformity with your instructions are well calculated to remove this indifference on the part of parents; for they are by no means insensible to such evidences of success and good conduct on the part of their children. Many of them willingly deprive themselves of their assistance, in order to enable them to attain the honour of these rewards, which are granted only to those who combine success with punctuality in attending school. The only thing to be regretted, is that a larger number of these books could not be given.

Before passing in review each of the different municipalities in my district, I wish to specify those which have evinced most zeal in favor of the reforms and improvements recommended to them. They are as follows: Ste. Marie de Monnoir, L'Ange-Gardien, St. Paul d'Abbottsford, St. Simon, St. Alexandre, Ste. Rosalie, St. Ephrem, La Présentation, St. Matthieu, St. Grégoire, St. Jean Baptiste, and the town and parish of St. Hyacinthe. The Commissioners in those various localities have displayed a degree of good will deserving of the highest praise. Every thing has been done by them with the greatest care, repairs to school-houses and their out-buildings, purchasing maps, registers, seats and proper desks, black-boards, paper and slates for the poorer children; all these duties have been performed in a manner to shew that the commissioners understand all the importance of their mission. Nor must I omit to mention a proof of generosity above the common, lately evinced by the rate-payers of the parish of Ste. Brigitte. This municipality in order to free itself at once from the burden of a heavy debt by which its movements were impeded, has lately voluntarily and without a dissenting voice, levied a special vote, notwithstanding that it had already been assessed for the year to an amount triple that required by law. The zeal displayed by this parish is the more creditable from the fact that the municipality is at present under assessment for the building of a church, which, in other parishes, is usually an obstacle to the payment of the ordinary school rates.

I now pass on to a very summary review of the different municipalities.

COUNTY OF IBERVILLE.

Christieville.—Almost all the schools in this municipality are on a good footing, and in general well attended. The model-school is still under Mr. Auger, whose salary is only £60; it is on the best possible footing. The pupils learn French and English, and give proof of success. The salaries of female teachers in this parish, vary from £20 to £27. At the time of my first visit, two of the female teachers were unprovided with diplomas, but they have since obtained them. The dissentient school was not in operation at the date of my visit, and the trustees were inclined to think that it would not be opened this year.

St. Alexandre.—The two schools under my control in this municipality, are not in a condition calculated to reflect credit on their respective teachers; the children appear to be intelligent and assiduous and yet they seem to know little if anything. The salaries of the masters vary from £40 to £42 10s.

Ste. Brigitte.—At the time of my last visit, the schools had been but lately opened and the attendance was small. The affairs of the corporation were in a bad state, the sum of £143 having been wasted in law expences and the payment of interest. But thanks to the generous sacrifices which I have already mentioned, all the debts have now been paid off.

St. Paul d'Abbottsford.—I was very much pleased with the discipline of the schools in this municipality, and the proofs of progress evinced by the pupils. The schools are now supplied with the usual requisites. The Commissioners are building a school-house on the Papineau Line, and taking steps towards the purchase of a lot on which to build another in the village. The affairs of the corporation are in a very good state. The dissentient academy was not in operation at the time of my visit.

L'Ange-Gardien.—There are four schools in this parish. I found that they were better attended, and that the amount of progress made by the pupils was sufficiently marked. The Commissioners are about establishing a new school section. The affairs are in a satisfactory state.

St. Jean-Baptiste.—There is no change worthy of note in the schools of this parish. The Commissioners having neglected to furnish records of visits, I could not, under your instructions, distribute any prizes in these schools. The affairs of the corporation are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

St. Hilaire.—The schools in this parish have not progressed as much as would be desirable. Two or them are very irregularly attended. The girls' academy under the Religious Ladies of the Sacred Names of Jesus and Mary is, as heretofore, well managed; the pupils gave proof of remarkably close application, this year. I had no difficulty in regulating the pecuniary affairs of the Commissioners.

St. Césaire.—The schools of this parish, with two exceptions, are very well conducted. The pupils continue to advance with increasing rapidity, but it is to be regretted their truly devoted teachers should be the worse paid of any within the district under my inspection. The model-school of this parish, conducted by Mr. J. Bte. Delage, merits a special notice. French and English are both taught with equal success in his school. The girls' academy under the *Sœurs de la Présentation*, is undoubtedly one of the first of its class. This year it has been attended by 136 pupils. English, French and all the branches of a good education, are taught in this institution. It is in every sense an honour to the worthy founder, Mr. Provençal, the parish priest of the place.

St. Matthias.—The salaries of teachers in this parish, vary from £50 to £56, and the schools are generally well attended. The pupils have made satisfactory progress. The Commissioners, whose zeal is worthy of all praise, are about to establish two new sections, a step which is evidently necessary. The accounts are kept in a satisfactory manner.

Ste. Marie de Monnoir.—Five of the schools in this parish are well kept. The pupils gave proof that they had made progress. There is no change worthy of remark in the other four, since last year. I think this may be attributed, in great part, to the incapacity of the young female teachers, by whom these schools are conducted. As regards the college and the girls' academy, I have merely to repeat the favorable account contained in my last year's report.

St. Pie.—The schools in this parish are in general better kept than at the period of my first visit, and much better attended. The salaries of the male and female teachers are low. St. Pie would require a primary-superior school. The population of the village is large and desirous of possessing this advantage, I have every reason to hope that there will not be much delay in the matter.

The school-houses are still in a very bad state, and devoid of almost every requisite. The accounts of the school corporation are kept in a very satisfactory manner; but its affairs are negligently managed.

St. Damase.—Two of the schools of this municipality are badly conducted, the others give proof of progress. The village school under Mr. Lussier, is, for an elementary school, every thing that could be desired. Several of the children are studying with success in the branches required for teaching, in the model schools. I hope the Commissioners will soon take steps towards the establishment of a primary superior school. The pecuniary affairs of this municipality are now in a very satisfactory position; but the school-houses are in very bad order.

St. Dominique.—The lack of progress prevailing in the schools of this parish with but one exception, is owing to the apathy of parents in neglecting to send their children to school regularly. The Commissioners' accounts and the records of their proceedings are kept in a very unsatisfactory manner. There is in fact, neither a register nor books.

St. Simon.—The schools are well kept, and the pupils progressing remarkably well. The manner in which the affairs of the corporation are managed, is such as to reflect credit on those to whom they are entrusted.

St. Hugues.—This parish is behind the others in many respects. At the date of my visit, it was the only parish in my district in which the teachers had received nothing, or next to nothing, of their salaries. With the exception of the girls academy under Mr. Blanchette, the schools are very inferior. The former displayed very satisfactory evidence of progress. At the girls academy conducted by the *Sœurs de la Présentation*, the day pupils whom I examined impressed me with a very favourable idea of that institution. The accounts of the school corporation are kept in a very satisfactory manner, but there are large arrears to be collected.

St. Ephrem.—Two of the schools in this parish are on a footing which leave nothing to be desired. The other gives no evidence of progress. The dissentient school is very well conducted, The accounts of the Commissioners are well kept. I was unable to see those of the dissentients.

St. Hélène.—There are now two schools under control. That which was last opened, and which I visited, appeared to me to be in a satisfactory condition. The Commissioners have dismissed one of the teachers on a charge of immorality, they have also changed the Secretary-Treasurer. The affairs of the corporation are now in good order.

St. Rosalie.—The state of the finances of this municipality, is now every thing that could be desired, and the accounts are very well kept. This cannot be said of the schools. With the exception of the village school, the progress of which becomes more and more marked, they all seem to recede in place of advancing. Last year the Commissioners discharged a good teacher, without cause, and they now regret having done so.

Notre-Dame de St. Hyacinthe.—All the schools of this parish are provided with the usual requisites. The progress made in most of them is very marked, and the attendance is also more regular than at the period of my first visit. The teachers' salaries vary from £30 to £35. The affairs of the corporation are in very good order, and the accounts are well kept.

Town of St. Hyacinthe.—Mr. Kerouac's school is conducted, as heretofore, with zeal and success. His salary and that of Mme. Kerouac, who is entrusted with the division including the younger children, amount to £105. The school under the Sister of Charity is attended by 186 pupils, nearly all of them being

the children of the poorer class, who but for the intervention of these good Ladies, would be condemned to grow up in ignorance and idleness. The Sisters of the *Présentation de Marie* have taken the place of the Sisters of the *Congrégation de Notre-Dame* at the girls academy. Their house is the mother-house of the order, in the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe. There are 11 Sisters and 175 pupils. The education imparted is at once very solid and very refined.

La Présentation.—I am happy to state that the recommendation which I deemed it my duty to make to the commissioners and rate-payers of this parish, during my first visit, has had the desired effect. The schools were then but poorly attended, and they are now filled with pupils, and except in one instance or so, the greatest progress has been made in every respect.

I devoted a considerable time to examining the accounts and registers of the Commissioners, in each of the parishes within my district, and I repeat, that the great evil, is the delay in paying the teachers. This, again, is caused by delay in collecting the school rates and monthly fees. I am convinced that if the Commissioners were bound to collect these rates in the Autumn, the time when the rate-payers are best able to pay, and to furnish at the same time with their semi-annual report, a certificate from the Inspector testifying that there are no arrears and that the teachers have been paid, many of the abuses complained of would cease to exist.

The following statistical summary will enable you to judge of the progress made within my district during the year. In 1857 the number of pupils attending the different institutions was 6378; in 1858 the number has been 7666, increase, 1288; number of pupils reading fluently in 1857, 1803, in 1858, 2749, increase, 856; number of pupils learning to write, 2882, in 1858, 3183, increase, 301; number of pupils learning simple arithmetic in 1857, 1699, in 1858, 2187, increase, 588; number of pupils learning the compound rules in 1857, 1041, in 1858, 1576, increase, 535. In 1857, only 64 pupils were taught book-keeping; this year, 1858, it has been taught to 115, increase, 51. Only 980 were taught geography; this year it has been taught to 1546, increase, 666. Only 1749 were taught French grammar; this year it has been taught to 2677, increase, 928. History was taught to 1146; this year to 1677, increase, 531. Literary composition, mensuration, linear drawing, English grammar, singing, and instrumental music, also shew an increase of about one hundred per cent. The sum contributed by the rate-payers has increased by £657, and the salaries of the teachers have also been somewhat increased.

Extracts from the Report of Mr. Inspector HUME.

St. Ephrem de Tring.—Only one school has been in operation this year. It was well attended, and the pupils made very great progress. This parish has been a separate municipality for the last two years only. At the time of its erection as a scholastic municipality, there was only one school-house within its limits, and as it stands near the line of division, between it and St. Victor de Tring, it was no longer available. The Commissioners have built two new school-houses. One was finished and the other in course of construction at the time of my last visit in the month of July. It was the intention of the Commissioners to engage another teacher as soon as this school-house was finished. The inhabitants of this municipality are generally poor; but they appear to be inclined to contribute to the extent of their ability.

Forsyth.—I am happy to have it in my power to speak more favorably of this municipality than I could do in past years, principally owing to the zealous exertions of the Rev. Mr. Bérubi, the curé of the parish. Two schools are in operation with competent teachers. One of their teachers is a young lady, possessing an excellent education, and I have reason to hope that considerable progress will soon be witnessed in the schools.

In this municipality also many of the inhabitants are poor, and some of them are very unwilling to pay anything for educational purposes.

Lambton.—There are two schools in this municipality, which are well conducted and numerously attended. Very satisfactory progress has also been made. The school affairs have always been managed very much to my satisfaction, and it affords me much pleasure to speak favorably of this municipality.

Aylmer.—In this municipality there are two schools in operation, with competent teachers. It is proposed to establish another one as soon as the Commissioners believe they will be able to sustain it. There is no municipality in my district which contributes more, in proportion to the amount of government grant received, than this one does. There is, however, a considerable amount of arrears owing to the Commissioners. This does not so much arise from an unwillingness to pay as from the great scarcity of money which is generally felt in all new settlements.

Broughton.—In this municipality there have been two schools—one attended by pupils of British origin and the other by those of French origin. They were both very well attended and some progress made.

Leeds.—Five schools have been in operation this year in this Township, although two of them were only so for a period of six months. These schools have been all well attended, and great progress made. Although they are all classed as elementary schools, two or three of them may be considered as equal to model schools, both as regards the qualifications of the teachers and the proficiency attained by the pupils. A large two-story building, intended to be used as a model school or academy for superior education, is now in the course of construction in this township.

Nelson.—There were two schools in this municipality during a part of the year—one attended by pupils of French origin and the other by those of British origin. Some progress was made; but none of the pupils were much advanced.

Inverness.—In this township there have been nine different schools (including one dissentient) in operation; but some of them were not kept during the whole year. At most of them the progress made was very satisfactory.

St. Calixte de Somerset.—In this municipality school affairs are in a very prosperous state, there being five elementary and one model school, all well attended, with competent teachers, and satisfactory progress made in most of them.

The model school is generally attended by 40 pupils. The teacher is well qualified, and many of the pupils have attained a very creditable proficiency in the different branches taught. There is, notwithstanding, a large amount of arrears due by the rate-payers, and the Commissioners, in consequence, owe a considerable sum to the teachers and others.

The Commissioners, for want of means, have not been able to make much progress in the completion of a large building, constructing and intended to be used for the purpose of superior education.

St. Julie de Somerset.—Considerable progress has been made in this municipality during the present year. There are now four schools in operation, which are well attended. The teachers, with one exception, have diplomas, and appear to be well qualified.

St. Ferdinand de Halifax.—I regret to say that the school affairs of this municipality are in a very unsatisfactory state. From some alleged informality in the Valuation Roll, a great number of inhabitants have refused to pay their rates. Several actions (which are still pending) have been instituted for the recovery of arrears of assessment; but in the meantime the teachers are suffering from their salaries not having been paid in full. There is a very great amount of arrears now due, and the Commissioners also owe a large sum, chiefly to the teachers.

Eight schools, under the control of the Commissioners, were in operation during the first six months of the year, and in nearly all very satisfactory progress was made.

There is also a dissentient school in operation in this municipality, attended by pupils of British origin. This school has hitherto been supported by voluntary contribution, and those interested therein contribute cheerfully to its support.

St. Sophie de Halifax.—School Commissioners were appointed last July, and, within this present month, three schools have been opened, with a prospect of others being commenced early in the ensuing year. There are three good school-houses now being constructed, and the municipality has been divided into nine districts.

Melaud.—In this municipality two schools have been in operation, though one of them has only been so for the last six months. The municipal council of the township has undertaken the collection of school rates; but there exists a reluctance with some to pay them. There is also some dissension amongst the inhabitants respecting the most suitable sites for school-houses. As this municipality has been long without schools, none of the pupils attending those in operation are far advanced.

Frampton.—In this municipality there have been five schools under the Commissioners and two dissentient. In most of those schools very satisfactory progress has been made. One of the teachers (under the Commissioners) has obtained a model school diploma, and three others have diplomas for teaching elementary schools. The schools have, in general, been well attended, and in some of them many of the pupils have made very great progress.

Since the month of July last, this township has been divided into two municipalities, and School Commissioners have been elected for each.

Standon.—There is but one school in this township, at which but little progress has been made. The children do not attend regularly, and the teacher is not very efficient. The School Commissioners have promised to procure the services of one better qualified.

Cranbourne.—In this township, as I have already said on former occasions, the inhabitants are poor and much dispersed, and they are really unable to pay for well qualified teachers. Two schools were in operation during the greater part of the year; but as nearly all the pupils were only beginning to read, no great progress was made. The inhabitants seem disposed to contribute for the purposes of education to the extent of their ability; but it will be necessary to build two, or perhaps three, school-houses. When this is done, I hope they may be able to engage teachers better qualified than those they have had.

In reviewing the progress made during the year in my district of inspection, I am of opinion there is some cause for congratulation. For the first time since my appointment, there are schools in every one of the different municipalities. In the number of schools, and the pupils attending, there has also been an increase. An increase will also be observed on reference to the statistical tables, which accompany this Report, in the number of pupils reading well, writing, learning arithmetic, grammar, &c.

There are also nearly three times the number of teachers with diplomas this year than was the last, and it must be acknowledged that there is more strenuous opposition manifested to taxation in any shape by the inhabitants of British origin than there is by those of French origin.

In all the municipalities settled chiefly or wholly by French Canadians, assessment for school purposes has been adopted, and St. Ferdinand de Halifax in which any difficulty on that head exists. Where voluntary contribution prevails, very few pay anything except those who are directly interested, and they consequently to pay more than if the whole population were assessed.

Generally speaking, the teachers in my district do not receive a sufficient remuneration for their services. The highest salaries given in my district is to the teacher of the model school, in Somerset, who has \$280 a year; but no teacher of an elementary school, attended by pupils of French origin, has more than \$120 a year, and only two or three have that amount. In the English schools, the salaries are somewhat higher, and a good teacher receives from \$150 to \$175 a year.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector CRÉPAULT.

In the district under my inspection are the following institutions:—1 commercial college, 2 academies for girls, 15 primary schools, 116 elementary schools under the control of the department, and three independent schools. Of these 137 schools, only 13 are conducted by male teachers, all the others are entrusted to female teachers. Out of those employed, only two male and two female teachers are unprovided with diplomas. All the schools, both elementary and primary superior, taught by male teachers, give very satisfactory results, and are very well conducted. I can say the same of thirty of those entrusted to female teachers. Of the others, fifty are well conducted, and give satisfactory results; 25 are inferior, but situated in poor municipalities, or in remote school sections, in which the children are but little advanced; in fine, 22 are badly kept, and insufficient. Most of the latter are conducted by young girls from 17 to 18 years of age. In the 19 municipalities constituting the district under my inspection, the law is now carried out with more or less regularity. When I tell you that up to 1852, seven of these municipalities positively refused to comply with the law, and had not a single school under the control of the department, you can estimate the extent of progress we have made. In 1853, I found it necessary to call upon the executive to appoint Commissioners for the municipalities of St. Michel, St. Lazare No. 2, St. Raphael, Cap St. Ignace, St. Cyrille, St. Jean Port Joli, and St. Roch des Aulnets. The friends of education in these municipalities had always succumbed to those opposed to it, and the fact that the law is now carried out, is chiefly the result of the system of inspection introduced at that period. Many of them, and among the rest St. Raphael and Cap St. Ignace, have made great progress, and have several good schools maintained on an excellent footing. Within the district under my inspection, there are 44 school-houses belonging to the Commissioners, thirty of them spacious and well ventilated. More than 24 of them are provided with geographical maps and black boards, and all suitable requisites. St. Michel, Nos 1 and 2, St. Charles, St. Thomas, L'Islet, and Berthier, hold the first rank in this respect.

I must also admit, to the credit of most of the municipalities in my district, that the accounts are well kept, and that the secretary-treasurers perform their duties efficiently. In some localities, however, the people do not

attach sufficient importance to this office, and highly competent parties have been set aside to make way for others who offered themselves at a lower salary. I am also sorry to say that in many of the municipalities, the election of Commissioners is not what it ought to be. Until it be made a condition that no candidate shall be considered eligible without giving proof that he is possessed of a certain measure of education, there will always be a great many very inferior schools, and complete success will never be attained. The new law which empowers the superintendent to deprive refractory municipalities of their share of the grant, has done an immensity of good. Even the most disaffected of the Commissioners no longer dare resist the injunctions of the department, in face of the responsibility they would incur. I would again insist on the necessity of adopting school regulations, and a uniform selection of books, powers which are vested in the council of public instruction, and hence the necessity of appointing said council.

In many of the municipalities, there is still a great deal of delay in paying the teachers. Some of them pass the whole year without receiving anything of their salaries. One of the inconveniences resulting from this is, that the teacher is compelled, for want of ready money, to purchase, at exorbitant prices, from the storekeepers, or else to pay high rates of interest. It would be advisable to let the scholastic year commence on the the first of May. In this way, the teacher would enjoy the use of the land attached to the school, which now remains vacant whenever the section is about to change its teacher, for men are naturally not over anxious to sow in order that others may reap.

There is no lack of good teachers in my district. Those municipalities which are managed by enlightened Commissioners, are never without good masters, because they are paid a salary proportioned to their services. Quite the contrary is the case when the Commissioners are ignorant persons: the schools are given out at the lowest bid, and, as female teachers are always readily procured at low salaries, the schools are left entirely in the hands of young girls, 17 or 18 years old, who, as a general rule, impart little or no knowledge to their pupils.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these obstacles, education makes marked progress from year to year. Farmers and fathers of families, have a better idea of the importance, the value of education, and the necessity of having their children instructed. They are more willing to make the necessary sacrifices for this great object.

A few words now as to each of the different municipalities in this district.

Beaumont.—This municipality has a model or primary superior school and three elementary schools. They are all very well conducted by teachers holding diplomas, and capable of rendering important service. A marked improvement has taken place in the management of the affairs of this municipality. The old dissensions have disappeared and made way for a love of progress. The Commissioners, with Mr. Poirier for president, have repaired the old presbytery, and established the model school therein. It is a spacious and comfortable building. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Letellier, keeps his register and books of accounts with much care. There are, it is to be regretted, debts and arrears, the result of five years of dissensions and law-suits, now at last brought to an end.

St. Michel No. 1.—In this municipality there is a fine industrial college and an academy for girls. There are four professors in the college, and it is attended by nearly 200 pupils. Mr. Candide Dufresne is the director of the institution. The boarding-school, belonging to this establishment, is exceedingly well conducted. An elementary class has also been established, for the benefit of such pupils as are not sufficiently advanced to enter the higher classes

Among the sciences taught in this institution, are vocal and instrumental music, drawing, horticulture, and English. St. Michel is also provided with an institute containing a reading-room, which receives a good number of home and foreign newspapers and periodicals, and a library containing already several hundred volumes. The prosperous condition of this model municipality, standing as it does in the first rank of those within my district, is due to the zeal and sacrifices of the Commissioners, among the rest the following gentlemen, who have acted for the last eight years:—Rev. Mr. Fortier, Mr. Forgues, registrar, and Mr. Launier, *seigneur* of the parish. Mr. Toussaint, at present a professor in the Laval Normal School, who was four years the director of the college, contributed powerfully to this impulse.

St. Michel No. 2.—In this municipality, which includes the three last concessions of the parish of St. Michel, there are three elementary schools, kept by competent female teachers holding diplomas. The Commissioners have built three school-houses of suitable dimensions; they are all well furnished, and provided with desks, good tables, geographical maps and black-boards. The classes are attended by a very large number of children, who make good progress, and, as soon as they are sufficiently advanced, go to complete their education at the two leading institutions of the parish. The teachers' salaries are from £25 to £30, besides fuel. It is evident from the above, that this municipality, which in 1854 had not one school, competes in zeal with municipality No. 1 of the same parish, which I have just mentioned, and which consists of the range *du bord de l'eau* and the village.

St. Charles.—This municipality has two model schools, one for boys and the other for girls. It has of late lost the good harmony that formerly prevailed. This is the more to be regretted, as things were in a pretty good train. Besides the two primary schools, there are seven elementary schools, all of them good, and conducted by females holding diplomas, and possessed of the requisite aptitude. The Commissioners have nine good school-houses, one of them being two stories high and 80 feet long. Mlle. Couture, the mistress of the model school, is a highly competent person. Her pupils have made great progress. She keeps a boarding-school. She has trained several good female teachers for our different municipalities. Her school is attended by nearly 100 pupils. The model school for boys, is kept by M. Declercq, formerly a professor in the academy of St. Thomas. M. Declercq is a thorough master of the French, English, and Latin languages, and has already had several years experience as a teacher. The present secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. Boulanger, keeps his accounts very correctly,

St. Gervais.—This municipality has an academy for girls, a model school for boys, and 10 elementary schools. The girl's academy is conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation. They have received a grant of the old presbytery, which has been repaired, and now offers every possible convenience. It is about 100 feet in length with attics. The primary superior school for boys is conducted by Mr. Larue, who received his diploma as a model-school teacher last year from the Laval Normal School. Of the other elementary schools six are well kept and intrusted to competent teachers holding diplomas; two are middling, and the remaining two, inferior. The accounts of the secretary-treasurer are in a good state, and his registers are well kept; but the amount of arrears is large. Education has not reached the degree of progress that might have been attained in this important municipality, and this is to be attributed, in the first place, to the fact that there were at the beginning too many schools, and in the second place, to the practice which prevails of changing the teachers too often; the latter has greatly retarded the pupils by obliging them to go over again the matter they

had learned in previous years. The salaries of the female teachers are very small so that many of the schools are left to inferior teachers.

St. Lazare.—This municipality is very poor, it was not organised in conformity with the school law until 1854. It has now five schools, two of which are good, but in the other three only a very little amount of instruction is imparted. They may, however, be sufficient for the wants of the locality for some time yet. The Rev. Mr. Dufour, Curé, displays great zeal; he has acted as president of the Board of Commissioners for several years, and renders important service. A school-house has lately been built in the vicinity of the church; this is highly creditable to the rate-payers, taking into account the limited resources at their disposal.

St. Raphael.—It is only since 1854 that the school law has been carried out in this parish. Nevertheless they have a model school for girls, and four elementary schools,—two of the latter being good, and two inferior. Mlle. Thibault, who conducts the model school, is one of those teachers rarely met with, who teach rather through a spirit of vocation and devotedness than merely to earn the means of subsistence. The children under her care have made great progress, and many of her pupils have in their turn become good teachers themselves. *St. Raphael* is a very poor municipality, and it is only by making the most generous sacrifices that its schools are maintained. A new school, highly creditable to the zeal of the rate-payers, has just been built.

St. Valer.—In this municipality there are five schools, one of them good and four inferior. The parish is very rich, but unfortunately no effort is made to place it on a par with the neighbouring parishes, which though poorer, are far beyond this one in everything relating to education. The Commissioners have as yet but one school-house, which is in a complete state of dilapidation. The educated class, who have been excluded from office with a view to diminishing the taxes, as it is openly stated, have long petitioned in vain for a girl's school for the village. The only good school is that kept by Mr. Sylvain, who would undoubtedly command a salary double that which he receives; but he is unwilling to leave the parish in which his relatives reside.

St. François.—In this parish, there is a girls' academy, conducted by the ladies of the *Congrégation de Notre Dame*, and four elementary schools; two of the latter give satisfactory results, the other two are inferior. The salaries paid to female teachers are not sufficiently high to secure the services of persons competent to teach, besides that they are very irregularly paid. The secretary-treasurer keeps his registers and books of accounts in a perfectly orderly manner. Mr. Dessin, who keeps the village school, would enable his pupils to make satisfactory progress were he not impeded by difficulties arising from ill-will on the part of the commissioners. Notwithstanding the insufficiency of the teachers' salaries, they are not regularly paid, and there are large arrears due them.

St. Pierre.—In this municipality there is an excellent model school for girls, and two good elementary schools. The model school is conducted by the Misses Létourneau, who are highly educated persons, and teach their pupils all the branches generally taught in the girls' academies conducted by our religious communities. Their pupils number 80, and are taught French grammar, English grammar, literary composition, drawing, needle-work, embroidering, &c. These ladies have already trained up several competent teachers. *St. Pierre* is one of the most exemplary municipalites in my district. Since 1852, the law has always been carried out with great zeal and alacrity. The Rev. Mr. Sirois, curé, and Mr. Larue, notary, fill respectively the offices of president and secretary, and

deserve the greatest praise, as do also the other Commissioners, who are educated men, and, as a natural consequence, friends of education. A large and handsome school-house has been built in this municipality.

Berthier.—This municipality possesses a model school and two elementary schools. Mr. Langlois, who conducts the model school, is one of our best teachers. His pupils progress with astonishing rapidity. His method is excellent, and he has also the secret of rendering himself beloved and respected by every one. The two elementary schools are intrusted to female teachers holding diplomas, and possessed of all necessary qualifications. Each of these schools is attended by at least 60 or 70 pupils. Berthier has three good school-houses, which are well kept, and provided with all requisites, tables, desks, black-boards, and geographical maps. The Commissioners and rate-payers of this little municipality spare no pains to secure the instruction of their children.

St. Thomas.—This municipality has an academy for boys, an academy for girls, and seven elementary schools. The boys' academy is conducted by the *Frères des Ecoles Chrésiennes*, who educate about 260 children. The following branches are taught in this institution:—English, French, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, linear drawing, vocal music, and the elements of agriculture. The girls' academy, under the ladies of the *congregation*, is a fine three-story building of cut stone. It has 250 pupils. In addition to the subjects prescribed for elementary schools, the following branches are taught in this institution:—Drawing, instrumental music, English, literature, embroidery, and various other kinds of needle-work. The seven elementary schools are all conducted by female teachers. Three of these schools are well kept, two are passable, and the remaining two inferior. The School Commissioners of this municipality are deserving of praise. For the last seven years, the corporation has always been composed of men of education and zeal, Rev. Mr. Curé Beaubien acting as president. The secretary-treasurer keeps his accounts in a most orderly manner.

La Grosse Isle.—In this municipality there is but one elementary school, kept by a female teacher, who does not hold a diploma; but is, nevertheless, competent enough for this locality, which has just been erected into a school municipality. Only twenty children attend the school.

L'isle-aux-Grues.—This small parish has a model-school for girls and two elementary schools. Mlle. Painchaud who teaches in the model school, is an exceedingly competent and devoted teacher; she imparts an excellent education to 80 pupils, who are making marked progress under her care. The two elementary schools are conducted by female teachers who are not holders of diplomas. This municipality has a good two-story school house, well furnished, and provided with geographical maps, globes, &c.

Le Cap St. Ignace.— This municipality has nine schools, one of them a model school. Four of them are well kept, the other four being only passable. Miss Mitchell, in charge of the school near the church, is a highly competent teacher; she imparts an excellent education in both languages, to more than 60 children. The school Commissioners own a fine school-house, the gift of the Rev. M. Cecile, deceased, formerly parish priest of the place. In 1852 there was not a single school in this parish, and it had no commissioners until 1854, when they were appointed by the executive. M. Nadeau is the secretary-treasurer; he renders important service. Six schools would suffice for the requirements of this municipality, and with this number the salaries of the teachers, which are now much too low, could be increased.

L'Islet.—This fine and extensive municipality has made extraordinary progress since 1852. It has an academy for boys kept by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, an academy for girls and twelve elementary schools; eight of them are well kept, the others are only passable. The academy is located in a large two-story stone building, and is attended by about one hundred children. English, drawing and music, are taught in addition to the subjects required for elementary schools. The academy for girls is conducted by Miss O'Reilly, who teaches English, the piano, drawing, knitting and needle work. This institution is also very suitably located. Both establishments are furnished and provided with all requisites, together with geographical maps, globes, &c. The commissioners are men of education and zeal; their president is the Rev. Mr. Delage. To his zeal and sacrifices is in great part to be attributed the prosperous state of public instruction in this parish. The two academies have already sent forth several male and female teachers who are an honor to these institutions.

St. Cyrille.—This is a small municipality lately established. The rate-payers though poor, support three schools. They are pretty well kept, and are attended by nearly two hundred children. St. Cyrille was not erected into a school municipality until 1854.

St. Jean Port-Joli.—This extensive and wealthy municipality was also without schools until 1854. There are now so many that suitable salaries cannot be paid to the teachers, and the consequence is, that some of these schools are very inferior. There are fourteen in all, which are attended by 600 pupils, and literally crowded. Six of these schools are well kept and give satisfactory results. Of the other eight, four are passable enough, and the remaining four inferior. The secretary-treasurer is a highly educated person, he keeps his registers and accounts in good order, and renders important service to the commissioners. The commissioners have but one school house, and even that is in a pitiable state of dilapidation. St. Jean Port-Joli has also a literary institute with a library of 600 volumes.

St. Roch des Aulnets.—In this parish, as in St. Jean Port Joli, there are no many schools. Mr. Gagnon, the new president of the Commissioners, made praiseworthy efforts this year to procure better female teachers; but it is difficult to give them a suitable remuneration, when we reflect that there are fourteen schools where nine would amply suffice. The Commissioners have six school-houses. Mr. Dupont, the secretary-treasurer, keeps his accounts in a most orderly manner, and renders important service to the municipality.

Extract from a Report of Mr. Inspector TANGUAY.

Nearly all our schools are in the hands of young female teachers, well enough instructed, for the most part, but lacking experience and pedagogical skill. Frequent absence on the part of the pupils, is, in my opinion, the chief obstacle to the progress of education in most of the parishes. It is really painful to see how insensible parents still are to the obligation of giving their children an education proportioned to their own means and position in life, and to the talents with which Providence has endowed them.

There are, I am aware, in newly settled districts, parents who cannot, at certain times in the year, dispense with the services of their children. There are others who live so far away from the school, that they find it impossible to send them there very regularly in bad weather; but there are many others who are prevented by lack of energy and good will, from overcoming these obstacles.

I shall now review the different school municipalities, giving to each its meed of praise or blame, without favour or partiality.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—In this parish there are eleven schools, of which ten are under the control of the Commissioners. They are attended by a total of 453 pupils. All these schools are conducted in a satisfactory manner; three of them are excellent, four good, and the rest passable, although the teachers may not be possessed of all the requisite qualifications. The prevalence of epidemic fevers, prevented a great many children from attending the schools this year. A lack of books also retarded the pupils in several of the sections. Were it not for the delay which prevails in paying the teachers, I should say that education is in a flourishing condition in this municipality. Besides the 453 pupils attending the common schools, there are 60 children belonging to the parish who attend the college classes.

The accounts of the corporation are kept with regularity; but there is too much delay and indulgence in the manner of collecting the assessments.

Ixworth.—This year there have been two schools kept in this little municipality. The two female teachers are young, and not, perhaps, sufficiently well instructed; nevertheless, the schools, such as they are, are a benefit to this new and poor locality. They were attended by 53 children during the first half of the year. All of them are learning reading, 25 writing, 12 grammar, and 15 arithmetic. They have all received religious instruction. These two schools cost respectively £25 and £20. The supplementary aid granted last year has been a great assistance. The rates are regularly paid.

St. Pacôme.—In this municipality there were, at the time of my visit, six schools in operation, five being under the control of the Commissioners. The course of instruction in these schools is limited to reading, writing, the first rules of arithmetic, the elements of grammar, and the epistolary art, together with religious instruction. Twelve of the pupils have learned geography, and 20 sacred history and the history of Canada. The female teachers, with one exception, are possessed of the requisite requirements. The books of accounts and of the proceedings are kept in a satisfactory manner. The law is carried out without opposition, and were it not for the delay which occurs in paying the assessment, and which may be attributed to the poverty of some of the rate-payers, all would be well in this municipality.

Rivière Ouelle.—This municipality is the only one within the district under my inspection, in which the schools are now supported by voluntary subscription, in preference to a legal assessment. The inconveniences resulting from this mode of raising money, are not felt here with any great intensity, owing to the good will and liberality of certain of the rate-payers, who make up the deficiency in the subscriptions of the majority. There are four elementary schools, and one primary superior school, conducted by M. C. Ouillet. Geography, history and epistolary composition are taught in these schools in addition to the subjects prescribed for elementary schools; 42 pupils learn English, and 18, book-keeping. The academy for girls conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation, has 60 pupils; the number attending the other schools is 190. The Ladies of the Congregation make the most laudable efforts to sustain the competition created by the convents at Kamouraska, Cacouna and Rimouski, parishes which formerly furnished pupils to Rivière Ouelle. The mistress of one of the schools, and the only one to which exception can be taken, is not possessed of the requisite skill, and there is a lack of zeal among the parents of the pupils. The books of accounts and those containing the proceedings are kept in a highly satisfactory manner.

Saint Denis.—In this parish there are seven schools, with a total of 344 pupils. The model or primary superior school has 61 pupils, and is intrusted to Miss E. Bégin, a skilful and devoted teacher; of the other schools four are well kept and receive all the encouragement they merit; the remaining two are inferior owing to want of capacity on the part of the mistresses and of zeal on the part of the parents. In order to reduce a rather heavy debt, contracted through the negligence of the late secretary-treasurer, it has been found necessary to reduce the teachers' salaries and increase the rate of assessment. Such reduction of salaries are always most injurious to a municipality, by driving away the better class of teachers, who naturally seek engagements elsewhere at a higher rate. The rate has been increased seventy-five per cent. The books of accounts and records of proceedings are kept with much greater care than heretofore. The course of instruction obtaining in this parish, includes all the branches prescribed for elementary schools together with composition, geography, sacred history and the history of Canada.

Mont-Carmel.—This municipality has only two schools, attended by 65 children. The following are the only subjects taught: the diocesan catechism, reading, writing and orthography. Section No. 2 displays but little anxiety to profit by its school; a large number of the children do not attend it, and this owing to a paltry dispute about a site. These poor people are deprived of every other means of instruction, and yet they reject the light because it does not come from the quarter they would wish.

St. Alexandre.—This municipality has seven schools, attended by 227 pupils. Only one of them can be considered as carrying out fully the spirit of the law; but taking into account the topographical features of the locality, the others, though inferior, are useful and even necessary. In one of these, however, which has hitherto been provided with very good teachers, a very inferior mistress has lately been engaged. I insisted on a return to the previous state of affairs, with the determination of suppressing the school, if my recommendation should be of no avail. In six of the schools (besides reading, writing and the elements of grammar), parsing, arithmetic, sacred history and the history of Canada are taught, with more or less success. The difficulty of finding any person willing to accept the office of secretary-treasurer, has been a cause of delay in collecting the assessment, and in the general carrying out of the law.

St. Louis de Kamouraska.—In this municipality there is an academy for boys and seven schools under control. Three of these schools are good and useful, the other shew but meagre results. The academy for girls works well, and is in a flourishing condition. The academy for boys is this year conducted by a skilful teacher.

I regret being obliged to state that this parish which is so wealthy and intelligent, should allow itself to be surpassed by others that are poorer, and lack all the elements of prosperity which Kamouraska possesses in abundance. Several of the school-mistresses, notwithstanding that they hold diplomas, are but little competent. The schools are badly provided with benches, tables, books, maps, &c. One of them was closed for more than two months for want of fire-wood. The school-houses need repairs, but they are deferred from year to year. If I do not find a change, I shall be forced to recommend an energetic remedy. The school corporation also deplores with me the existence of this state of things. The municipality is heavily in debt,

St. André.—This parish still continues to carry out the law in a highly satisfactory manner. My visits to its schools are to me a source of gratification, which only the friend of education can appreciate; they number seven, of which

five are exceedingly well kept. Two amongst them are specially distinguished : those conducted by Miss Beaumont and Miss Sirois. The children in this parish manifest greater assiduity than those of the neighbouring parishes. There were 289 names entered in the school registers. The *materiel* of the schools though not altogether such as would be desirable is yet satisfactory enough. The arrears of assessment are small. The excellent results attained are in great part the work of the worthy president of the school Commissioners. Miss Beaumont, who trained several of the teachers of this parish also deserves praise for the success which she has purchased at the price of long years of labor and devotedness.

Notre-Dame du Portage.—This little municipality, which consists of a section of the parish of St. André and a portion of the old parish of *Rivière-du-Loup*, contains but four sections, three of which have schools in operation. These three schools have produced pretty good results. Their course consists of the subjects required for elementary schools. The secretary-treasurer seemed anxious to discharge the duties of his office. The book containing proceedings is well kept and proves that the Commissioners are animated with a proper spirit.

St. Edouard.—The two schools in this municipality have been combined in one, under the care of Miss Vallée, a teacher of high ability. She has two assistants. The school is attended by 157 children : 80 boys and 77 girls. The teacher possesses the rare faculty of rendering their studies a pleasure to the children. The English and French languages are taught with equal success. The children are making great progress in reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, letter-writing, and arithmetic. This school is appreciated by the parents. It would be impossible to estimate all the good it effects in this locality. The salary of the teacher is £60. The new secretary-treasurer performs his duties with zeal and intelligence. I count on his good will for the collection of arrears which are too long passed due.

St. Modiste de Whitworth.—This municipality has two schools in operation. They are attended by 80 pupils, who have made satisfactory progress. The corporation have purchased a school-house in a central place. The branches taught are those required for elementary schools. The secretary-treasurer is a person highly competent for the duties of his office.

Saint Pascal.—This municipality has ten schools in operation. Two of them are exceedingly well kept, and leave nothing to be desired. Three may be considered as tolerably well conducted ; four give but very meagre results, and the tenth is absolutely useless. These schools are attended by a total of 378 pupils. They are badly provided with benches, tables, maps, &c. In the two best are taught :—English, geography, history, and letter-writing. The school rates are pretty regularly paid ; but the parents keep their children at home on the slightest pretexts. This is the chief cause of the little progress made in this parish. The books of accounts and record of proceedings are well kept.

St. Helene.—In this small municipality there are four schools, attended by 104 pupils. Reading, writing, a smattering of grammar and arithmetic, and the catechism, constitute the whole programme of instruction. Two additional schools at the least would be required to meet the requirements of the people, as they are scattered over a large extent of country. These schools are all inferior ; but three of them are good enough to meet the requirements of their sections, if they were but better attended. The accounts are regularly kept, and the municipality had a balance in hands at the end of the year, with which it is wisely proposed to purchase matters required for the schools.

St. Arsène.—In this municipality there are five schools, attended by 228 pupils. Two of these schools are well kept; the other three are not such as one would expect to find in the midst of a wealthy people, friendly to education. Only one of them is provided with the usual requisites. All the branches prescribed for elementary schools are taught in four of them. In the fifth there is nothing taught but writing, reading, the first rules of arithmetic, and orthography. The secretary-treasurer performs the duties of his office with zeal and intelligence.

Kakouna.—There were six schools in operation during the first half of the year. They were attended by 109 pupils. The academy, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, commences under the most favorable auspices. The parish of Kakouna alone furnishes 24 boarders and nearly 30 half-boarders and day-scholars. The total number of pupils is 60. Besides the branches required for model schools, vocal and instrumental music and various branches of fancy-work and practical needlework are taught. Two of the other schools are pretty well kept; but the remaining three are not conducted in a satisfactory manner. I regret to find that there is less zeal and punctuality than formerly in profiting by the schools, paying the school-rates, and generally in everything relating to education. The accounts of the corporation are kept in tolerably good order.

Isle-Verte.—Only four schools have been in operation during the first half of the year. They were attended by 289 pupils. The academy, conducted by Mlle. Casault, a highly competent teacher, has been attended by 170 pupils, with the most satisfactory results. This institution is one of the best in the whole district. All the branches required for superior schools for girls have been taught with much success in this academy. Mlle. Gagné, a pupil of Mlle Casault's, is now her assistant. She is entitled, in view of the zeal and devotedness she has exhibited, to a share of the praise due to this establishment. Miss H. Johnson also conducts her school in a satisfactory manner. The Commissioners deemed it advisable to reduce the number of schools from nine to four, in order to be able to support the academy. This change caused some murmurs; but the people are now convinced that it is better to have fewer schools and have them good. The finances are in a satisfactory state; but the assessments are paid in slowly.

Saint Eloi.—This municipality had only three schools in operation this year, the corporation having diminished the number. These schools were attended by 128 children. One of them kept by Miss Perrault, may be classed as very good; the other two are inferior to the first, the only branches taught being reading, writing, the elements of grammar, arithmetic and the catechism. The account books and record of proceedings are kept in a satisfactory manner.

Trois-Pistoles.—In this parish there are ten schools, attended by 437 children. Those conducted by Misses Bouchard, Lavoie and Gagné are very good; four of the others are tolerably good and meet the requirements of the people for the present; the other three are middling and give but very meagre results. It is only by increasing the rate that this parish can secure proper teachers; for the people are not willing to diminish the number of schools, and here as in other parishes every one wants to have them at his own door. The assessments are punctually paid, and the books of accounts and records of proceedings are kept in an unexceptionable manner.

St. Simon.—Here also there are more schools than can be properly supported. There are seven schools, three of them pretty good. The other four are in the worst possible condition. The whole four of them will certainly not do as much good as one good school, well conducted and provided with suitable requisites. This theory will be objected to on account of the difficulties arising from distance, the roads, &c. I acknowledge that the obstacles are formidable, and

that here as elsewhere the question is calculated to produce great embarrassment. Not less than 500 children attended these schools during a portion at least of the first half year. The secretary-treasurer is a retired teacher, who is still anxious to be of service to the cause. He cannot fail to render important service.

St. Fabien.—There are only two schools in operation in this parish, and even they are inferior and badly attended; there were 53 children attending them at the time of my visit. Last year two schools were closed because they were not attended by a sufficient number of pupils. The results of the year are unsatisfactory. The assessments are paid in slowly, and there are arrears due; but I hope the secretary-treasurer's good-will will enable him to re-establish order during the course of the year.

Bic.—Progress is slow in this municipality. There were three schools in operation during the first part of the year; two of them were pretty good, and the third, which was inferior, was discontinued after a few months. In place of three schools, however, there should be five; but here also want of money is the difficulty. These schools were attended by 138 children at the period of my visit. The accounts of the corporation are well kept.

Rimouski.—In this parish there are twelve schools in operation under the control of the commissioners, besides the industrial college and the girls' academy. The total number of pupils attending these different educational institutions is 583. Of the schools under control, five are good and meet the wants of the parish; the others are very inferior, and two of them, in particular, must be closed, unless the parties take a greater interest in them, and profit better by them during the rest of the year.

Some of the rate-payers are also very dilatory in paying their assessments. Large sums remain due from year to year, which is a great obstacle to regularity in the payments. The academy for girls is in a flourishing condition. I regret my inability to say as much for the industrial college, notwithstanding the skill and efforts of the two professors, Messrs. Bégin and Ouellet. The success of the small number of pupils who have attended their classes must, however, help to increase the prosperity of this institution.

Lessard or St. Luce.—This municipality has five schools, three of them good and two middling. They are attended by 162 children. Two more schools are required; but the corporation has not at present the means of establishing them. The assessments are very irregularly paid, more through neglect than poverty on the part of the rate-payers.

Lepage or Ste. Flavie.—This municipality had seven schools, attended by a total of 170 pupils. Four of these schools are good; but unfortunately the parents do not send their children to them with punctuality. The other three are very inferior. The authorities do their duty manfully; but they meet many obstacles, arising from the impossibility of establishing schools, in such a manner as to satisfy all the rate-payers. The parish is very extensive, thinly settled, and poor. The present condition of this parish indicates a certain amount of progress, as compared with its condition in years past.

Métis.—There has been but one school in operation this year. It is attended by thirty pupils. The other two schools have been closed for the purpose of paying off arrears of salary due to a teacher.

St. Octave de Métis.—This municipality has five schools in operation. They are sufficient to meet the requirements of the children, who are nearly all beginners. 192 pupils have attended these schools, with a tolerably satisfactory result. They are badly provided with school requisites.

Matane.—In this municipality there have been three schools in operation during the first six months. One of them was tolerably well kept, the other two were very inferior. The fourth section has had no school. There should be six schools in this municipality, and yet the means at the disposal of the Commissioners, barely suffice to support four. Progress is slow in this municipality; but the assessments are paid willingly enough. The great difficulty in this municipality, as in some of those mentioned above, is to find good teachers willing to go to such remote localities, and live there, in consideration of the poor salaries which can be afforded.

I have now passed in review all the municipalities constituting the vast district under my inspection. I have pointed out the obstacles still impeding the progress of education. Some of these obstacles are common to every people; thus, it is not alone in our country, that a portion of the teaching class are found to lack the enlightenment and devotedness that constitute a good teacher; that other teachers are insufficiently remunerated; that ignorant or egotistical parents look upon their children as mere machines, from which they should get as much work as they can. It would probably be more just to say that such things are now becoming exceptional, and that they are more rare than in many older countries which are as much admired because they are less known. Besides, it is now established that the proportionate number of children attending school and receiving a certain degree of instruction, in Lower Canada, is greater than in England or in France.

Mr. Tanguay then complains of the limited number of careers open to youth, and particularly to those who have received a classical education, and also of the fact that our primary and secondary courses of instruction are themselves incomplete as regards practical agriculture, industry, and commerce. They should be calculated to inspire at least a taste for these useful pursuits, and their parents would see a real practical object to be attained, and would be more willing to make sacrifices for the education of their children. It is the example of so many who have made great sacrifices for the education of their children, being frustrated in the attempt either by the excess, if it may be so called, or the insufficiency of the education they receive, that gives strength to the prejudices still entertained by the people against education. To provide, on the one hand, a new field from which to select a career in life, for the young man who shall have received a superior education, and, on the other to complete the system of primary instruction by linking it more closely with industry and agriculture, such is the double task which is yet to be accomplished.

The other causes which retard the progress of education are merely the different forms assumed by those which have just been pointed out.

1st. The difficulty of obtaining good teachers, arising from the fact that the salaries are too low to induce those who could do so to advantage, to adopt the profession of teaching.

2nd. Want of assiduity on the part of a great many of the pupils, who only attend the schools during what is commonly called *les mortes-saisons*. They are the pupils who would benefit most by the schools, as they are at the age when the judgment is most susceptible of development.

3rd. Want of school-books and requisites.

I now give a summary of the statistics of my district. I would call attention to the fact that the number of pupils attending the schools during the period embraced by this report, is less by some hundreds than that of the other division

of the year.* This district includes three counties :—Kamouraska, Temiscouata, and Rimouski; 29 school municipalities, containing 154 school sections. There are 61 school-houses belonging to the municipalities.

The district contains a classical college attended by 225 pupils, an industrial college attended by 69 pupils, 4 academies for girls, conducted by religious ladies, and attended by 360 pupils, an academy conducted by lay female teachers and attended by 41 pupils, three independent schools attended by 90 pupils; 13 model or primary superior schools, under the control of the Commissioners, attended by 992 pupils, and 133 elementary schools attended by 4724 pupils, being a total of 156 institutions and 6501 pupils. There are 2005 children able to read fluently, 2627 able to read well, 3512 able to write, 2066 learning French grammar, 468 learning English grammar, 1418 learning simple arithmetic, 1306 learning arithmetic to the rule of three, 155 learning book-keeping, 928 geography, 123 the history of Canada, 854 letter-writing, 55 linear drawing, 75 mensuration, 266 vocal music, and 55 instrumental music. The cost of instruction for each child attending the schools under control, with fuel, books, and compasses, is about \$3.50. The average of the male teachers' salaries is \$161—that of the female teachers is \$88.

Extract from a Report by Inspector MAUREAULT.

Difficulties arise in many localities from the bad selection of teachers more especially of female teachers. They are engaged by the Commissioners, on the strength of their diplomas. In this the Commissioners are often deceived. If those teachers who are hardly able to teach reading and writing would not undertake, to teach other branches, the inconvenience would not be so serious. In several schools the teachers in which only possessed the minimum of the knowledge required, the programme of studies has been restricted, in my opinion with advantage. The variety of books is always a great trouble. I found one pupil who had learnt grammar from three different books, and who from this reason alone, was hardly able to conjugate his verbs. The want of discipline and system in a great many schools is another obstacle to their progress. Another fact to be deplored is the bad condition of many of the school houses, the want of necessary furniture, the wretched accommodation they afford to the teacher who suffers privations enough without this. This remark I must state with pleasure does not extend to our village schools nor to our primary-superior schools, these are all accomodated in large substantial houses provided with every comfort.

In many localities the teachers still complain of irregularity in the receipt of their salaries, although there are still some Commissioners who neglect the collection of the assessments, and some secretary-treasurers, who unfortunately do not manage very honetsly the monies of the municipalities. I have reason to believe that many of the teachers make this complaint with the view of obtaining delay from their creditors and wrongly impute to the school authorities an irregularity which is daily of more rare occurrence.

I may say that I have now shown you the dark side of the picture, it is but fair now that I should speak of the remarkable progress which has been made.

* We take the opportunity of remarking that the discrepancies between the statistical tables and the Inspectors' reports, arise from the fact that the reports are corrected for the tables by comparing them one with another, and also by information received from other sources.

There are now many localities in which the teachers have realized the highest objects of their mission, there are many schools in which nothing is wanting for the instruction of the scholars, and in which the teachers are properly paid. There are parishes in which four or five schools may be counted which may truly be called model-schools, in which the scholars obtain not only the requisite knowledge but even a taste for study.

Many of the scholars in our primary-superior schools evince a desire for further knowledge. It is thence that our colleges recruit the number of their students.

Two new model-schools have this year been established in my district, one at Bécancour and the other at St. Zéphirin; and I have every reason to believe that they are efficiently conducted. All our old academies and model-schools have made marked progress, and every where it seems sought to do everything possible to bring them up to a proper standard.

A Mechanic's Institute has just been opened at St. David d'Yamaska, its library already contain many excellent works, and its reading room a good number of papers and reviews some of which are foreign.

I will not tell you something of each separate municipality in my district.

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

St. Pierre-les-Becquets.—Although there is no primary-superior school in this parish I am happy to state that there are 9 elementary schools containing 448 scholars, that they are all efficient and regularly visited by the Commissioners, who well perform that part of their duties,—with such supervision, the natural result of their zeal, it is not to be wondered at that the schools are well kept, and that I found in them skilful teachers and scholars who responded to their efforts. All the teachers but one hold diplomas, their salaries range from £13 to £35. In this parish there are only three school houses belonging to the Commissioners, they are kept in good repair, but in so rich a parish all the school houses ought to belong to the municipality. The accounts are well kept by Mr. Piché, the secretary-treasurer, but too many arrears are due by reason of which the teachers are not always regularly paid.

Genilly.—The 9 schools in this parish are regularly attended by 525 children. The academy alone has 114 boys and girls. It is still kept by Mr. and Mme. Laplante, who received a salary of £100 besides what they obtain from several boarders. In this institution 80 children read well 175 write and learn arithmetic, 10 book-keeping, 80 grammar and geography, 11 composition, 2 surveying 8 linear drawing, 60 history, 18 English, 18 Latin and 3 Greek. Many scholars after having attended this institution for several years have entered college *en troisième*. Many go to college who would never have done so but for the existence of this school. The school houses with one exception are in good condition, and the Commissioners and Secretary-treasurer perform their duties faithfully.

Bécancour.—It would be useless to repeat what I have already stated in my former reports as to the excellence of the schools in this parish and the well known zeal of the Commissioners. Nothing was wanting to place Bécancour in the highest rank among the parishes in this district but the model or primary-superior school for boys, which has been opened under the management of Mr. Champeau, who completed a course of studies at Nicolet College. The model-school for girls, kept by Miss Rheault leaves nothing to be desired. There, are taught English, French, composition, drawing and history both ancient and

modern, Miss Rheault knows how to create emulation, among her pupils, and possesses in a high degree the talent for instruction. The same may be said of the schools kept by Mlles. Levasseur and Rivard. The schools 11 in number, are attended by 566 scholars, they are on the whole efficient. The teachers all hold diplomas, their salaries range from £37 to £40 for the male teachers and from £18 to £37 for the female teachers. The school houses are spacious well lighted and kept in good repair. The Secretary-treasurer neglects nothing to maintain the reputation of the municipality. The Mechanics' Institute established at Bécancour is also a proof of the progress of this parish.

St. Gertrude.—The academy for girls numbers 27 pupils all boarders who receive a complete education in French and English. This institution has already sent forth several teachers who do it honour. The other schools 3 in number are well kept, they are each kept by a female teacher and assistant and number 240 scholars. The teachers all hold diplomas, and receive salaries ranging from £18 to £25. The local contributions are almost double the amount of the grant. The accounts are well kept by the Secretary-treasurer. The school houses are well laid out and furnished. The Commissioners have shown themselves to be in every respect worthy of the confidence of the contributors.

Blandford.—There are only two schools in this municipality and I am sorry to say that their appearance was unfavorable, only contained 33 children on the occasion of my visit, and of this number but few could read well. The teachers who hold diplomas have only been engaged for six months, and receive each a salary of £9. They appeared very competent; the Commissioners are zealous but the bad state of affairs is principally due to indifference on the part of contributors and heads of families.

St. Grégoire.—The academy for girls under the direction of the Sisters of the Assumption, contains 85 boarding pupils, that for boys under Mr. Biron, numbers 72 pupils, the elementary schools 9 in number are attended by 551 children, total 674. Of this number 157 receive an excellent education. In the academy for boys 50 children read, write and are proficient, in arithmetic 12 learn book-keeping, 15 geography, 40 grammar, 12 composition, surveying and drawing and 27 history. All the female teachers hold diplomas and receive salaries ranging from £15 to £19. The male teacher receives a salary of £75. The school-houses 8 in number are in good repair. The local contributions for the year amounted to the large sum of £225 13s. Mr. Brassard, the secretary treasurer deserves the highest praise for the skilful manner in which he discharges his duties and for the regularity with which he pays the salaries of the teachers. The Commissioners display great zeal. There are no arrears of assessment due in this parish. The schools are all kept in a satisfactory manner although two are inferior to the others.

St. Célestin.—This parish has two schools, within the limits of my district, the two others are inspected by Mr. Bourgeois. The two schools which I visited contain 100 scholars. The village school kept by the Misses Walsh is very efficient. The teachers hold diplomas and receive one £15 and the other £22 10s. The school houses are in good order, the accounts are carefully kept.

Nicolet.—There are 9 schools in operation under the control of the Commissioners, they are attended by 314 scholars. There are besides two independent schools containing about 30 pupils. The Nicolet Seminary containing this year 260 pupils, the total number of scholars, attending the various educational institutions in this parish is 604.

The academy for girls under the charge of Mme Dufresne, has 76 pupils learning English and French, 40 of whom read and write well, 35 learn

arithmetic, 15 geography, 35 French grammar, 12 English grammar, and 20 history. Mme Dufresne assisted by an English teacher receives a salary of £70. The school is kept in a pretty stone house, purchased by the friends of education and by them placed at the disposal of the Commissioners. Mme Dufresne is an excellent teacher, and I can speak altogether favorably of her academy. Mr. Pinard keeps a school in the old seminary which is attended by 75 pupils. Every year he furnished a contingent of pupils to the college who, from the really paternal care that he bestows on them, and the good discipline he maintains in his school, do not fail to do him honor;—his salary is £60. The school south-west of the river is kept by Mme Vincent, and deserves recommendation. As regards the others I regret to say that they are far from possessing the same merit. There are several very inefficient; there are also two divisions in which the children hardly ever attend school, and the school houses are much out of repair, Mr. Tremblay the secretary-treasurer keeps his accounts well.

Ste. Monique.—When I told you in my last report that a change for the better was being effected in Ste. Monique, I had nevertheless apprehended a relapse and the friends of education participated in my fears, I am very happy to be able to assure you that the change has steadily progressed, I should not omit to state that Mr. Rousseau, the curé of the parish, has contributed largely to the improvement of the schools, and I have reason to hope that those of his parishioners who are still opposed to the legal assessment will very soon see that this system is far preferable to that of voluntary contributions, and is the only one that can give stability to the organisation of schools.

Very few of the schools in this parish are kept in suitable houses, one of the school houses in fact is in a ruinous state. It is proposed to build one this year, and I hope it will be erected on a more suitable plan than that adopted here hitherto. A new school has been opened in municipality No. 2, the contributors to which are principally Irish. It does honor to the teacher Mlle Dubé, who displays much zeal. Those of the pupils who have attended regularly, have made great progress. A single inhabitant of the place Mr. Moussette sends eight children to this school, seven girls and a boy, the eldest being 15 years of age. All these children were remarkable for their good conduct, and the progress they made, I deemed this fact worthy of notice. Altogether in Ste. Monique there are 10 schools in operation; two of them have only been established this year. The teachers excepting 3 hold diplomas and receive salaries ranging from £16 to £27. The schools on the whole are well kept and well attended.

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

St. Zéphirin.—The schools are five in number and contain 179 pupils. A primary-superior school has been opened this year. It is kept by Mr. Rochon, and is attended by 53 scholars, Mr. Rochon is thoroughly competent. I regret that the Commissioners do not give him a higher salary. The four female teachers receive salaries ranging from £8 to £18. Only one of them holds a diploma; of the three school houses two are in good repair, the other is not. The erection of a fourth has been begun; it will be finished this summer. It is a matter of surprise that with a grant of only £37 10s. this municipality can maintain five schools, of which three are well kept and one is tolerable, the other may be considered as inefficient; it is proposed to increase the assessment with a view to increase the salaries and to be enabled to make the necessary repairs. MM. Hart and Crepeau are very zealous, I am certain that under their superintendence the schools will make all the progress that can be desired.

Baie du Fevre.—There are 9 schools in this parish and 500 pupils in regular attendance; the academy kept by Mr. Lottinville assisted by Mme Rousseau alone contains 150 children, 55 of whom read well, 70 write, 65 learn arithmetic 5 book-keeping, 48 French grammar, and 2 English grammar. Mr. Lottinville also teaches Latin, the elements of literature and composition to those who are preparing for college. With one exception the schools are well or at least tolerably kept. Those kept by Miss Leblanc, Miss Lemire and Mr. Leblanc rank the highest and indeed have little to be desired. The salaries of the male teachers vary from £26 to £95, that of the female teachers is £20. Mr. Rousseau the secretary treasurer performs his duties with zeal and punctuality.

Pierreville.—There are seven school districts, and nine schools including that at the Abenakis village. The total number of pupils is 368. The academy contains 56 pupils who attend regularly. Mlle Jaumel the teacher performs her duty well and keeps an excellent school, 25 of her pupils read well, 35 write, 27 learn arithmetic, 8 book-keeping, 10 geography, 25 French grammar, 10 composition and 25 history. English is also taught there, several of the schools in this parish are not good. The fault, in my opinion, lies with the teachers who although well educated themselves do not appear to possess the art of teaching or of maintaining the necessary discipline. These schools also are not adequately superintended by the local authorities who are charged with the execution of the law. Pierreville has now a pretty brick school house agreeably situated near the Church. It has been erected by the curé, is of large dimensions, well furnished, and divided so as to contain a boys' school on one side and a girls' school on the other. It does great honor to the parish. The teachers who all hold diplomas receive salaries ranging from £20 to £40. Mr. Gill the secretary-treasurer performs his duties and keeps his accounts well.

St François.—A great improvement has taken place in the schools in this parish thanks to the efforts of the friends of education, and of Mr. curé Paradis. The six schools in operation are attended by 352 pupils. The model-school kept by Mme Robillard, continues excellent; the children are proficient in reading, writing and arithmetic. Grammar, geography, history and composition are taught with great success, I must make honorable mention of the school kept by Mlle Durand in which I noticed many pupils who had made considerable progress. The other schools are but passable some indeed, bad. Two of the teachers do not hold diplomas. The salaries range from £20 to £35. Mr. Coutu secretary of the municipality No. 1, and Mr. Roy secretary of the municipality No. 2, perform their duties efficiently. No decision has as yet been come to as regards the erection of school houses, those hired being nevertheless all adapted for the purpose.

St David.—There are nine schools in operation in this municipality, and by the zeal of the contributors and the Commissioners, they are kept in a high state of efficiency. They are attended by 376 scholars. They are not all of equal merit but the results of all are satisfactory. Those kept by Diles Hebert and Talbot deserve honorable mention, and may be classed as model-schools. There are three teachers who do not hold diplomas. The salaries range from £16 to £27. All the school-houses are comfortable and in good repair. It would afford me great pleasure to praise the secretary-treasurer Mr. Brunault for the zeal and liberality he displays, in advancing frequently out of his own pocket the amount necessary to pay the teachers' salaries, but I apprehend I ought rather to find fault with him for not making more regular entries of the contributions and for allowing such large arrears to remain due. St. David possesses a Mechanic's Institute to which I have referred before.

In conclusion I will submit some of the general results, for my whole district which contains two counties, 102 school districts, 70 school-houses, and 103 schools in operation under public control. Of these schools 94 are elementary and contains 4222 pupils; the others are academies or primary-superior schools and are attended by 719 pupils. There are also a classical college with 260 students and 6 independent schools with 130 pupils shewing a total of 5416 children attending the various institutions, being an increase over last year of 89. Of those attending the common schools 1647 read fluently; 1749 read well; 1847 write; 1007 learn simple and 712 compound arithmetic; 118 book-keeping; 766 learn orthographical exercises; 755 learn geography; 40 English grammar; 1181 French grammar; 1037 grammatical analysis; 117 composition; 13 surveying; 28 drawing and 679 history.

All the male teachers 9 in number hold diplomas, as do also 99 of the female teachers.

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Extract of a Report from Mr. Inspector MARTIN.

When we take into consideration the difficulties and obstacles of every kind which the inhabitants of the Saguenay have to surmount. The results obtained in this district feeble as they may be compared with those in others, must nevertheless appear surprising. The fire which took place last spring had the effect of substituting absolute misery for the distress which existed previously. Despite many discouraging circumstances the contributors actuated by the desire of procuring for their children the benefits of education have on the whole evinced a most praiseworthy zeal, I have to remark the establishment of several new schools, these schools are sustained by ordinary and supplementary grants and by local contributions, the amount derived from the former source will be largely increased when the distribution is made in accordance with a new census for it is certain that since 1851 the population of Chicoutimi has nearly quadrupled. The remoteness of this part of the country has of necessity had the effect of restricting the Commissioners in their choice of teachers, for not having one residing among them competent to teach, they have been obliged to seek elsewhere, some times in vain. The Saguenay presents so few attractions especially to young teachers, hitherto they have had but few teachers holding diplomas, but happily those who have been engaged have displayed much aptitude and good will.

Chicoutimi.—This municipality takes the first rank in my district, thanks to the zeal of the Commissioners and the good organisation of its schools. A model school has been established in no way inferior to the best schools of this kind. It is under the charge of Mr. Telesphore Boily a diploma holding pupil of the Laval Normal School, I visited this school with the Commissioners, and could see that their selection had been fortunate. The establishment of the legal assessment has been the starting point of progress in this parish. This municipality which two years ago under the voluntary system could hardly support a small elementary school now possesses a model school and five elementary schools almost all on a better footing than the one it had before. Instruction is now given to 122 boys and 118 girls in all 240 pupils.

Bagot.—This municipality has not so many advantages, owing in part to the poverty of its inhabitants and partly to the system of voluntarily contributions which is there maintained; a well attended model school has however, been this

year established with apparent success. There is also another elementary school it is not very efficient, but the evil above referred to must be borne in mind. These two schools contain 90 pupils 46 boys and 44 girls.

Bagotville.—During the past year this municipality has displayed great zeal and its efforts have been crowned with complete success. Its schools four in number have made great progress under the care of the curé. Two of them in particular have advanced most satisfactorily. In the school kept by Mr. Marcel Côté many children after no more than 15 months school evinced much skill in calculation and a degree of confidence I have never before witnessed. Their knowledge of arithmetic includes fractions and the aliquot parts. Bagotville contains 68 boys and 59 girls attending school, total 127.

Latterrière.—This municipality in spite of many obstacles, retains a satisfactory position. Of its two schools, that kept by Mr. Joseph Martel, is distinguished by the efforts made both by teacher and scholars. The other in a very poor district is but passable, the progress of the scholars being impeded by the want of books and paper. The two schools are attended by 65 scholars, 26 boys and 39 girls.

St Joseph.—The Commissioners here are zealous, and have succeeded in establishing four schools notwithstanding the ill will of some of the contributors who have sought to prejudice the people against them, and to impede the execution of the law. Of these four schools one is kept by a female teacher holding a diploma, and is efficient. The others though inferior, warrant me in entertaining hopes. Altogether there are 83 pupils, 36 boys and 47 girls. I must especially recommend this locality to your benevolent consideration.

Hebertsville.—If there exists a poor and isolated locality utterly unprovided for this is assuredly it. They have nevertheless succeeded in establishing a school attended by 15 children, some of whom come there four miles on foot over the bad roads.

Harvey.—This township has not yet been numbered among the school municipalities in my district, it has however a school attended by 38 children.

The six school municipalities in my charge include 20 schools attended by 320 boys and 341 girls, in all 661 besides the school in Harvey with its 28 scholars.

At the end of this and in another report Mr. Inspector Martin points out as being the most serious obstacles to progress in his district, the repugnance shewn by the Commissioners to prosecuting the rate payers, the engagement of teachers not holding diplomas, without previous examinations by the Inspector and the want of books and paper in the schools. He suggests that the Inspector should be authorized to sue for the school rates, that when poor and remote localities are authorized by the department to engage teachers not holding diplomas, such teachers before being engaged should at least be bound to obtain a certificate of competency from the Inspector, and lastly, that the Department of Public Instruction should be placed in a position to supply books and paper to poor municipalities.

Extracts from Report by MR. BOURGEOIS.

Upon examining the numbers of the children who have attended the Schools in 1858 it will be found that this year shews but a slight increase over 1857, and even a smaller number than 1856. This is due to circumstances easy of explanation, and it is probable that at the present moment the real number would show a very considerable augmentation. When I made my last visit two of the Schools in St. Frederick were for the time closed and the new municipalities of St. Bonaventure, Upton and Halifax had no Schools in operation.

Viewing generally the progress effected during the past year, I may say that it is satisfactory and that I never before had so high opinion of the efficiency of our School system. From this it must not be concluded that the execution of the law was not attended with difficulties. These are yet numerous, but they are not so serious nor of the same nature as those which formerly obstructed the progress of education.

No longer do we see those ignoble men so fitly called "*éteignoirs*," going from parish to parish appealing to prejudice to obtain popularity, preaching ignorance, and inciting the rate payers to quarrel among themselves that their children might be deprived of the benefit of education. In spite however of six or seven year's operation, school affairs are in some parts of my district still obstructed by the difficulties raised by persons ambitious of increasing their influence, and for some time to come it will be difficult to remove them from local influence and to give to them that character for impartiality by which alone they can gain respect.

Thus an individual protesting his devotion to the cause of education will nevertheless offer a secret opposition to the working of the law, with a view to the satisfaction of some personal or sectional animosity, another pursuing a different course will press too keenly the execution of the law from some evident personal motive, or with a rigor based upon some personal hostility; these things are calculated to create difficulties and to impede the School Commissioners in the execution of their duties. These troubles however disappear from day to day.

Of all the difficulties in my district the one most difficult to remedy and which will I fear long be felt, is the great poverty of the majority of the rate-payers. It prevents them from making sacrifices for the proper maintenance of their schools, and does not permit the parents to send the children regularly to school. Courage and good will however triumph in some places over this formidable obstacle.

The financial condition of the various school corporations has improved since 1858. The majority of them were in debt at the close of 1857. Almost every where wise and efficient measures have been taken to discharge these debts, and I already see that Stanfold, St. Norbert, St. Christophe and St. Frederick will be in a condition to meet all their liabilities on 1st July next.

Nearly all the schools are kept by female teachers holding diplomas. It must not however be concluded from this that all the schools are efficiently kept. On the contrary I must tell you that there is yet much to be desired. The majority of the teachers it is true possess the necessary information but they want method and do not know how to teach. It is much to be desired that teachers holding diplomas, should be furnished with the means of attending the Normal schools, if only for a short time to learn the art of teaching. Another means of adding to the number of competent teachers would be the establishment in the Eastern Townships of academies or model schools similar to those existing in

most of the old parishes in the Valley of the St. Lawrence. There is only one establishment of this kind in my district. This one has just been established at Princeville through the exertions of Mr. Curé Pelletier. This worthy clergyman has built a beautiful two story school house at his own expense, and intrusted the direction of the school first to Mr. Thibaudeau, a young man educated at one of the highest of our schools and since then to Mr. O. Legendre who holds a primary superior school diploma from the Laval Normal school. I had occasion twice to visit this academy since its foundation and after careful examination I had reason to be highly pleased with the progress of the pupils.

Extract from a Report by Mr. Inspector PAINCHAUD.

Three new schools have been established in the Magdalen Islands, and they are beginning to prosper. Some of the Commissioners make praiseworthy exertions to encourage the parents and the children and when we consider the limited resources at our disposal, we can hardly hope for better things than we witness at present. The great obstacle lies in the absolute requirement by the parents of the services of their children for the fisheries during the various seasons for the different kinds of fish, and without which, they would suffer the greatest poverty. This necessity for the services of their children is greater among those engaged in the fisheries than among the farmers.

I visited all the schools in operation and I remarked after special examinations that the progress of the pupils was very satisfactory. I was accompanied in this visit by the parents of the scholars and by the Commissioners. The distribution of prizes from among the books you sent has produced a good effect. I took that occasion to address the scholars and their parents, and I think I succeeded in exciting among all a greater desire for education. On each examination I found progress resulting from emulation and the certainty that each time would be more severe. These examinations I made as rigorous as possible, and the pupils generally answered so correctly the greater number of the questions I put to them, both on their usual subjects of study, and also on other branches as to convince me of the general knowledge they were acquiring and of the development of their understanding. We have just written to Quebec to procure teachers for school sections Nos. 6 and 7 at Havre-aux-Maisons. If these schools were provided with masters as I hope they soon will be, instead of 110 pupils as shewn by my tables I should certainly count more than 200. The Commissioners offer salaries of £60 besides firewood.

A school house has been built by the rate-payers in the second school sections. The ground on which the house is erected has been well chosen. The house is of wood 25 feet in front by 22 in depth. It is furnished with benches, tables, black boards, &c. The speedy erection of this building does the highest credit to the generosity of the rate-payers, their worthy Commissioner Mr. Cherrier, and other friends of education who have assisted in this work, small in appearance but of the greatest importance to this locality. In less than two months and a half this house has been built and furnished, and school was held in it before it was quite completed.

Extract from a Report by Mr. Inspector LANCTOT.

No change of any moment has occurred in the schools of this district during the past year, the reason is that we have obtained from your department all the means and resources placed at its disposition, and the adoption of new measures only which have been often urged, will enable us to make further progress.

The public feeling is now in favor of education, the people tax themselves liberally, for the maintenance of schools, the number of which enables all children to attend them except in very few localities. Merit triumphing over cheapness, efforts are made to procure the services of the best teachers, and the salaries, though not yet what they ought to be are comparatively fair; great improvement is manifest in the class of teachers, there are but few villages in this district in which the teachers are not every way competent. The accounts are every where faithfully and punctually kept and no discontent exists as far as they are concerned. This is what we have reached, let us see what is still required.

The village schools though generally entrusted to good teachers are frequented by too many pupils for one teacher, nearly every where an assistant is needed. Attempts are also made to teach too many branches at once, thus reversing the principle "pauca sed bene." The schools in many places also are without black boards and maps, and their internal arrangement is bad. The houses are generally too small, carelessly built with no external ornament often without a desk for the master and suitable benches and tables for the pupils. The masters also suffer in many places from delay in the payment of their salaries.

What are the measures best calculated to overcome these difficulties, to make our schools as efficient as we would desire?—I may be permitted here to point out a few.

1st, The principal one is the increasing of the appropriation for common schools by at least one half, without however rendering obligatory a similar increase in the local contributions. The want of pecuniary resources is evidently the chief cause of these obstructions under which our schools labor. Every where it is felt that the salaries of the teachers should be increased that the school houses should be repaired improved and ornamented that they should be provided with many things they now require, but all this has to be given up for want of means. As I said before the people willingly bear their share of the sacrifice, they assess themselves liberally, let the government then act in the same manner. Let them open their hands with a liberality worthy of the great work of public instruction and let them no longer allow the youth of the country to languish on the road to knowledge. If it be true that the soil returns in proportion to what is sown, is it not equally true that money spent to promote education is rather a fruitful investment than a sacrifice.

2nd, Another measure to which I attach great importance is the adoption of a uniform series of reading books for our schools. It may be said they have at present but one book the *Devoir du Chrétien*. This book is excellent, in fact, indispensable as regards religious instruction. But besides the fact that secular education should be attended to, there is not a pupil who after two or three years schooling has not read it at least ten times, it then loses interest and the pupil ceases, to feel a liking for reading. He no longer reads in the hope of satisfying his natural curiosity for learning something new, but only by routine and to get through the task imposed upon him. How can he in this way acquire a taste for reading and instruction? He can only lose it. In fact we meet very few young people who after leaving school endeavor to improve themselves by procuring books and papers. The majority seem happy to be able to bid farewell to them books. Mr. Lanctot recommends the publication of a series of reading

books in French similar to that of the Irish National Schools. He concludes by insisting on the appointment of the Council of Public Instruction and on the subdivision of the Inspection districts as they are now too extensive. He also suggests the appointment of teachers as Inspectors.

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Extract from a Report by Mr. Inspector GERMAIN.

I am happy to be able to say that the number of children who have attended the schools in my district this year is greatly in excess of that in previous years. The Commissioners also shew more anxiety to procure more competent teachers and a great change has also taken place in this respect; several municipalities have made marked progress and the friends of education in each who have taken the initiative in the measures of improvement are now reaping the fruits not only in the results of their success, but also in the esteem and respect shewn them by the body of the people who are more enlightened and better disposed than they have been hitherto.

It is true there are some schools yet which leave much to be desired, but their number is daily diminishing. Comparing the state in which I found this district on my appointment, with what I now see, it is really astonishing that in so short a time the spirit of order and discipline which was then known has been brought into play.

Throughout the whole of my district a disposition has been shewn to conform to the requirements of your department and to assist in the reforms and improvements introduced by you. This district has already sent eight pupils to the Jacques Cartier Normal school. Of these six have returned as teachers to their parishes, and enjoy salaries which mark appreciation of their efforts and success. The savings bank, notwithstanding the small remuneration of the teachers and the hardness of the times, has in this district a good many depositors. The Journal of Education has also many subscribers. It appears to me that some steps ought to be taken to increase the circulation of this excellent paper. I have observed a very favorable change as regards those teachers who read it regularly. It seems to me that as the government cannot furnish it gratuitously to each school, the Commissioners ought to subscribe for each teacher or else oblige the teacher to subscribe. The small sum of half a dollar which would be retained for this purpose out of each salary would be as nothing compared to the results. But it would be much better that the School Commissions in each district should subscribe for the number of copies required.

The importance of assemblies of the teachers has also been understood in my district, and no time has been lost in organizing a section of the association within the limits of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. I did my utmost to impress upon the teachers present at the first meeting the advantages which would result from an interchange of their experiences and the good understanding which this *esprit de corps* would have the effect of creating among them, so calculated to raise their profession from the low position in which the public has suffered it so long to remain. I found them disposed to listen and make some sacrifices to enable them to meet together at least several times in the course of the year. I must say however that the poverty of many of them is an obstacle to these reunions which it is difficult to surmount. To give them a proof of my good will and to contribute my share to the cost of the meeting, I took upon me to offer a plain collation which was accepted with the cordial spirit in which I offered it and which furnished to us all an agreeable recreation calculated to

strengthen the bonds of brotherhood which ought to unite the members of so noble a profession. The Teachers' Associations are I think entitled to government assistance at least equal to that extended to Mechanics Institutes. Those who educate the youth of a country have as much right as any other class to procure, maintain and increase their information, to stimulate their ardor and courage and to aid each other with advice. I do not see then why these associations should not, like Mechanics Institutes receive an annual grant from Parliament or from the Department of Public Instruction.

The grants made to model schools from the superior education fund have produced the happiest results. There are no less than eight of these schools in my district, they are well kept and appreciated. The municipalities willingly make the necessary sacrifices to obtain the special grant, and it is easy to see the impulse which the model give to the elementary schools. It is by means of model schools that men of enlightenment and friends of education are formed, not belonging to the liberal professions, who we know are educated in our colleges.

I have already referred to the efforts made in my district for the erection of good school houses and the disposition evinced to repair and keep in order the old ones. It is however difficult to do more than has been hitherto done and a special grant for that purpose in accordance with your recommendation would be of infinite benefit. I annex to my report a table showing the school houses belonging to the Commissioners their materials, dimensions and present value, how they have been built and the state of repair good or bad in which they are kept.

The number of pupils attending the schools has very much increased this year. The indifference of parents in some cases, and the fact of their requiring their childrens' help at home cause frequent absences which are to be deplored on account of the delay they cause not only to the progress of those absent but also of the whole class. The teacher loses much time in trying to recommence all the interrupted studies and he knows not what division to make of his classes with such irregular scholars. I trust however to see this evil diminished, as the Normal Schools prepare for us persons who have learned the art of teaching. The assiduity of the scholar depends greatly on the aptitude of the teacher. I could point out schools in which competent teachers have been substituted for those who were not, in which the assiduity of the children had increased as the proofs of the capacity of the new teachers developed themselves. To create a love of study to excite interest in the lessons, and thus to give a charm to what is in its nature so dry is the secret of the skilled teacher, and so a good teacher sees himself at once acknowledged as such by his numerous pupils. There may be exceptions but this is the rule.

The love of labor ought to be the end and the means of all education. From this point of view the prizes which you charged us to distribute have had a salutary effect. The love of labor inspired at first by the hope of reward will become habitual, perhaps even a passion, and then all will be gained, not only education will be secured but the success and happiness of a life time. "Labor, says a distinguished writer, is one of the best auxiliaries to virtue, it is at once the support and ornament of our existence."

And the poet says:—

"Grâce au travail, amis, nous renverrons bien loin
Trois maux affreux, l'ennui, le vice et le besoin."

I am also of opinion that rewards or marks of honor given to those teachers who distinguish themselves in education in each district would have an excellent effect.

The distribution of rewards to the scholars has introduced among other improvements the use of registers of visits to the schools, which were previously in use in a small number of municipalities only, and which are now to be found almost every where. I have also recommended to the teachers to add to their school journals a few columns in which they might note in a summary way, the temperature of each day, the meteorological observations they might make and any facts worthy of remark, relating more especially to the schoolor to the municipality. Each school would thus have little annals which might be very useful, and occupation or rather recreation would be thus created for the teacher which could not but be of advantage to him.

Here follows the table of school houses belonging to the Commissioners in my district.

School houses belonging to the Commissioners.

NAME OF EACH PARISH.	Materials.			Their dimensions.		Present value.						State of repair.			By whom built.		
	Wood.	Stone.	Brick.	One story.	Two stories.	Under £100.	Under £200.	Under £300.	Under £400.	Under £500.	Over £500.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Total.	By the contributors with the Government Aid.	By the contributors alone.
St. Vincent de Paul.....	3			3			3					3			3	3	
St. Martin.....	4	3		6	1		1	3	3			5	2		7	7	2
Ste. Rose.....	6			6		4	2					2	3	1	6	4	
St. François de Sales. :	1			1			1						1	1	1	1	
Terrebonne.....	1			1			1						1	1	1	1	
Ste. Anne.....	1			1			1							1	1	1	
New-Glasgow.....	4			4		3	1					2	2	4	4	4	
St. Jérôme.....	8			8			7			1		2	4	2	8	8	1
St. Janvier.....	4			4		4						2	2	4	3	3	
Ste. Thérèse.....	5			5			5					5		5	5		2
St. Eustache.....	7			7		3	3	1				3	3	1	7	5	
St. Joseph.....	2			2		1	1					1	1	2	2	3	3
St. Benoit.....	5	1		5	1	4	1			1		1	2	3	6	7	1
Ste. Scholastique.....	12			12		4	8					7	4	12	5	1	1
St. Hermas.....	3		1	3	1	2	1				1	3	1	4	3	3	3
St. Placide.....	4			4		3	1					1	2	1	4	1	2
St. Columban.....	2			2		2							2	2			1
St. Canut.....	2			2		1	1						2	2		1	1
Ste. Adèle.....	1			1		1							1	1			
St. Sauveur.....																	5
St. Augustin.....	7		1	8		5	1	1	1			5	3	8		3	2
Ste. Angélique.....	2			2		2						2	2	2			1
St. Raphael.....	2			2		1	1						2	2		1	
Total.....	86	4	2	89	3	40	40	5	4	2	1	33	42	16	92	61	31

Extracts from the Reports of Mr. Inspector VALADE.

I will merely state that I rejoice at the flourishing condition of our Schools in general. Even those which now appear to me to be inferior, might, a few years ago, have ranked with the best Schools of the period. Religious instruction is every where imparted, under the care of the clergy, and the teachers seem to understand that upon them depend the punctuality, obedience, and success of the pupils. Every school within my district, with a very few exceptions, has its system of rules and its programme. Reading is practised in many of the schools together with parsing and explanations; the style of writing has improved, grammar is everywhere taught, orthography is attended to, mental arithmetic has been introduced, and the study of arithmetic has been pursued far beyond the limits heretofore attained. The study of geography which, with our present rapid means of locomotion, has become more indispensable than ever, is pursued with the greatest success. Such, I am happy to state, is the position of almost all the schools within my district. There is not one of them without a black-board, and but very few of them unprovided with geographical maps. Many of them have very fine maps, together with globes and mathematical instruments. In the higher classes many of the pupils are successful in literary composition. The Gregorian chant and vocal music, are taught with success.

The accounts of the Commissioners are well kept, and their finances in a satisfactory position, except that in some few of the municipalities there are pretty large arrears, and it is not always easy to collect them. The school-houses are generally neat and well kept. The teachers, both male and female, are persons of exemplary manners, and though not all possessed of equal talents and acquirements, yet devoted in general with zeal, to the duties of their high mission.

I now give you a few details relating to each of the different municipalities separately.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

City of Montreal (Catholics).—The Catholic population of the City of Montreal is provided with excellent schools, some of them being under the control of the Commissioners appointed by the Municipal Council of the city. The Commercial Academy or Model-School, kept by Messrs Doran and Garnot, continue to give excellent results. It has been attended, this year, by 120 pupils. The pupils' books of writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping are neat and well kept, and shew that they have made great progress in these various branches.

The day-school of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre-Dame, which is under the control of the Commissioners, has been attended this year by 140 pupils. The Providence Orphan School has 71 pupils. The success of these pupils is something very remarkable; it is highly gratifying to find these poor orphans making, at times, much greater progress, under the education provided for them by the charity of the public, than children whose parents incur heavy expense for the same object. Mr. Quinlan's School is well kept, and gives exceedingly gratifying results; it is attended by 50 pupils. The school kept by Mlle. Godère is attended by 50 pupils, and is, as a whole, one of the best in my district. Mrs. Byrn's school is inferior to what it was in former years; it is attended by 40 pupils. Mlle Poitras, who devotes herself with the greatest zeal to the direction of her school, has now 74 pupils. An eighth school is kept by Mme. Dufresne; both languages are taught by her with good success. The schools under control are attended by a total of 602 pupils. The Commissioners' accounts are kept in good order. The Commissioners own but one School-house, that in which the

Commercial Academy is kept. I regret to see that many of the School-rooms are much too small, and badly ventilated, and, certainly, such as can in no way compare with the majority of the country school-houses in my district.

COUNTY OF HOHELAGA.

Hochelaga.—The Catholic Commissioners of this municipality have an excellent school, attended by 60 pupils. All the branches required for Elementary Schools, are taught with success. The school-mistress, Mlle. Labelle, is acquainted with the English and French languages, and deserves praise for her aptness and zeal. The Commissioner's accounts are well kept. The Protestant dissentients have a school attended by 28 pupils; much progress was made in this school under Mr. Burns, a teacher who is now engaged at St. Henri.

Coteau St. Louis.—In this municipality, in addition to the deaf and dumb institute, there is a model school for boys, kept by the *clercs de St. Viateur*, who also conduct the former institution. A higher degree of progress might justly be expected from this school, if the pupils, (125) who attend it were more assiduous. The results of the examination which I made at the period of my second visit, were very satisfactory. The deaf and dumb institute, which I also visited, presents notwithstanding the small number of pupils, a spectacle full of interest. The pupils answered in writing and by signs, all the questions put to them, and seemed to have acquired a knowledge of French and English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history. The municipality has also two good girls' schools, one of them conducted by Miss Bibaud, the other by Miss Lemire, both of whom display much zeal and devotedness; these two schools are attended by a total of 103 pupils. The accounts of the Commissioners are well kept, but there is unfortunately a large amount of arrears due. The dissentients have a model-school, conducted by Mr. Lamb, a very assiduous and laborious teacher; it is attended by 40 pupils. Their accounts are well kept.

Cote de la Visitation.—The Catholic Commissioners of this locality have a school conducted by a female teacher, who is well acquainted with the French and English languages. At the time of my second visit it was attended by 45 pupils, a large number for such a small municipality; they had made satisfactory progress. The dissentient school is very irregularly kept.

Cote des Neiges.—In this municipality there are three schools, attended by 109 pupils. The school kept by Mr. Jardin had made a great deal of progress at the time of my visit. The schools at *Cote St. Antoine* and *St. Luc*, are good elementary schools. The accounts of the Commissioners are well kept. There is also a girls school in the municipality, receiving aid from the liberality of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which is extended to the rural districts of the parish of Montreal, as well as to the city itself; 40 pupils receive a christian education in this School. The dissentient school is very irregularly kept.

Coteau St. Pierre.—There are two schools in this municipality. There is nothing very remarkable about that which is kept by Mr. Desève. Mme Lanctot, who is well acquainted with the English and French languages, keeps an excellent school; pupils of her training, on entering Institutions of a higher order, have done honor to her teaching. The accounts of the late Secretary-treasurer were not kept in a very satisfactory manner. I look for better things from his successor.

St. Henri des Tanneries.—This municipality has an excellent model school attended by 120 pupils. Mr. Héту still conducts this school with the most marked success. The dissentient school is also very well kept, and is attended by 40

pupils. The people of this village deserve the highest praise for their liberality and their zeal for the education of their children.

Longue Pointe.—In this municipality there is an academy for girls, conducted by the *Sœurs de la Providence*, who also give an excellent education to young deaf and dumb girls. This Institution is not under the control of the Commissioners, but it is aided by the department of public instruction, from the fund for superior education. The two schools under control are an honor to the parish. The village school is now kept in a very fine two story house, built last year by the Commissioners. Total number of pupils attending the three schools, 104. The accounts are kept in perfect order. The dissentient school is attended by 20 pupils; it is well enough kept, but it is inferior to what it was in former years. The accounts of the dissentients are correctly kept.

Pointe aux Trembles.—This municipality has an academy for girls and an academy for boys. The first is conducted by the *Sœurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame*, the second by the *Frères de St. Joseph*. The first has 90 pupils; it is worthy to rank among the best Institutions of its kind. The boys' academy is divided into three classes, two French classes, and one English; the latter is well conducted. The Elementary French class was backward at the time of my first visit, but seemed on the second occasion, to have made sufficient progress. The higher class gives but very middling results. The *Cote St. Leonard* school, which was formerly kept by Mlle Vizina, is now inferior to what it was; the new mistress lacks method and energy. The Commissioners are well disposed, and the accounts have been kept in a most orderly manner by the late Captain Dubreuil. The Commissioners have sustained a heavy loss in the person of that zealous and trustworthy functionary. Total number of pupils, 174.

Rivière des Prairies.—There are two elementary schools and one model school in this municipality; the latter, which is conducted by Mr. Rivière, gives satisfactory results. Mlle. Lecuyer's school is remarkably well kept. The other elementary school is inferior. The three schools are attended by a total of 120 pupils. The accounts are well kept.

Sault aux Recollets.—In this municipality there are five schools, and 192 pupils. The boys' school, which was neglected last year, is better kept by the present teacher, whose energy inspires hopes of greater progress. This school lacks order and discipline. The girls' school conducted by Mlle Arpin, is everything that could be wished; French and English are systematically taught in this school. The other schools and that of the municipality *du haut Sault*, are pretty good, but they might be better. The accounts of both municipalities are well kept.

COUNTY OF JACQUES CARTIER.

St. Laurent.—In this municipality there is an excellent academy conducted by the Fathers and Friars of the order of St. Joseph; the object aimed at in this excellent Institution is to impart a practical education and useful knowledge to the pupils. It reflects great honor on the worthy founder, the Rev. Mr. St. Germain, curé, whose ministry of more than forty years duration, has been so useful to religion and society. The academy for girls conducted by the *Sœur sd St Croix*, is, as heretofore distinguished for its success; this convent is the mother-house of the order in this country. It is attended by several pupils from the United States. Though but a few years established, it has already established branches in several other parishes. *St. Laurent* has also six elementary schools under the control of the Commissioners. The Commissioners do not own any of the school houses, and the result is that the schools are changed from one

place to another every year, and the progress of education is thus impeded in this parish. Total number of pupils attending the academies and Catholic schools, 386. The Commissioners' secretary discharges his duties efficiently. The dissentient school is conducted by Mlle. Phillips, a teacher who is certainly deserving of honorable mention, and whose arduous labors are crowned with success; her school is attended by 25 pupils. The accounts are well kept.

St. Anne de Bout de l'Isle.—This municipality has three schools and 105 pupils. The schools conducted by Mles. Tassé and Fontaine, are well kept, and an honor to their teachers. The third school has been greatly neglected since my January visit. The accounts are well enough kept, but the municipality is encumbered with a debt arising from a law-suit, which was imprudently commenced by former Commissioners.

Lachine.—There are four schools in this municipality under the control of the Commissioners, and one under dissentient trustees. The first are attended by 163 pupils. Mlle Roque's school is an honorable monument to the memory of the late Mlle. Ansern, an excellent teacher of whom Mlle. Roque was a pupil. The schools conducted by Mr. Côté and Mme Paré, are especially remarkable for good order and discipline, the want of which was felt, under their predecessor. The school at Cote St. Paul is very backward. There is also a literary institute in this parish. The accounts are well kept. The dissentient school conducted by an excellent teacher, Mr. Thomas Allan, is attended by 64 pupils. The Commissioners and Trustees of this municipality are equally deserving of praise for their good will.

St. Geneviève.—In this municipality there is a girl's school conducted by the *Sœurs de St. Anne*, and three elementary schools, with a total of 244 pupils. The academy is everything that could be desired; its prudent discipline is calculated to educate as well as to instruct. The village school is well kept; the other two are pretty good, but there is great room for improvement. The accounts are well kept.

Municipalité du haut de Ste. Geneviève.—In this municipality there is one school, attended by 30 pupils; they are not sufficiently punctual in their attendance to make great progress. The accounts are well kept.

Pointe Claire.—This municipality has a model school for boys, conducted by the Friars of St. Joseph; an academy for girls, by the *Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame*, and four elementary schools, with a total of 250 pupils. The classes at the academy are taught with the greatest success. I regret to say that those of the model school are not what they ought to be. The classes are backward as a whole and in their details, and very inferior to what they were in previous years. Mlle. Clement's school is very well kept; the others give satisfactory results. The teachers are deserving of higher salaries. The accounts of the secretary-treasurer are greatly in arrears.

COUNTY OF SOULANGES.

Soulanges au Cédres.—In this municipality there is an academy for girls conducted by the ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and four elementary schools, with a total of 259 pupils. The academy gives the most satisfactory results. The school under Mr. Joassim (who has been for the last forty years and more, devoted to teaching in this locality) is remarkable for discipline and the progress of its pupils. Mr. Joassim teaches the Gregorian chant with success. The other schools are more or less successful. The accounts are kept in a perfectly orderly manner. My thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Roux, the parish priest, and to Mr. A. Roy, both of them school Commissioners, for the assistance

they have given me in this municipality and for their zeal in accompanying me in all my visits.

St. Ignace.—The four schools in this municipality have a total of 225 pupils. Those kept by Messrs. Flotte, Tassé, and Hermann, are good, and worthy of the interest evinced in them by the parents of the children. The fourth is very backward. The accounts are very much in arrears.

St. Clé.—This municipality has four schools, attended by 152 pupils. Mr. Gareau and Mr. Gravelle, deserve praise for their close attention. The success of the pupils attending the school at Cote Emmanuel, did not by any means fulfil the hopes I had conceived at the time of my previous visit. The fourth school is very backward, and makes no progress. The Commissioners and rate-payers deserve praise for their eagerness to be present at my visits. The manner in which the accounts are conducted and the finances administered, is such as reflect credit on the Commissioners and their secretary-treasurer.

St. Zotique.—In this municipality there are four schools, attended by a total of 168 pupils. Mr. Beaudry is an excellent teacher, and deserving of the highest praise; I found a dozen pupils in his school capable of passing creditably the examination required for obtaining a teacher's certificate. Mlle. Caron's school is more remarkable for good discipline than for the progress of its pupils; the other two are pretty well conducted. The dissentient school at Côteau Landing is attended by 40 pupils. There is little progress made in this school in consequence of frequent changes of teachers. At the same place, Miss Roebuck keeps an independent school attended by 30 young girls; this school seems to give satisfactory results.

St Polycarpe ou Nouveau Longueuil.—The Commissioners of this municipality have nine school-houses, all well built, conveniently located and furnished. They are attended by 402 pupils. Those kept by Messrs Charland, Picotte, and Séguin, and Mes. Lewis and Asselin, are conducted with much ability and energy, and are very well attended. The school at Côte Marie is now backward, that Côte St. George is closed for repairs to building; the Côte St. André and Rivière à Beudet school is poorly attended, in consequence of ill feeling on the part of some of the parents, the result of difficulties connected with the selection of a site for the school-house. The president of the Commissioners, Mr. Taylor, evinces laudable zeal, and Mr. Mauseaur, the secretary-treasurer keeps his accounts with regularity and exactness. The dissentient school at Côte St. George is attended by 60 pupils; it is kept by Mr. McQuaig, a young teacher, worthy of more than my highest meed of praise. The striking neatness of the school-room, the manners of the pupils, and their prompt and satisfactory answers, reflect the greatest credit on this school. Several of the branches included in the programme for secondary English or grammar schools, are taught with success. I must also return my thanks to the Rev. Mr. Livingston for aiding me by attending during my visit. The accounts are kept in perfect order.

Newton.—There are two schools in this municipality, attended by 66 pupils. Miss Butterfield's school is well kept, and the pupils make marked progress. It is gratifying to find such a good school in a new settlement, in fact in the heart of the woods. The accounts are well kept by Mr. McKutcheon, the secretary-treasurer.

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Ile Perrot.—Here there are two schools, with a total of 50 pupils. This island is nearly seven leagues in circumference, and the ratepayers of one of the côtes or concessions have been endeavouring to get a school; but the Commis-

sioners have always opposed it; thus undoubtedly depriving a large number of young persons of the benefits of education. Mlle. Poisier's school still continue to progress. Mr. Lantier's school is attended by only some fifteen pupils, and the number cannot increase owing to the situation of the school. The accounts are well kept.

Ste. Martha.—The academy in this parish is conducted with much success by Mr. Green. His salary is \$500, and the money could not be expended to better purpose. Mr. Green spends from eight to ten hours a-day in teaching, and the anxiety with which he follows the progress of his pupils, shews that his whole heart is in the work. The school at the upper end of the parish, which seemed to give promise of great things last year, has, this year, been all but fruitless of good results. The school-mistress has lately been discharged, and her successor appears likely to succeed better. The school taught by Mrs. McManus is, as heretofore, excellent. The fourth school is very inferior, and instead of progressing, it seems to me to be more backward than it was last year. I insisted on the teacher being discharged, as she evinced no capacity for teaching. In order to meet the wants of the parish, which is daily growing larger, the Commissioners intend to establish two new schools; this is, I think, very desirable.

The accounts are greatly in arrears; but steps are being taken to collect the amounts due. The dissentient school is attended by 30 pupils in winter, in summer there is hardly any attendance. The rate-payers are but few in number, and they deserve praise for their self-imposed sacrifices for the support of this school, which is generally supplied with good teachers. The accounts are well kept by Mr. Grisdale, who also deserves credit for giving his services gratuitously.

Rigaud (parish).—This municipality has seven schools attended by 199 children. Madame Lagaré's school is very well conducted. Her close attention and ability have justly earned for her a high reputation among the rate-payers of this section. The *Côte St. George* school has been closed for the last year, the Commissioners are about taking immediate steps to procure a teacher acquainted with both languages. The other schools are in general pretty good. The Commissioners visit them regularly and deserve praise for their vigilance. The accounts are well kept. The dissentient school at Pointe Fortune has 24 pupils; I believe it is hardly two thirds of the year in operation, and as a consequence it is very backward.

Rigaud (village).—The Industrial College is a handsome brick building, standing on the slope of a noble mountain, commanding the prospect of an immense tract of country. I am convinced that the excellent system of instruction pursued in this Institution, combining as it does the practical with the scientific, must exert a beneficial influence on the growing population of the neighboring valleys and of the whole country. It is attended by 106 pupils, and is conducted by the *Clercs de St. Viateur*. The accounts of the school commissioners, under whose control the Institution is placed, are kept in perfect order.

Vaudreuil.—In this municipality there are five elementary schools, an academy for boys, and an academy for girls, with a total of 351 pupils. The boys' academy is conducted by Mr. Moffatt, an excellent teacher. Besides the branches required for elementary schools, he teaches book-keeping, and lineal and geometrical drawing, with remarkable success. The female academy kept by the Sisters of the order of Ste. Anne affords an excellent education, at the time of my last visit great progress had been made there. Miss Sequin a young teacher trained in this establishment also keeps a very good School. The other elementary Schools manifest the most satisfactory results. The accounts are well kept but many arrears are due. The dissentients have two schools attended by 84 pupils whose progress is but slow owing to the fact that they only attend School regularly during the winter.

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R E T U R N .

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 21st March, 1859.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of

MR. CIMON,
MR. MCKELLAR,
MR. BENJAMIN,
MR. LANGEVIN,
MR. CHAPAIS,
MR. DUNBAR ROSS, and
MR. DESAULNIERS,

be appointed to take into consideration the Return to an Address dated the 21st ultimo, on the subject of the employés in the different Public Departments, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time.

Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk.

Thursday, 24th March, 1859.

Ordered, That the said Committee be permitted to make and prosecute their enquiry concerning all the public employés, without exception, who receive a remuneration from the Province, notwithstanding the omission of their names in the Return to the Address of the 21st ultimo, and the said Committee were authorized to summon the said employés, if necessary, to appear before them and produce papers and records.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 13.

Tuesday, 19th April, 1859.

[*Translation.*]

Committee on Order of Reference, No. 49.

PRESENT :

MR. CIMON,
MR. DESAULNIERS,
MR. CHAPAIS,
MR. DUNBAR ROSS,
MR. BENJAMIN, and
MR. MCKELLAR.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Return to an Address, dated 21st February last, relative to the persons employed in the several Public Departments, with an instruction to prosecute the enquiry concerning all the public employés, without exception, receiving remuneration from the Province, have the honor to present their **FIRST REPORT** as follows :

Your Committee, after having examined several persons, whose evidence is annexed to the present Report, have ascertained that the selection and recommendation of the different officers and employés of this House have always pertained to the Clerk ; that such was the practice uniformly observed until the commencement of the present Parliament, and that before that period there was no deviation therefrom.

List No. 1, annexed to this Report, shews that the number of the employés of this House, the extra messengers excepted, is sixty-six, that of this number forty are of British and twenty-six of French origin ; that all the latter speak and write both languages ; that, of the former, no more than seventeen possess this advantage, and that twenty-three understand English only.

It appears, likewise, from the enquiry made by your Committee, that the Heads of Departments in this House are eleven in number, two of whom are of French origin, nine of British origin. The two former possess a knowledge of both languages, while of the nine others, four speak and write English and French, five English only. Of the sixty-six persons employed as above-mentioned, fifteen are extra writers, four of them of French and eleven of British origin. They receive four dollars *per diem*.

The remaining fifty-one employés are permanent. Twenty-two of them are of French origin, whose salaries amount, in the aggregate, to the sum of twenty-six thousand six hundred and ten dollars ; twenty-nine are of British origin, and receive altogether forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. This enumeration includes the permanent messengers.

Besides the above sixty-six employés, there are twenty-nine extra messengers, including the pages, and these are more immediately under the control of the Committee on Contingencies.

In view of the facts and figures above recorded, your Committee have the honor respectfully to recommend :

1. That the selection and recommendation of the different officers and employés of this House should continue to be vested in the Clerk, subject to the approbation of the Speaker, in accordance with the practice which prevailed until the commencement of the present Parliament.

2. That in all appointments hereafter to be made, among the qualifications required in the several officers and employés of this House, a practical knowledge of the English and French languages be strictly insisted on.

3. That in the distribution of the different offices, subject to the appointment of the Clerk of this House, the two races of which the population of the Province is composed ought, as nearly as may be, to enjoy an equal measure of favor in respect both of number of places and amount of emolument.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

C. CIMON,
Chairman.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

List of the persons employed by the House at the date of the Union and since shewing their origin, language, and amount of salary.

	Origin.	Number of each Origin.	Understanding which of the two languages, or both.	Number.
At the date of the Union ...	French.....	5	French only .....	..
	English	10	English only	10
			Both languages	11
Since the Union	French	43	French only	3
	English	50	English only	22
			Both languages	69
Remaining in the service, (extra Messengers excepted.)	French.....	26	French only .....	..
	English	40	English only	23
			Both languages	43
Heads of Departments or Offices.	French.....	2	French only .....	..
	English	9	English only	5
			Both languages.....	6
Salaries (Extra Writers and Messengers excepted)	French.....	22	\$1700, 1600, 1600, 1600, 1600, 1600, 1600, 1400, 1400, 1200, 1200, 1200, 1200, 1160, 900, 900, 850, 850, 850, 850, 850, 500—	\$26,610.
	English	29	\$3400, 2400, 2200, 2090, 2000, 2000, 1800, 1700, 1700, 1650, 1650, 1600, 1600, 1600, 1600, 1400, 1400, 1200, 1200, 1200, 900, 900, 900, 850, 850, 850, 850, 850, 600—	\$42,850.
Salaries of Extra Writers ...	French	4	Four dollars per diem.	
	English	11		

List of Officers, Clerks, and Writers appointed in the House of Assembly, each year, since the Union, of what nationality, their knowledge of the English and French languages, date of appointment, and by whom appointed.

Name.	Nationality.	Speech.	Date.	By whom appointed.
William Burns Lindsay	English	Both Languages	} Officers, at the time of the Union, 1841.	
*G. B. Faribault	French	do		
G. W. Wicksteed	English	do		
*Henry Voyer	French	do		
*G. K. Chisholm	English	English		
W. P. Patrick	do	do		
*William Ross	do	Both Languages		
Alfred Patrick	do	English		
Thomas Vaux	do	do		
P. E. Gagnon	French	Both Languages		
G. M. Muir	English	do		
W. B. Lindsay, Jr.	do	do		
Alpheus Todd	do	English		
Alfred Todd	do	do		
Thaddeus Patrick	do	do		
*J. B. Moraud	French	Both Languages		
*William Winder	English	English		
*King Barton	do	do		
*A. Lemoine	French	Both Languages		
Henry Hartney	English	English		
H. B. Stuart	do	Both Languages		
W. H. Lemoine	French	do	1842	
*F. X. Garneau	do	do	do	
W. C. Burrage	English	do	1843	
William Spink	do	do	1844	
J. P. Leprohon	French	do	do	
*L. Berthelot	do	do	do	
E. Dénéchaud	do	do	do	
*Guillaume Levesque	do	do	1845	
D. P. Myrand	do	do	do	
*J. Huston	do	do	do	
William Fanning	English	do	1846	
*L. D. LeMoine	French	do	1847	
*A. L. Leprohon	do	do	do	
O. C. de la Chevrotière	do	do	1849	
F. X. Blanchet	do	do	do	
*C. E. Belle	do	do	do	
*James McCoy	English	do	do	
W. B. Ross	do	do	do	
*J. McCallum	do	do	do	
O. Langevin	French	do	do	
P. E. Smith	English	do	do	
*C. Dery	French	do	do	
*H. Tanguay	do	do	do	
*L. T. Chagnon	do	French	do	
*P. Plamondon	do	Both Languages	do	
Pierre Rivet	French	do	1850	
A. G. D. Taylor	English	English	do	
H. J. McCarthy	do	Both Languages	do	
J. F. Gingras	French	do	do	
Herrman Poetter	German	do	do	
William Wilson	English	do	do	
A. Laperrière	French	do	do	
*W. Himsworth	English	do	do	
*W. Williamson	do	English	do	
*J. Guy	French	Both Languages	do	
*D. Clunie	English	English	do	
*G. H. Lane	do	do	do	
*P. Macdonell	French	Both Languages	do	
*Charles Birch	English	English	do	
*D. B. Goedike	French	Both Languages	do	

By the Clerk, in virtue of Letters Patent granted by his Commission.

List of Officers, Clerks, Writers, &c, appointed since the Union,—(Continued.)

Name.	Nationality.	Speech.	Date.	By whom appointed.
F. Badgley	English	Both Languages	1851	By the Clerk, in virtue of Letters Patent granted by his Commission.
*F. Amiot	French	do	do	
*M. Barret	English	do	do	
*F. Bannister	do	English	do	
*A. W. Rich	do	do	do	
*S. Tétu	French	Both Languages	do	
*H. T. Judah	English	do	do	
*C. W. Huston	French	do	do	
A. G. Lajoie	do	do	1852	
*E. T. Fletcher	English	do	do	
*A. Van Felson	French	do	do	
H. J. McCarthy	English	do	do	
D. W. Macdonell	do	do	1854	
*B. Cole	do	do	do	
*J. G. Roberts	do	English	do	
E. O. Glackmeyer	French	Both Languages	do	
*A. Duchesnay	do	do	do	
*E. Bruneau	do	do	do	
*F. W. G. Austin	English	do	do	
*A. L. Gravely	do	English	do	
*C. H. Lassiseraye	French	Both Languages	do	
*W. P. Power	English	do	do	
N. Gingras	French	do	do	
*I. A. Young	English	do	do	
*T. G. Larue	French	French	do	
W. L. Mackenzie	English	Both Languages	do	
*L. Benoit	French	do	1856	
*N. Bonneville	do	do	do	
*J. Goch	English	English	do	
*J. Connell	do	do	do	
*J. Nelson	do	Both Languages	do	
*F. Bedard	French	French	do	
A. Désilets	do	Both Languages	do	
J. Notman	English	do	do	
*R. O. Partridge	do	English	do	
*Arthur Mabbie	do	do	do	
*G. Lupien	French	French Language	do	
*C. Garneau	do	Both Languages	1857	
T. G. Coursolles	do	do	do	
W. H. Johnson	English	English	1858	
W. Wilson	do	Both Languages	do	
*W. E. O'Brien	do	English	do	
*S. Tetimar	do	Both Languages	do	
*J. Barwick	do	do	do	
*R. Harrison	do	do	do	
J. N. Conner	do	do	do	
*J. E. Dorion	French	Both Languages	do	
W. E. Griffith	English	English	do	
T. G. Nudell	do	do	do	
*Egerton Ford	do	do	do	
*J. E. Barry	do	Both Languages	do	
H. Simard	French	do	do	
*F. W. Stayner	English	do	do	
*Tous. Thompson	do	do	do	
Finbar Hays	do	do	do	
H. R. Smith	do	English	1859	
T. H. Blais	French	Both Languages	do	

* Those marked thus are not now in the employ of the House.

LIST No. 1.

STATEMENT shewing the number of persons employed by the House, either as Secretaries, Clerks, Writers, Translators, or Messengers, with the date of their appointments, and remuneration.

Prepared pursuant to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1859.

Names.	Titles.	First year of Service.	Remuneration.
			\$ cts.
CHIEF DEPARTMENT.			
William Burns Lindsay	Clerk	1808	8400 00
William Burns Lindsay, jr.	Clerk Assistant	1841	2200 00
Alfred Patrick	Deputy Clerk Assistant, and Chief Clerk of Committees and Controverted Elections	1827	2000 00
Thomas Vaux	Accountant	1829	1800 00
Charles Langevin	Assistant Accountant	1849	1200 00
Gustavus W. Wicksteed.....	Law Clerk	1828	2400 00
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.			
William Poyntz Patrick	Chief Office Clerk	1818	2000 00
Henry Hartney	Assistant do. do. and Clerk to Printing Committee ..	1839	1650 00
William Spink	Clerk of Routine and Records	1844	1650 00
Henry Boulton Stuart	English Writing Clerk	1846	1200 00
Edward Dénéchaud	French do.	1844	1200 00
Pierre Rivet	Junior Clerk	1850	900 00
Alexander George Denison Taylor.	do.	1850	900 00
Henry James McCarthy	do.	1850	900 00
Jules Fabieu Gingras	do.	1850	900 00
Théodule Blais	do.	1854	500 00
COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT.			
Jean Philip Leprohon	1st Assistant Clerk of Committees	1844	1400 00
François Xavier Blanchet	Clerk of Votes and Chief Clerk of Private Bills	1849	1200 00
PRIVATE BILL DEPARTMENT.			
Alfred Todd	Clerk of Votes and Chief Clerk of Private Bills	1833	1700 00
Thaddeus Patrick	Assistant do. and Clerk of Railway Committee	1835	1400 00
William Blow Ross	Assistant Clerk of Votes	1849	1200 00
Herrman Poetter	do. do.	1850	1200 00
TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
Dominique Prospère Myrand	Chief French Translator & French Assistant Law Clerk	1845	1700 00
William Fanning	Assistant French Translator	1846	1600 00
Eugène Philip Dorton	do. do.	1855	1600 00
Aimée Désilets	do. do.	1856	1600 00
Toussaint Gédéon Coursolles	do. do.	1857	1600 00
Frank Badgley	English Translator and Assistant Law Clerk	1851	1600 00
William Wilson	Assistant English Translator	1850	1600 00
Finbar Hays	do. do.	1858	1600 00
JOURNAL DEPARTMENT.			
George Manly Muir	English Journal Clerk	1831	1600 00
Pierre E. Gagnon	French do.	1815	1600 00
William Henry Lemoine	Assistant French do.	1842	1400 00
William Chapman Burrage	Assistant English do.	1843	1400 00
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.			
Alpheus Todd	Librarian	1836	2000 00
A. Gérin Lajoie	Assistant Librarian	1852	1600 00
Augustin Laperrière	Clerk	1850	1600 00

List No. 1.—(Continued.)

Names.	Titles.	First year of service.	Remuneration.
			\$] cts.
DEPARTMENT OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.			
Donald William Macdonell	Serjeant-at-arms	1854	1700 00
A. Leroux Cardinal	Chief Messenger	1836	1160 00
Edward Steary	Assistant do. do.	1858	850 00
Michael McCarthy	Messenger	1837	900 00
Olivier Vincent	do.	1844	850 00
Robert Defries	Postmaster	1833	850 00
Joseph Blais	Assistant do.	1844	850 00
John O'Connor	Door-keeper	1846	850 00
Robert Bailie	Assistant do.	1842	600 00
Pierre Laliberté	Messenger	1853	850 00
Joseph Lemonde	do.	1846	850 00
Edward Pelletier	do.	1848	850 00
William Graham	do.	1850	850 00
James Hay	do.	1852	850 00
EXTRA WRITERS AT PRESENT EMPLOYED.			
			Per day.
O. Chavigny de la Chevrotière	Extra Writer	1848	4 00
Paul Ernest Smith	do.	1849	4 00
Narcisse Gingras	do.	1854	4 00
Farquhar McGillivray	do.	1854	4 00
John Notman	do.	1856	4 00
Henry Lindsay	do.	1857	4 00
William Wilson, Jr.	do.	1858	4 00
Henry R. Smith	Speaker's Secretary	1859	4 00
Jean Baptise Asselin	Temporary Messenger	1849	
Louis Labonté	do.	1849	
George Webster	do.	1845	
Jean Baptiste Lajoie	do.	1854	
Pierre Bousquet	do.	1854	
Joseph Asselin	Messenger	1852	2 50
Joseph Turgeon, sen.	do.	1852	2 50
Edward Storr	do.	1852	2 50
John Herley	do.	1854	2 50
Etienne Roy	do.	1854	2 50
Joseph Brown	do.	1854	2 50
Olivier Roberge	do.	1854	2 50
Magloire Laflamme	do.	1855	2 50
Joseph Nadeau	do.	1856	2 50
Edward Botterell	do.	1856	2 50
Toussaint Desnoyers	do.	1856	2 50
John Buckley	do.	1856	2 50
Pierre Labelle	do.	1857	2 50
Patrick Buckley	do.	1858	2 50
Thomas Garlic	do.	1858	2 50
Jeremie Rivet	do.	1858	2 50
Joseph Turgeon, jr.	Laborer	1856	1 75
John Hamel	do.	1856	1 75
William Atley	Messenger	1859	2 50
Casimire Brargeau	do.	1859	2 50
William Bowles	do.	1855	2 50
James Darcy	Page	1855	2 25
Narcisse Turgeon	do.	1859	2 25
Daniel McMullen	do.	1859	2 25

Clerk's Office, Legislative Assembly, }
 Toronto, 24th February, 1859. }

W. B. LINDSAY,
 Clk. Assembly.

Questions put to W. B. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

1. How many years have you been Clerk of the House?
2. What are your duties?
3. Have you really exercised, and do you still exercise any control over any of the employés of the House? If so, give their names.
4. Do you know both languages equally well?
5. Who has had, and who still has the selection and appointment of the employés of the House?
6. Is this practice still followed?
7. Who fulfils your duties in your absence?
8. Who fulfils the duties of Clerk Assistant when the latter takes your place? Give his title and name.
9. Does the present Deputy Assistant know the French and English languages?
10. Are you of opinion that in order to perform the duties of Clerk and Clerk Assistant in a proper manner it is necessary to know the French and English languages well?
11. Who is accountable for the discharge of the duties of the different officers of the House?
12. Who are the Heads of the different Departments, and name them?
13. Have the goodness to name those who know the two languages sufficiently to be able to write in both alike, and to speak them so as to reply correctly to any questions put to them?
14. Has it always been the practice to have an extra Clerk in the Private Bill Office? If not, since when has there been one, and why?

Answers.

[*Translation.*]

1. Since 1841. I filled the office of Clerk of the Lower Canada House of Assembly from 1829 to 1837. I was then appointed Clerk of the Special Council and I continued in that office until 1841.

2. My duties are the same as those of the Clerk of the House of Commons. I beg to refer the Committee to the following extract from a book intituled "Parliamentary Companion, 1856," page 73 :

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The Crown appoints him by letters patent, and when necessary he can appoint a deputy. The appointment of the other Clerks in the service of the House is vested in him. It is his duty to make minutes, not of the arguments held in the House, but of the decisions at which it arrives, in other words to record its votes, resolutions, addresses, orders, reports, divisions, and all other proceedings in which it may be engaged; to see that they are correctly printed and distributed to the members, to read aloud all such documents as the House may order to be read, to perform the duty (without taking the chair) of president or moderator during the choice of a Speaker, putting a question or directing a division in the same manner as a chairman would," &c.

3. I have always exercised such control up to the commencement of the present Parliament.

4. I know the French language sufficiently to enable me to discharge my duties as Clerk.

5. The selection and appointment of subordinate employes has always belonged to the Clerk, subject to the approbation of the Speaker and of the House. This practice has always been followed up to the commencement of the present Parliament.

6. Far from it. Other officers who are subordinate to me have recommended the appointment of temporary employes during the present and during the last Session.

7. The Clerk Assistant.

8. Mr. Alfred Patrick. The title of Deputy Clerk Assistant has been conferred upon him by the present Speaker.

9. He knows the English language only.

10. I consider that it is indispensable.

11. Myself, as Clerk.

12. The different Heads of Departments are Messrs. Wicksteed, W. P. Patrick, Myrand, Badgley, Alfred Patrick, (as Chief Clerk of Committees) Alfred Todd, Gagnon, and Muir. They are all subordinate to me.

13. Messrs. Wicksteed, Myrand, Badgley, Gagnon, and Muir know both languages sufficiently to enable them to discharge their respective duties. Those duties are such as to require a knowledge of the two languages. Amongst the officers of the House there are several who discharge their duties very well, notwithstanding that they do not know both languages.

14. Upon the illness and death of Mr. Ross, Deputy Clerk Assistant, last Session, his chief duty during the Session, that of making up the "Votes and Proceedings," was transferred to Mr. Todd, by Mr. Speaker, in addition to his duties in the Private Bill Office (with the view of saving the appointment of any one in place of Mr. Ross.) The Speaker at the same time directed that Mr. Todd should have the assistance of an extra clerk, during Session, to assist him in fulfilling the double duty thus laid upon him.

W. B. LINDSAY,
C. L. A.

[*Translation.*]

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 13, 8th April, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from the Committee to which was referred the report on the subject of the employes in the different public departments to transmit you the question herewith.

J. P. LEPROHON,
Committee Clerk.

Question. Will you furnish the Committee with a list of officers, Clerks and writers appointed in the House of Assembly, each year, since the Union, giving the supposed national origin of each, *i. e.*, whether French or English, and their knowledge of both languages in so far as you are enabled to do so, and the dates of their appointment, and state by whom appointed?

CLERK'S OFFICE,
Legislative Assembly, 8th April, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the officers of the Legislative Assembly since the Union, which has been made as accurately as possible

from the pay-lists in the possession of the Accountant. I also enclose a copy of my commission, the original, on parchment, was burnt in the Parliament House at Montreal, in 1849.

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

J. P. Leprohon, Esq., &c.

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assy.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

(Signed.) SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern, greeting.

Commission appointing William Burns Lindsay Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

Fiat recorded in the Registrar's Office of the Records at Kingston, the 14th day of June, 1841, in the seventeenth Register of Commissions and Letters Patent, folio 61.

R. A. TUCKER,
Registr.

Know ye that, reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and ability of our beloved and faithful William Burns Lindsay, of Our City of Quebec, Esquire, We, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint the said William Burns Lindsay to be Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of our said Province of Canada. To have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office of Clerk of the said Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, together with all and singular the rights, powers, privileges, profits, emoluments, and advantages to the said office appertaining, or which of right ought to appertain to the same, unto him the said William Burns Lindsay, to be exercised by him and his sufficient Deputy and Deputies for and during Our Royal pleasure, and the actual residence of him the said William Burns Lindsay within Our said Province of Canada.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honorable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at Our Government House in Our Town of Kingston, in Our said Province of Canada, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of Our reign.

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 26th September, 1854.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and faithful copy of the record of the original Commission.

THOMAS AMIOT,
Deputy Registrar of the Province.

Answers given by Wm. B. Lindsay, Junr., Esq., Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly.

[*Translation.*]

Ques. How many years have you been Clerk Assistant of the House?—Since 9th May, 1855.

Ques. What are your duties?—The same as those of the Clerk, in his absence. When the Clerk is present, my duty in the House consists in taking the minutes of the Committees of the Whole House, in reading Reports, Bills and other Documents which it is necessary to read. When not in the Chamber, my duty is (next to the Clerk) to see that the business in the different offices is carried on with all possible dispatch; the several subordinate heads of Departments being in my opinion, under the control of the Clerk and the Clerk Assistant, subject however to the instructions of the Speaker.

Ques. Have you really exercised, and do you continue to exercise, any control over any of the officers of the House? If so, over which of them?—I have always exercised a control over all of the employés of the House who are subordinate to me.

Ques. Do you understand both languages alike?—I believe that I understand them both sufficiently to be able to discharge the duties of my office.

Ques. In whom have been, and now are vested the selection and appointment of the persons employed in the House?—In the Clerk of the House, subject always to the approbation of the Speaker.

Ques. When you discharge the duty of the Clerk at the table of the Chamber during his absence, who takes your place as Clerk Assistant?—A Deputy-Assistant has taken my place, in such cases, since the end of the last session.

Ques. What is the name of the Deputy Clerk-Assistant, and what are his duties?—Alfred Patrick, Esquire. His duties are precisely the same as mine, when I act as Clerk Assistant.

Ques. Does the present Deputy Clerk-Assistant understand the English and French languages?—He is not versed in the French language.

Ques. Do you consider it necessary to possess a thorough knowledge of the English and French languages, in order to discharge the duties of Clerk and Clerk-Assistant in a proper manner?—I consider that, in pursuance of the 36th Rule of the House a knowledge of both languages is necessary in order to be enabled to discharge the duties of Clerk and Clerk-Assistant in a proper manner.

Ques. Who is responsible for the performance of their duties by the different officers of the House?—The Clerk of the House.

Answers by the Chief Office Clerk to Queries submitted to him by order of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Return to an Address on the subject of the Employés in the different Public Departments.

Ques. 1. Are you Chief Office Clerk, and say of which offices?—I am, and have held that office for thirty-seven years; rooms Nos. 21 and 31, together with the superintendence over all the extra clerks in whatever rooms they may be employed.

Ques. 2. What is the nature of your duty?—To superintend and order the performance of all general office work directed by the Clerk of the House, and to see that the Parliamentary papers required to be copied by the Members of the Assembly are attended to and completed, as well as to procure all articles of stationery, from England or otherwise, necessary for the proper and convenient carrying on of the business of the House and Offices, and to furnish the Members with a due supply of the same; all such articles to be procured according to my best judgment as suitable, and at the most reasonable rates and good qualities.

Ques. 3. What are your responsibilities?—That whatever work is put into my hands, in the line of my duty, is properly performed, and that all purchases made or directed by me are in accordance with answer to question No. 2.

Ques. 4. Who are your subordinates?—Messrs. Hartney, Stuart, Dénéchaud, Taylor, Rivet, and Blais, together with all the extra Clerks, permanently or occasionally employed as such; authority is also invested in me to call for the services, when required, of subordinates or junior clerks, in any of the several rooms occupied by the Clerk of Assembly, when unemployed in the business of the office to which they are attached.

Ques. 5. Were there any permanent and extra clerks appointed in 1858 and 1859? If so, give their names?—In 1858—one permanent clerk, Mr. Hays—the following extra clerks were employed, viz: Messrs. Johnston, Tettmar, O'Brien, Wilson, Harrison, Ford, Stayner (Secretary to Speaker last Session), Barwick, Barry, Griffith, Glackmeyer, Connor, Bedard, Mackenzie, Nudell, Simard, Dorion, and Thompson, the two latter, in the French Translators' Office. In 1859, one permanent junior clerk was appointed (Master Blais) and the Speaker's Secretary Mr. Smith Jr., (extra.)

Ques. 6. By whom were they recommended, and by whom were they appointed?—This question I cannot fully answer, as I only receive into the office and employ any one, as directed by the Clerk of the House or by the Speaker.

Ques. 7. Give the names of those who speak both languages, and those who speak but one language?—The clerks under my immediate direction, and those occasionally employed this Session, are Messrs. Hartney, *Stuart*, Taylor, *Dénéchaud*, Rivet, Blais, McGillivray, *Gingras*, *De la Chevrotière*, *Smith*, *Notman*, *Lindsay*, *Wilson*, *Johnston*, Griffith, Nudell, Connor, Mackenzie, *Simard* and *Glackmeyer*. Those in italics speak both languages.

Ques. 8. Have you a knowledge of the French language, and can you speak it?—A very imperfect one; I speak it, consequently, very imperfectly.

W. P. PATRICK,
Chief Office Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th April, of Books published and copyrighted in Canada under the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 60 (1841), showing the number registered in each year, names of Authors and Proprietors, by whom and where printed, and other information required by an Address of the The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada of the 11th April, 1859.

Return of Books published and copyrighted in Canada, under the Act 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 60, (1841) showing the number registered in each year, names of authors and proprietors, by whom and where printed, and other information required by an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, of the 11th April, 1859.

Year of Registry.	Name of Author.	Name of Proprietor.	By whom secured.	Title of Work.	Printer or Publisher.	Where published.	No. of Vols.	No. of Pages.	Remarks.
1841	Robert Christie		Author	History of Canada	T. Cary & Co.	Quebec	2	750	Incomplete, only 2 vols. deposited.
do	Alex. Davidson		do	The Canada Spelling Book	H. Rowsell	Toronto	1	224	
1845	Jno. Geo. Bridges		do	Every Boy's Book	J. G. Bridges	Ottawa Ad. Of.	1	120	
do	Maj. J. Richardson		do	War of 1812					
1848	James K. Liston		do	Niagara Falls	J. H. Lawrence	Guar. Of. Tor.	1	100	
do		A. Côté & Co.	Proprietors	Statuts et Reglemens de la confrere très St. Immaculé cœur de Marie					
do	G. & J. Gouinlock		Proprietor	A complete system of Practical Arithmetic	A. Côté & Co.	Quebec	1	24	
do	John H. Cameron		Author	Cameron's Practice & Pleading in the Q's Bench	J. Ruthven	Hamilton	1	215	
1844	John W. Gamble		do	Produce Tables	H. & W. Rowsell	Toronto	1	414	
do	Rev. M. C. Chiniquy		Proprietor	Manuel ou Reglemens de la Société de Temp.	S. Drapeau & Co.	Quebec	1	68	
do	Alfred Hawkins		Proprietors	Traité d'Arithmétique	Lovell & Gibson	Montreal	1	174	
do	Wm. Scott Burn		Author	The Quebec Directory and Stranger's Guide	W. Cowan & Son	Quebec	1	252	
do	Wm. C. Keele		do	The Principles of Book-keeping	H. & W. Rowsell	Toronto	1	91	
do	M. Bibaud		do	A brief view of Laws of U. C. or Dis. Law Man.	W. J. Coates	do	1	218	
do	do	Wm. Cowan & Son	Proprietors	The Quebec Guide	W. Cowan & Son	Quebec	1	198	
do	do	do	Author	Histoire du Canada, Domination Française	Lovell & Gibson	Montreal	1	414	
do	do	do	do	Histoire du Canada, Domination Anglaise	do	do	1	418	
do	do	do	Proprietor	Recueil de Prières et de Cantiques	do	do	1	271	
1848	Léon Potel	Rev. P. E. Durocher	Author	Treatise on the Gender of Nouns	do	do	1	34	
do	Israel Lewis	do	do	Youth's Guard against Crime	do	Kingston	1	177	
do	Mrs. Fleming	do	do	Abrégé de L'Histoire, Sainte, de France, et du C.	Lovell & Gibson	Montreal	1	44	
do	J. M. Hirschfelder	do	Author	Progressive Exercises on the English Language	do	do	1	112	
do	do	do	do	A Key to German conversation	H. & W. Rowsell	Toronto	1	95	
do	do	do	do	Abrégé de Géographie Commerciale et historique	Lovell & Gibson	Montreal	1	220	
do	do	do	do	Journal d'un Exilé Politique aux Terres Australes	F. Cinq Mars	do	1	108	
do	Alex. Davidson	do	do	Davidson's Progressive Primer	G. Hodgkinson	Niagara	1	63	
do	J. P. Clarke	do	do	The Canadian Church Psalmody	Rowell & Thomp.	Toronto	1	108	
do	do	do	do	Canadian Arithmetic	John Douglas	Pictou	1	272	
1846	do	William Rorke	Proprietor	Court, Traité sur l'art Epistolaire	F. Cinq-Mars	Montreal	1	72	
do	do	A. Côté & Co.	do	Souvenir de première Communion	A. Côté & Co.	Quebec	1	80	
do	do	J. Simpson & Co.	Proprietors	The Canadian Agricultural Reader	John Simpson	Niagara	1	304	
do	W. S. Burn	do	Author	The principles of Book-keeping by Double Entry	H. & W. Rowsell	Toronto	1	140	
do	W. H. Smith	do	do	Smith's Canadian Gazetteer	do	do	1	285	

1846	J. Beaven, D. D.	Author	Recreations of a long vacation.	Rowell & Thomp.	do	1	196
do	W. H. Richmond.	do	A comprehensive system of Book-keeping by Double Entry.	Lovell & Gibson.	Montreal	1	47
1847	Rev. O. Chiniquy.	do	Manuel ou Reglement de la Societé de Temperance	S. Drapeau & Co.	Quebec	1	158
do	N. Aubin.	Proprietor.	La Chimie Agricole.	J. B. Frechette, pére	do	1	116
do	F. E. Juneau.	do	Palais nouvelle methode pour apprendre bien lire.	W. Cowan & Son	do	1	94
do	N. E. Morel.	do	Petite Histoire Naturelle.	N. E. Morel.	Berthier.	1	217
do	Major Richardson	Author	Eight years in Canada	H. H. Cunningham	Montreal	1	232
do	do	Proprietors	Questions on Ancient History	Thomas Cary & Co.	Quebec	1	47
do	M. Bibaud	Author	L'Arithmétique l'usage des Ecoles Elementaires	Lovell & Gibson.	Montreal	1	108
do	Charles Gosselin.	do	Petit Traité de Grammaire Anglaise.	A. Côté & Co.	Quebec	1	79
do	Major Richardson	do	The Guards in Canada, or the Point of Honor.	H. H. Cunningham	Montreal	1	54
1848	J. H. Wilton.	Proprietors	Elements of Geography Moderne.	J. & O. Cremazie	Quebec	1	74
do	J. Lovell, J. Gibson	Author	Scenes in a Soldier's Life.	R. & C. Chalmers	Montreal	1	390
do	Peter Martin.	do	Post Office Directory for Canada.	Lovell & Gibson.	do	1	98
do	F. H. Andrews	Author	Manuel du Pelerin de Notre Dame de Bonsecours	do	do	1	178
do	E. L. Montzambert	do	Collection of Original Sacred Music	do	do	1	98
do	J. P. B. de Belleville	do	Lecture on the Mercantile Law of L. C.	do	do	1	28
1849	MacDougall & Glass, et al	Proprietors	Les Principes de la langue Française.	E. R. Fabre & Co.	do	1	128
do	Jean B. Meilleur.	Authors.	Montreal Brokers Circular.	Lovell & Gibson.	do	1	4
do	W. H. Richmond	Author	Court Traité sur l'art Epistolaire.	P. Gendron	do	1	140
do	do	do	Book-keeping by Double Entry.	Lovell & Gibson.	do	1	64
do	Stanislas Drapeau	Proprietor	Quebec Ecclesiastical Almanack	L. Drapeau	Quebec	1	1
1850	Eliza L. MacNally	Authoress	Skeleton Maps	Scobie & Balfour.	Toronto	1	40
do	do	do	Key to Skeleton Maps	do	do	1	25
do	Scobie & Balfour	Authors	Municipal Manual for U. C. for 1850	do	do	1	132
do	Alexis Mailloux	Proprietor	La Croix présentée aux membres de la Societé de Temperance	do	do	1	105
do	Peter Fleming	Author	Geometrical Solu. of the Quadrature of the Circle	do	B. de L'Abeille	1	14
do	W. H. Smith	Proprietor	Guide de L'Instituteur	P. Gendron	Montreal	1	196
1851	W. H. Richmond.	do	Canada, Past, Present and Future	Thos. MacLear	Toronto	2	1018
do	Thos. S. Shenston.	Author	A Book of Legal Forms	Lovell & Gibson.	Montreal	1	291
do	W. C. Keele	do	The County Warden	do	Brantford	1	111
do	John Brass	do	The Provincial Justice	H. Rowell	Toronto	1	700
do	F. X. Valade	do	The art of Ready Reckoning	Lovell & Gibson.	do	1	80
do	Rev. A. Mailloux	Author	Guide de L'Instituteur	P. Gendron.	Montreal	1	233
do	Jacques Cremazie.	Proprietors	Manuel des Parents Chrétiens	A. Côté & Co.	Quebec	1	328
do	James Paton	do	Manuel des Notions utiles.	J. & O. Cremazie.	do	1	279
do	R. A. Harrison.	Proprietor	Abregé de Geographie commerciale et historique	J. B. Rolland	Montreal	1	208
do	John Small	Author	The Canadian Constable's Assistant.	J. W. Young	Barrie	1	53
do	do	do	Digest of Reports of cases in Queen's B. U. C.	H. Rowell	Toronto	1	500
do	do	do	The Farmers Fruit Book	J. Laycock	Woodstock	1	72
do	do	do	Catechism of the Geography of America	A. Côté & Co.	Quebec	1	20

Return of Books published and copyrighted in Canada, under the Act 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 60, (1841,) &c.—Continued.

Year of Registry.	Name of Author.	Name of Proprietor.	By whom secured.	Title of Work.	Printer or Publisher.	Where published.	No. of Vols.	No. of Pages.	Remarks.
1852	J. B. Rolland		Author	Recueil de Prières et de Cantiques	J. B. Rolland	Montreal	1	287	
do	Henry Metville, MD		do	Rise & Progress of Trinity College, Toronto, &c.	H. Rowsell	Toronto	1	265	
do	D. Verbiès-Ameu	J. B. Rolland	Proprietor	Hymnes Sacrés et autres Chantres Religieux	N. D. Labrie	New York	1	96	
1853		A. Côté & Co.	do	Almanach Ecclésiastique et Civile de Québec	A. Côté & Co.	Québec	1	158	For year 1853
do		Hew Ramsay	do	How I came to be Governor of the Island of Cacoua	Hew Ramsay	Montreal	4 parts	220	
do	F. H. Andrews, jun.		Author	Shipping Culler's, Lumberman's, and Ship-mas-ter's Ready Reckoner	John Lovell	Québec	1	17	
do	Rt. Rev. Dr. Milner	Rev. E. Langevin	Proprietor	Doctor James Butler's Catechism	D. & J. Sadlier & Co.	Montreal	1	98	
do	F. X. Valade	Jean Bie. Rolland	do	Guide de l'Instituteur	J. B. Rolland	do	1	288	
do	François M Derome	Edmund Pickup	Author	Manuel élémentaire et pratique de l'art agricole	DeMontigny & Cie.	do	1	30	
do	Leonard G. Jones		do	Farming and Gardening made easy		Dundas, C. W.	1	40	
do	Franç. M. F. Ossaye		do	Les Vieilles Canadiennes	A. Côté & Co.	Québec	1	72	
do		Rev. E. Langevin	Proprietor	Le Petit Catechisme de Québec	do	do	1	99	
do	F. M. F. Ossaye	F. M. F. Ossaye	do	Nouveau Systeme de Comptabilité Agricole	DeMontigny & Co.	Montreal	1	85	
do	James Woodhouse		Author	Tables for the calculation of 20 different rates of Interest	Thomas Maclear	Toronto	1	20	
do	Edw'd J Hemming	E. Pickup	do	The neglect of Chemistry by practical Farmers.	W. Clowes & Sons	London, C.W.	1	157	
do	Rev. John Jenkins		Proprietor	A Protestant's Appeal to the Douay Bible		Montreal	1	424	
do		Rev. E. Langevin	do	Compendium Ritualis Romani	A. Côté & Cie.	Québec	1	330	
do		Edmund Pickup	do	Canada warned against Jesuits and Jesuitism.	E. Pickup	Montreal	1	69	
do		Jean Bie. Rolland	do	Traité Élémentaire d'Algebre	J. B. Rolland	do	1	160	
do	L. C. M. E. Tubbee	Okah Tubbee	do	A Sketch of the Life of Okah Tubbee	Henry Stephens	Toronto	1	95	
do	P. J. O. Chauveau	G. H. Cherrier	do	Charles Guérin	John Lovell	Montreal	6 parts	360	
do	Edward J Charlton	Edwd. J. Charlton	do	Exchange Tables	do	Québec	1	80	
do	Edouard Simays		Author	Almanach de Connaissances Utiles	DeMontigny & Co.	Montreal	1	56	
854	S. Derbshire & G.	Desbarats	Authors	Canada Customs Acts, Tarif and Regulations.	Derb. & Desbarats	Québec	1	87	
do	Jacob Tuescher	Jacob Tuescher	Proprietor	Letters on Canada, (in the German language)	Abraham A. Erb.	Preston	1	176	
do	S. McLaughlin		Author	Québec Business Directory	Bureau & Marcotte	Québec	1	179	
do	W. H. Richmond		do	Richmond's Legal Forms and Law Manual	Lovell & Gibson	Toronto	1	599	
do	J. B. Metiteur	J. B. Rolland	Proprietor	Nouvelle Grammaire Anglaise	J. B. Rolland	Montreal	1	122	
do	Philip Le Sueur		Author	Tables of Interest	Lovell & Lamoureux	Québec	1	48	
do	A. Marsais	J. & O. Cremazie	Proprietors	Romances et Chansons	J. & O. Cremazie	do	1	82	
do	Wm. Geo. Draper		Author	Rules of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Com-mon Pleas	Maclear & Co.	Toronto	1	527	
do	Mrs. C. P. Traill		Authoress	The Female Emigrant's Guide	T. H. Bentley	do	1	218	
do	J. B. Rolland		Author	Nouvelle Abrégé de Géographie	J. B. Rolland	Montreal	1	192	

856	Benjamin Slight.			The A pocalypse explained.	Wilson & Nolan	Montreal	1	516
do	William Scott			Documents and Observations relating to the affairs of the Montreal Circuit.	do	do	1	47
do		A. Côté & Co.	Proprietors	Manuel de l'innaculée Conception.	A. Côté & Co.	Quebec	1	144
do		Rev. E. Langevin.	Proprietor	Vespéral Romain.	do	do	1	620
do		do	do	Graduel Romain.	do	do	1	666
do		do	do	ProceSSIONAL Romain.	do	do	1	880
do	Hector L. Langevin	do	Author.	Essai Couronné, Le Canada.	Lovel & Lamour x	do	1	333
do	S. McLaughlin		do	Quebec Directory.	Bureau & Marvotte	do	1	812
do	Rev. A. Lillie D.D.		do	Canada, Physical, Economic, and Social.	do	Toronto	1	294
856	Alex. McLaughlin.		Proprietor	Poems.	John C. Geikie	do	1	191
do	Charles Roger.	John C. Geikie	do	The Rise of Canada.	St. Michel & Darveu	Quebec	1	412
do	Edward Carter.	Peter Sinclair	do	Treatise on the Law and Practice on Summary Convictions, &c.	do	do	1	196
do		Edward Carter	do	Brown's Toronto Directory for 1856.	John Lovell	Montreal	1	196
do	W. R. Brown		Author.	A Practical Catechism.	Maclear & Co.	Toronto	1	400
do		Carey & Brother	Proprietor	Railton's Directory for the City of London, C.W.	Carey & Brother	Quebec	1	190
do		George Railton.	do	The Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses	Hunter & Culbert.	London, C.W.	1	294
do	J. S. Rarey	J. S. Rarey	Author.	The Canadian Tariff.	Ohio State Jour. Co.	Columbus	1	62
do	John Cameron		do	Abrégé de l'Histoire du Canada.	John Blackburn.	Toronto	1	168
do	F. X. Garneau	Augustin Côté	Proprietor	Elements of Geography	A. Côté & Co.	Quebec	1	247
do	Hugo Reid	Benjamin Dawson.	do	Lower Canada Law Calendar	B. Dawson	Montreal	1	152
do	John Honey		do	The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist.	Owler & Stevenson	do	1	7
1857	E. Billings	B. Dawson	Proprietor	Watch; the Prophecy of the Scripture & Truth	Citizen's Office.	Ottawa. 11 parts	1	480
do	Mrs. Col. Savage.		Authoress	Daniel's Chancery Practice.	R. McPhail	Toronto	1	19
do	T. E. Headlam, M.P.	John C. Geikie.	Proprietor	The Canada Educational Directory, 1857-8.	John C. Geikie	do	2	1427
do	Thomas Hodgins		do	The Salmon Fisheries of the St. Lawrence	Lovell & Gibson.	do	1	144
do	Richard Nettle.		do	Tables showing difference of Longitude in time	do	do	1	144
do	Joseph Bouchette.		do	The Manual of Costs in County Courts	Blackburn	Toronto	1	6
do	Robt. A. Harrison.		do	The Geography and History of British America	do	do	1	53
do	J. G. Hodgins.		do	Notions Elementaires de Cosmographie et de Meteorologie.	do	do	1	128
do	A. Côté & Co.		do	Synopsis of the Common Law Procedure Act	A. Côté & Co.	Quebec	1	71
do	William Sladden		do	J. Mosier's Essay on the Art of Lettering.	H. Rowsell	Toronto	1	184
do	J. Mosier		do	The Arabian Art of Taming and Training Wild and Vicious Horses	J. B. Seymour	do	1	94
do	Patrick O'Connor.		do	Interest and Exchange Tables in Dollars & Cents	Ward & Office	Dundas	1	36
do		R. & A. Miller	Proprietors	Canada Directory for 1867 and 1868	R. & A. Miller	Montreal	1	203
do	John Lovell		Author.	Key to Canada.	John Lovell	do	1	1544
do	W. R. Brown & E.		do	Metaphysical Inquiry	Brown & Copleston	Toronto	1	223
do	A. Copleston		do	Index to the Registry Laws of lands in U. C.	J. C. Becket	Montreal	1	23
do	Rev. P. P. Osunk-		Author.	Rules of Practice in Courts of Queen's Bench, &c.	H. Rowsell.	Toronto	1	249
1858	William Sladden		do	Rules of Practice in County Courts	Maclear & Co.	do	1	157
do	Robt. A. Harrison.		do	Easy Lessons in British Geography	do	do	1	109
do	do		do		Lovell & Gibson.	do	15	parts
do	J. G. Hodgins.		do			do	15	parts

Return of Books published and copyrighted in Canada, under the Act 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 60, (1841.)—Continued.

Year of Registry.	Name of Author.	Name of Proprietor.	By whom secured.	Title of Work.	Printer or Publisher.	Where Published.	No. of Copies.	Remarks.
1858	Robt. A. Harrison		Author	Harrison's Crown Law Procedure Acts	Maclear & Co.	Toronto	1	
do	Alex. McLachlan		do	Lyrics	A. H. Armour	do	800	
do	John Lovell		do	Complete Ready Reckoner, Dollars and Cents	J. Lovell	Montreal	151	
do	Thomas Brett		do	Treatise on Light, Vision, and Colours	J. Blackburn	Toronto	192	
do	John Lovell		do	Ready Reckoner in Dollars and Cents	J. Lovell	Montreal	106	
do	W. C. Keble		do	The Provincial Justice	H. Rowsell	Toronto	158	
do	Chas. R. Williams	J. B. Rolland	Proprietor	Nouvelle Arithmétique	J. B. Rolland	Montreal	880	
do	Hon. H. Ruttan	do	Author	The Rival Families, or Virtue and Vice	Weekly Sun Office	do	448	
do	Jacob H. Frank	do	do	Lecture on Ventilation	do	do	95	
do	J. Roy	Lovell & Gibson	Proprietor	Great Receipts for Curing Horse Diseases	Lovell & Gibson	Toronto	67	
do	Association of Irish Gentlemen	Thos. Campbell	do	Hand Book of Toronto	Thomas Campbell	Montreal	86	
do	Robt. A. Harrison		Author	History of Canada	Lovell & Gibson	Toronto	272	
1859	E. C. Gackmeyer		do	A brief view of the State of the Cath. Church in Upper Canada	Maclear & Co.	do	48	
do	James Alexander		do	The New Municipal Manual for Upper Canada	Lovell & Gibson	do	783	
do	do		do	Alphabetical Index to the Laws of Canada	Maclear & Co.	do	16	
do	P. C. Van Brocklin		do	The Canadian Mercantile Test, January, 1859	do	do	4	
do	J. Rordans		do	do do February, 1859	do	do	4	
do			do	Proposed Commercial Law	do	Brantford	12	
do			do	The Canadian Conveyancer	J. Rordans	Toronto	276	

WM. KENT,
Deputy Registrar of the Province.

(Certified,)

Provincial Registrar's Office,
Toronto, 20th April, 1859.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 4th instant, for Papers relative to Diminution of Cost of Administration of Criminal Justice in Lower Canada.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 21st April, 1859.

Appendix (No. 62.)

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th instant, for Statement of Convictions in Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 21st April, 1859.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th instant, for List of Names of the Seigniory of Mille Isles.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 21st April, 1859.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the preceding Returns are not printed.]

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 18th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all Correspondence between the Canadian Government and that of the United States, on the subject of the surrender by the United States' Authorities to those of Canada, of one William H. Tyler, charged with the murder or felonious slaying of Henry L. Jones, in Canadian Waters."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 23rd April, 1859.

(Copy.—No. 151.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 3rd December, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose on the other side, extracts from a Toronto paper, giving a statement of an alleged violation of Canadian Territory, by an American Officer of the United States Government, which is apparently of a very serious character.

I will take steps for obtaining such evidence as may be accessible with reference to the Act in question. If the statement in the Newspaper turns out to be correct and can be proved by sufficient testimony, it will be my duty to make an application through Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, for the extradition of the criminal in order that he may be tried in Canada.

In the mean time, I think it right to make Her Majesty's Government aware of the case in the form in which it is first brought to my knowledge in order that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, may be prepared for any further Correspondence which may ensue on so grave and important a matter.

It will be distinctly understood that I do not make myself responsible for the accuracy of the facts as set out in the enclosed extracts.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable Sir E. B. LYTTON, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 152.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, December 6th, 1858.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatch of the 3rd instant, No. 151, I have the honor to inform you that a Magistrate at Sarnia has come down to Toronto with the original depositions of some of the crew of the vessel taken by himself. I enclose copies of these depositions for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury.

I need not remark that there are two distinct points.

1st.—The violation of British Sovereignty by an Officer of the United States (not of Michigan or any other State) professing to exercise his office on our side.

2nd.—The commission of a murder within the jurisdiction of Canada.

I apprehend that the feeling of our population is likely to be much excited by such an outrage, and there would seem to be no security for life or property on the frontier, if an officer of the United States Government can deliberately and professedly come across for the purpose of seizing by violence a vessel moored on the British side.

I have forwarded to Lord Napier, certified copies of the depositions, and I have requested him to apply for the extradition of the murderer under the Ashburton Treaty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable Sir E. B. LYTTON, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 154.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, December 13th, 1858.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatches, Nos. 151, 152, dated the 3rd and 6th of this month respectively, reporting the outrage committed by the United States Deputy Marshal, William Tyler, I have now the honor to enclose Copies of the two following Documents:—

1st.—A Memorial addressed to me by the Board of Trade of Cleveland, December 4th, 1858. in Ohio.

2nd.—Minute of the Executive Council of this Province, approved by my-
December 11th, 1858. self.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable Sir E. B. LYTTON, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 10th December, 1858.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find a Memorial from the Board of Trade of
Cleveland, Ohio, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, which I
shall feel obliged to be forwarded to His Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. S. NOAD.

Honorable C. ALLEYN, Esquire,
Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
Cleveland, Ohio, December 4, 1858.

A Meeting of the Board of Trade was held this morning pursuant to the fol-
lowing notice, viz:—

“ Board of Trade.—At the wish of several members, a full meeting of the
“ Board is requested at their rooms, on Saturday morning, December 4th, at 10
“ o'clock, to consider whether any action is necessary by the Board, in relation
“ to the recent Murder of Captain Jones of the Brig “Concord,” belonging to
“ this Port, by Deputy United States Marshal Tyler, whilst the Brig was moored
within Canadian jurisdiction.”

(Signed,) J. L. WEATHERLY,
President.

CLEVELAND, December 2nd, 1858.

The object of the Meeting having been stated by the President, the following
Resolution was offered by M. B. Scott and adopted unanimously:—

Resolved.—That the President appoint a Committee of three, to draft resolu-
tions expressive of the sense of this meeting, in regard to the outrage and murder
committed on board the Brig “Concord,” at Port Sarnia, whose duty it shall be to
carry out the spirit of such resolutions as may be adopted by this meeting, as far
as in their power.

The President appointed M. B. Scott, Philo Chamberlain, and Levi Rawson as members of the Committee. After a short recess, the Committee submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE,—Resolutions, and Petitions reported by said Committee.

Whereas the Brig "Concord" of this Port, while lying at Port Sarnia, in the Province of Canada, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of said Province, was, on the morning of the 29th day of November last, boarded in a hostile and illegal manner, by one William H. Tyler, and five other persons, at present unknown to this Board, with the felonious intent of cutting out and stealing said vessel from British jurisdiction, and the said Tyler did, then and there brutally murder, by shooting, Captain Henry L. Jones, the Master of said Brig, and an American citizen, while lying on British soil, and at the same time his accomplices were cutting the lines which moored the Brig to the Canadian shore; and after committing those illegal and criminal acts upon the waters and soil of Canada, the said Tyler and his abettors escaped into the State of Michigan therefore.

Resolved,—That this Board view with alarm that such high-handed and atrocious crimes are committed upon our vessels while peaceably in the ports of Canada, increasing the perils of commerce and sacrificing the lives of our seamen by the hands of the assassin.

Resolved,—That this Board reposes full confidence in the tribunals of Canada, and feels assured that the Canadian Government will not suffer so aggravated a case of piracy and murder to go "unwhipt of justice."

Resolved,—That an earnest and respectful Petition be addressed to the Governor General of Canada, by this Board, signed by the President and Secretary, praying that said Tyler and his accomplices may be demanded of the United States for trial by the Canadian Courts, for the crimes of piracy and murder.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor General of the Province of Canada.

The Board of Trade of the City of Cleveland in the State of Ohio, would most respectfully call the attention of Your Excellency to the accompanying Preamble and Resolutions adopted by this Board.

Your Petitioners beg leave to state that the commercial relations, between the City of Cleveland and the Province of Canada, have for many years been of magnitude and importance, and the trade is annually increasing; that protection to our vessels, cargos and seamen is of the first importance, while in Canadian Waters or Ports.

That we have ever reposed the fullest confidence in the ability and will of the Canadian Government to protect our property and seamen while under the ægis of British Laws.

That the acts of piracy and murder referred to, committed in Canadian Waters, are crimes of which only Canadian Courts have jurisdiction.

Therefore this Board most respectfully petition Your Excellency to cause such investigation to be made as in your wisdom may be proper, and if satisfied of the truth of the accompanying Preamble, to take such measures in the premises as Your Excellency may think necessary, to obtain the rendition of said Tyler, to vindicate British Law and administer British Justice.

(Signed,) J. L. WEATHERLY,
President.

(Signed,) H. B. TATTLE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

11th December, 1858.

Sir,—His Excellency the Governor General of British North America desires me to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition of the 4th instant, addressed to him by the Board of Trade of Cleveland.

His Excellency is already in possession of depositions which establish the main facts of the case, and it is his intention to take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure the administration of due and impartial justice in Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) C. ALLEYN.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 11th December, 1858, approved by his Excellency the Governor General:—

The Committee having perused the correspondence between your Excellency and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in relation to the alleged outrage and Murder by William Tyler, an Officer of the United States Government, on Canadian soil;

Respectfully recommend, That the Attorney General for Upper Canada be instructed to institute all necessary enquiries into the alleged outrage, and to adopt all proper measures to secure possession of the person of the criminal or criminals with the view of vindicating our Laws and bringing the offenders to justice.

Certified.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. LEE,
C. E. C.

(Copy.—No. 14.)

DOWNING STREET,

25th January, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to your Despatch, No. 154, of the 13th December, I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a copy of an instruction addressed by the Earl of Malmesbury, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the Murder committed by an Officer of the United States, on the Mate of a British vessel in Canadian Waters.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Honorable Sir E. HEAD, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Merivale.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

January 17th, 1859.

Sir,—I have laid before the Earl of Malmesbury your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing Copies of further Correspondence relative to the Murder committed by an Officer of the United States in Canadian Waters, and I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you, to be laid before Sir E. B. Lytton, a copy of an instruction addressed by his Lordship on the 24th ultimo, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, upon this subject.

I have, &c.,

E. HAMMOND.

H. MERIVALE, Esquire,
&c., &c., &c.

Lord Malmesbury to Lord Napier.

(Copy.—No. 209.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,

December 24th, 1858.

My Lord,—The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has communicated to me Copies of two Despatches from the Governor General of Canada, with the depositions setting forth the particulars of a Murder committed by an Officer of the United States, on the Master of a British vessel in Canadian Waters.

As Sir Edmund Head appears to be in direct communication with your Lordship on this matter, it is not necessary that I should transmit to you copies of those communications, but I have to instruct your Lordship to report to me what steps you have taken in the matter, and also, to furnish me with copies of any depositions shewing the case as represented by the Defendant, which may have been communicated to you by the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

MALMESBURY.

(Copy.—No. 28.)

DOWNING STREET,

11th February, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatch No. 14, of the 25th January, respecting the case of infraction of Canadian territory by an officer of the United States Government, and the Murder of the master of a British vessel in Canadian waters, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has reported that he at once brought the case under the consideration of the Secretary of State,

but that the evidence being insufficient and informal, he has been obliged to await the preparation of proofs before the competent American Magistrate, conformably to the terms of the Treaty for the reciprocal surrender of fugitives from justice. As soon as the necessary documents are received by Lord Napier, an official demand will be made for the extradition of the offender.

I have, &c.,

E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Honorable Sir E. HEAD, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 19.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, February 12th, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Despatch which I have received Lord Napier, February 6th, 1859. in relation to Tyler's case, together with a copy of No. 20. my answer.

I do not send the enclosures accompanying Lord Napier's communication, Sir E. Head, February 12th, 1859. because his Lordship informs me that they will No. 22. have already been transmitted to England.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable Sir E. B. LYTTON, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 26.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, February 19th, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 19, of the 12th instant, respecting Lord Napier, 10th February. the extradition of William H. Tyler, I have the honor to No. 21. enclose a Copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, with its enclosure, together with a copy of my answer thereto. Sir E. Head, 17th February. No. 28.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable Sir E. B. LYTTON, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 35.)

DOWNING STREET,

28th February, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatch No. 28, of the 11th February, I transmit to you herewith, the Copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, January 29th, 1859, enclosing a Copy of a note which he had addressed to General Cass, formally demanding the surrender to the Canadian authorities, of William Tyler, the United States Officer, charged with having caused the death of Henry L. Jones.

I have, &c.,

E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Honorable Sir E. Head, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

Lord Napier to Lord Malmesbury.

(Copy.—No. 29.)

WASHINGTON, 29th January, 1859.

My Lord,—With reference to my Despatch to your Lordship, No. 13, of the 17th instant, I have now the honor to enclose herewith, a note with its enclosures, which I have addressed to the Secretary of State, demanding the extradition of W. H. Tyler, a fugitive from the justice of Canada, charged with the double offence of having violated the Canadian Territory, and of having caused the death of Henry L. Jones, by shooting him through the head with a pistol, within the limits of the same.

The depositions taken before a competent Magistrate of the United States, have been presented in original to the Department of State.

I have not directly called upon the Government of the United States, to apologize for the offence offered to the Canadian Government by the unjustifiable act of a Federal Officer in endeavouring to serve a warrant in Canadian Waters, but it certainly appears to me that some expression of regret is due on the part of the Secretary of State on account of this infraction of Her Majesty's Territory.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

The Earl of Malmesbury,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 40.)

DOWNING STREET,

14th March, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to previous Correspondence, I enclose for your information the Copy of a Despatch addressed by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on

17th February, 1859. the 17th ultimo, to General Cass, on the subject of the de-
 In No. 24. manded extradition of the United States Deputy Marshal,
 W. H. Tyler.

I have, &c.,

E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Honorable Sir E. HEAD, Baronet,
 &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 46.)

DOWNING STREET,

21st March, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to previous Correspondence, I enclose the copy of two
 No. 60.—25th February. further Despatches from Her Majesty's Minister at Wash-
 No. 61.—25th February, ington, relative to the case of W. H. Tyler, the United
 in No. 26. States Deputy Marshal, charged with the murder of Henry
 L. Jones.

I have, &c.,

E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Honorable Sir E. HEAD, Baronet,
 &c., &c., &c.

Lord Napier to Lord Malmesbury.

(Copy.—No. 60.)

WASHINGTON, 25th February, 1859.

My Lord,—With reference to my Despatch No. 55, of the 21st instant, enclosing
 a note which I had addressed to the Secretary of State in a sense conformable to
 24th February, 1859. the sentiments conveyed to me by the Governor General of
 Canada, I have now the honor to transmit to your Lordship herewith Copy of a
 Reply which I have received from the Secretary of State, intimating that if it
 should appear, on the trial of W. H. Tyler, that the Territory and jurisdiction of
 Her Majesty were violated by that officer, the proper disclaimer and regret will
 unquestionably be expressed by the Government of the United States.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

Lord Napier to the Earl of Malmesbury.

(Copy.—No. 61.)

WASHINGTON, February 25th, 1859.

My Lord,—The Governor General of Canada has addressed to me the accompanying letter with reference to the case of William H. Tyler, suggesting that February 17th, 1859, pending the decision of the United States District Court, a
 No. 23. Warrant of extradition should be issued by the Government of the United States, and held in readiness to be served on the party alluded to, lest on his acquittal or discharge by the United States Court he should effect his escape.

I have consequently addressed a note to the Secretary of State in the sense 25th February 1859, indicated by Sir Edmund Head of which a copy is enclosed in No. 26. herewith.

I have &c.,

NAPIER.

The Earl of MALMESBURY.

(Copy.—No. 48.)

DOWNING STREET,

22nd March, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to former Correspondence, I enclose for your information the Copy of a Correspondence between the Foreign and Home Departments, relative to the extradition by the United States Authorities of W. H. Tyler.

I have, &c.,

E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Honorable Sir E. HEAD, Baronet,
 &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Waddington.

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,

March 4th, 1859.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, in original, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the correspondence as marked in the margin, relative to the demand made by the Governor General of Canada, for the extradition of W. H. Tyler, a United States Deputy Marshal, accused of having committed a Murder upon Canadian Territory.

Mr. Secretary Estcourt will observe, that the objection raised by the Government of the United States to a compliance with that demand, turned upon the

accused party being held to answer for the crime in the United States and not upon the question of his liability, being a citizen of the United States, to be given up under the Ashburton Treaty.

I have, &c.,

E. HAMMOND.

H. WADDINGTON, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Hammond.

(Copy.)

WHITEHALL, March 12th, 1859.

Sir,—I have laid before Mr. Secretary Sotheron Estcourt, your letter of the 4th instant, with the Correspondence which you enclosed, (returned herewith) relative to the demand made by the Governor General of Canada, for the extradition of W. H. Tyler, a United States Deputy Marshal, accused of having committed a Murder upon Canadian Territory, and I am to acquaint you for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, that it appears to Mr. Estcourt that the demand made by the Governor General of Canada, could not possibly be complied with, until it is decided whether the alleged offence is cognizable by the Law of the United States.

I have, &c.,

H. WADDINGTON.

E. HAMMOND, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 46.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, April 9th, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to the previous Correspondence on this subject, I have now the honor to enclose an extract from the Toronto "Leader" of yesterday's date, purporting to be copied from the Detroit Advertiser.

This article contains the sentence passed on Deputy Marshal Tyler, by the United States District Court.

I cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of the information thus conveyed, but I think it right to place it in your hands without delay, that it may be communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable Sir E. B. Lytton, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 4th December, 1858.

My Lord,—I have the honor to forward Copies of certain Depositions, certified by the Magistrate before whom they were taken, relating to a gross violation of British Territory by an Officer of the United States, accompanied by an act probably of Murder committed on the Canadian side by such officer.

I have to request that your Lordship will obtain from the United States Government the extradition, under the Ashburton Treaty, of William Tyler, of Detroit, the person charged with this offence, with a view to his trial in Canada.

I enclose, for Your Excellency's information, Copies of Detroit and Port Huron papers, giving an account of this lamentable occurrence.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, December 9th, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's letter of the 4th instant, enclosing certain Depositions proving the infraction of Her Majesty's Territory at or near Sarnia, on the St. Clair River, by William Tyler, a functionary of the United States, and the death, by his hand, of Captain Jones, of the American brig "Concord," at that time moored to the Canadian Shore.

Your Excellency desires that I should claim the extradition of the Criminal on the strength of the testimony now presented.

I regret that I have not felt myself justified in going so far at present, for the proceedings required under the Treaty and the Act of Congress of August 10th, 1848, have not yet been entered upon; and it is only on the exhibition of evidence taken before the United States Commissioner, and transmitted either to me or to the Secretary of State, that I can make a formal demand for extradition.

I have, however, addressed the enclosed note to the Secretary of State, asserting the violation of British jurisdiction, and requesting that precautions may be taken to secure the commitment of the accused, and generally to further the ends of justice.

I also enclose, in elucidation of the steps which it will be required to take, a Report which has been made to me on this case by Mr. Mandeville Carlisle, the Counsel of Her Majesty's Legation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NAPIER.

His Excellency Sir E. HEAD, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

Lord Napier to General Cass.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
Washington, December 9th, 1858.

Sir,—It is my duty to apprise you of a deplorable incident which has occurred at or near Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, on the Canadian shore of the St. Clair River—an incident which involves the infraction of Her Majesty's Territory by an Officer of the United States Government, and the death, by his hand, of Henry L. Jones, apparently an American citizen, commanding an American vessel moored at that time to the Canadian shore, and therefore under British jurisdiction.

I have the honor to enclose herewith several Depositions, taken before Mr. Alfred Fisher, a Justice of the Peace at Sarnia, by which you will learn that, early on the morning of the 29th ultimo, the brig "Concord," of Cleveland, then lying at the Canadian shore, opposite the works of the Grand Trunk Railway, was boarded by a Deputy United States Marshal, named William Tyler, who approached the said vessel in a steam-tug, named the "Cliff Belden," which he caused to be fastened alongside of the "Concord." On boarding the brig, it would appear that some words passed between the Deputy Marshal Tyler and Captain Jones, of the "Concord," who seized an axe and threatened to cut the rope which connected the two vessels. On this Tyler discharged a pistol at Captain Jones, the ball of which traversed the head of the latter, and caused his death in about an hour and a half.

The testimony now communicated to you establishes in a convincing manner the infraction of Her Majesty's territory, and proves the commission of an act of violence there, which cannot, at present, be exactly qualified, but which may probably amount to Murder.

The Governor General of Canada will claim the extradition of William Tyler, under the Treaty for the mutual surrender of Fugitives from Justice, in the usual forms.

In the meantime, in consequence of the extraordinary circumstances attending this outrage and crime, and the quality of the accused party, I deem myself justified in requesting that such instructions may be issued to the Federal Authorities at Detroit, or wherever William Tyler may at present be, as you may think necessary to ensure his commitment, and generally to promote the ends of justice.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NAPIER.

(Copy.)

[Enclosures copied with No. 3, q. v.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, December 13th, 1858.

My Lord,—With reference to my Despatch addressed to your Excellency, on the 4th instant, I have now the honor to enclose copies of the two following papers:—

1st.—A memorial sent to me by the Board of Trade of Cleveland in Ohio.

2nd.—Minute of the Executive Council of this Province approved by myself.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency Lord Napier.

(Copy.)

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,

Washington, December 11th, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, copy of a note which I have received from General Cass, in reply to that which I addressed to him on the 9th instant, relative to the extradition of William Tyler charged with the Murder of Captain Jones of the Brig "Concord" in Canadian Waters.

I presume that your Excellency has already initiated proceedings at Detroit before the competent Magistrate with a view to obtaining the arrest of the criminal.

On being furnished with the necessary evidence either directly or through the Department of State, I will lose no time in making the official demand for the surrender of Tyler.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NAPIER.

His Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, Baronet,

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 11th December, 1858.

My Lord,—I have received your note of the 9th instant, and the accompanying papers. Copies of these will be sent to the United States District Attorney, for Michigan, with instructions to report all the circumstances attending the case to which your Lordship refers. If the Act complained of was committed within the Territory of Her Britannic Majesty, it will not be in the power of this Government to cause the arrest of the parties implicated, until a demand shall have been made for their surrender, agreeably to the Treaty of stipulation between the United States and Great Britain.

Accept, &c.,

(Signed,) LEWIS CASS.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, January 24th, 1859.

My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch of December 11th, 1858; I have the honor to forward the evidence with regard to Tyler's case, certified by the Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for Michigan, George G. Bull, Esquire.

I beg now to repeat my request that your Lordship will please to demand the extradition of Tyler under the Ashburton Treaty to the authorities of Canada.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,

Washington, January 29th, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing the evidence in the case of William H. Tyler, a fugitive from the justice of Canada, and I transmit to your Excellency herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Secretary of State, demanding the extradition of the criminal above mentioned.

I also forward to your Excellency copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

His Excellency Sir E. HEAD, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,

Washington, January 29th, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to your note of the 11th instant, respecting the extradition of W. H. Tyler, a fugitive from the justice of Canada, I have now the honor to transmit to you herewith the deposition of Mr. Alfred Fisher, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Lambton in the Province of Canada West, embodying and authenticating the testimony of David Brown, Kenneth McDonald, Peter Melee, and Thomas Pennington, in the case referred to.

The deposition of Mr. Fisher was delivered before Mr. J. George G. Bull, a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Michigan.

It is believed that evidence of the most conclusive kind in a competent Court, is now presented of the offence and crime charged against W. H. Tyler, an Officer of the United States Government, viz:—

First, That he violated Her Majesty's Territory and jurisdiction by endeavouring to serve a warrant within the bounds of the same; and secondly, that he caused the death of Henry L. Jones, late Captain of the American Brig "Concord," by shooting him through the head with a pistol on board the vessel above mentioned, then moored in Canadian Waters. On the latter ground I am desired by the Governor General of Canada, to request that you will take the necessary steps for effecting the extradition of the said W. H. Tyler to the Canadian authorities under the stipulation of the Treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

The Honorable LEWIS CASS.

(Copy.—No. 29.)

WASHINGTON, January 29th, 1859.

My Lord,—With reference to my Despatch to your Lordship, No. 13, of the 17th instant, I have now the honor to enclose herewith a note, with its enclosure, which I have addressed to the Secretary of State, demanding the extradition of William H. Tyler, a fugitive from the justice of Canada, charged with the double offence of having violated the Canadian Territory, and having caused the death of Henry L. Jones, by shooting him through the head with a pistol, within the limits of the same.

The Depositions taken before a competent Magistrate of the United States, have been presented in original to the Department of State.

I have not strictly called upon the Government of the United States to apologize for the offence offered to the Canadian Government by the unjustifiable act of a federal officer in endeavouring to serve a warrant in Canadian waters; but it certainly appears to me that some expression of regret is due on the part of the Secretary of State on account of this infraction of Her Majesty's Territory.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

The Earl of MALMESBURY.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, C. W., February 4th, 1859.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 29th January last, with its enclosure.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency the Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 6th, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith copy of a note and its enclosures, which I have received from the Secretary of State, informing me that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to decline the extradition of William H. Tyler, a fugitive from the justice of Canada, until it is ascertained whether he can legally be brought to trial in the District of the United States.

I have referred this communication to the consideration of the Legal Adviser of the Legation, whose remarks will be submitted to Your Excellency without delay.

The Documents referred to will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government by the mail which will leave Boston on the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

His Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 2nd February, 1859.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note of the 29th ultimo, with the accompanying deposition, relative to the extradition of William H. Tyler, a fugitive from the justice of Canada.

In my note to your Lordship on this subject of the 11th December last, I stated that a copy of your Lordship's previous note of the 9th of that month, and the accompanying papers, would be sent to the Attorney of the United States, for the District of Michigan. This having been done, herewith, I have the honor to communicate to your Lordship a copy of his Reply, with the Documents to which it refers. Being under the impression that the obligations of this Government under the 10th Article of the Ashburton Treaty, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Miller, will not be violated if Tyler should be held for trial in Michigan, the President would prefer delaying the issue of his warrant upon the subject until the question of jurisdiction, and any others which may arise, shall have been determined by competent judicial authority.

Your Lordship is aware that the object of the extradition article was to prevent impunity to offenders who may have committed the crimes for which it provides. If, therefore, justice can in any case legally be administered to them within the jurisdiction of the United States, that object will have been fully, and, it is hoped, satisfactorily accomplished.

I have, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

The Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 10th, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith copy of a Report which I have received from the Legal Adviser of Her Majesty's Legation,

animadverting upon the communications respecting the extradition of William H. Tyler, which I had the honor to submit to you in my Despatch of the 6th instant.

Your Excellency will observe that while combating the arguments of the District Attorney of Michigan, on certain points, Mr. Carlisle affirms that the surrender of Tyler cannot take place until it is decided in the Federal Courts, whether he be subject to trial in the jurisdiction of the United States.

I have not thought it expedient to prosecute the controversy further, until I receive an intimation of Your Excellency's opinion or the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

His Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, C. W., February 12th, 1859.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's Despatch of February 6th, with its enclosures, relating to Tyler's case.

I have read the remarks of Mr. Joseph Miller, Junior, but I forbear at present to express any opinion on the principal points therein raised.

I must however, observe that there is one which even for a moment, can hardly be passed over in silence, and that is, if I rightly understand it, the supposition that the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States Courts may extend to the Canadian Lake Waters, because the British admiralty jurisdiction does not extend thither. If it is to be understood that a doctrine of this kind can be seriously maintained in any case, but especially in criminal cases, the result would, I need not say, involve great insecurity in Canadian Ports, and a most serious encroachment on the Sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen.

I therefore beg at once to protest in the strongest manner against any such supposition or implication.

It is my opinion, the more necessary at once to notice this extraordinary plea, because the letters of the Secretary of State addressed to your Lordship do not as far as I can see, convey any expression of regret for the outrage committed by an Officer of the United States in British Waters.

This silence is, no doubt, entirely consistent with the notion that Tyler in endeavouring to seize the "Concord" on the Canadian side, was only discharging his lawful duty, although he may have been carried a little too far in the execution of it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency the Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, C. W., February 17th, 1859.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, Your Excellency's Despatch of the 10th instant, enclosing the able observations of Mr. Carlisle.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the extradition of Tyler cannot be demanded until the question of the jurisdiction of the United States' Courts in his case has been determined by the *proper legal tribunal*, I would suggest whether the warrant for his detention with a view to extradition ought not to issue at once even if its operation be suspended.

Unless such warrant issue, it is evident that in the event of his acquittal, or his discharge for want of jurisdiction, he might at once escape so as to make his delivery under the Treaty impossible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency the Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,

Washington, February 17th, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Secretary of State, in conformity with the sentiments conveyed to me in Your Excellency's Despatch of the 12th instant, relative to the recent violation of Her Majesty's jurisdiction in Canada, by William H. Tyler, a Deputy Marshal in the employment of the Government of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NAPIER.

His Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, Baronet,
Governor General of Canada.

(Copy.)

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,

Washington, February 17th, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 2nd instant, with its enclosures, respecting the extradition of William H. Tyler, a fugitive from justice in Canada, charged with causing the death of Henry L. Jones, on board the American Brig, "Concord," at that time moored in Canadian Waters.

The correspondence which has passed between the Department of State and Her Majesty's Legation, has been submitted to Her Majesty's Government as well as to the Governor General of Canada, and I wait the result of their deliberations, before offering any general commentary on the points of Law which have been raised by the District Attorney of Michigan, in his Report to you.

There is, however, one point to which my attention has been drawn by the Governor General of Canada, which I cannot forbear bringing under your notice. I mean an implication in the Report of Mr. District Attorney Miller, to the effect that the jurisdiction of Her Majesty, the Queen, may not have been transgressed by Deputy Marshal Tyler in his proceedings, an opinion not indeed distinctly affirmed by Mr. Miller, nor directly countenanced in the communication which I had the honor to receive from yourself, but which may seem to give some countenance from the fact that there has not been, as far as I know, any expression of regret on the part of the Government of the United States, for the violation of Her Majesty's Territory and jurisdiction by an Officer in their employment, in endeavouring to seize a vessel attached to the Canadian shore in virtue of a Warrant issued in the United States. The transgression of Her Majesty's Territory, as distinguished from the commission of the Criminal offence, was plainly marked in my representations to you in this matter, and the want of any allusion to this feature of the case under discussion, prompts me, on the part of the Governor General, to re-assert the jurisdiction of Her Majesty in the locality alluded to, and to advert again to the attempted, though, no doubt, unauthorized encroachment on the rights of the Crown in Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NAPIER.

The Honorable Lewis Cass, Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 24th February, 1859.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, with thanks, of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by you to the Secretary of State of the United States on Tyler's case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency the Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, February 25th, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatch to Your Excellency of the 17th instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a note which I have received from

February 24th, 1859. the Secretary of State, intimating that, if it should appear on the trial of William H. Tyler that the territory and jurisdiction of Great Britain were violated, the proper disclaimer and regret will be expressed.

I also avail myself of this occasion to transmit to Your Excellency copy of a note which I have addressed to General Cass, embodying the sense of your communication of the 17th instant, with a view to the preparation of a warrant for the extradition of William H. Tyler, which may be instantly served on him in the case of his acquittal or discharge before the Courts of the United States.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

His Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, Baronet,
&c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 24th, 1859.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note of the 17th instant, in which, with reference to the case of William H. Tyler, you bring under my notice an alleged implication in the Report of the Attorney of the United States for the District of Michigan, to the effect that the jurisdiction of Her Britannic Majesty may not have been transgressed by Deputy Marshall Tyler in his proceedings, and in the absence of any expression of regret on the part of the Government of the United States for the violation of Her Majesty's Territory and jurisdiction by an Officer in their employment in endeavouring to seize a vessel attached to the Canadian Shore, in virtue of a warrant issued in the United States advert again to the attempted encroachment on the rights of the British Crown in Canada.

In reply, I have the honor to state that it was not thought desirable to enter into the subject until the trial should take place, which would be likely to elicit all the facts. If it should then appear that the Territory and jurisdiction of Great Britain were violated, the proper disclaimer and regret will unquestionably be expressed.

I have, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

The Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 25th, 1859.

Sir,—The Governor General of Canada has had under his consideration your letter of the 2nd instant, intimating the resolution of the Government of the United States with reference to the trial of William H. Tyler, accused of having caused the death of Henry L. Jones, on board the American Brig "Concord" at the time moored in Canadian Waters.

While abstaining from any discussion of the reasons which prompt the Government of the United States to test the responsibility of the accused party in the District Court of Michigan, before issuing a warrant for his extradition to the justice of Canada, the Governor General has called my attention to a contingency by which the ends of justice in this case might probably be defeated.

In case of the acquittal of William H. Tyler in the Federal Court, or in case of his discharge for want of jurisdiction in that Tribunal, it is apprehended that the accused might escape before a warrant of extradition could be procured and served.

I take the liberty, therefore, of suggesting to you that, as a precautionary measure, the warrant of extradition should be prepared and deposited with the District Attorney of Michigan, so that in the event of the liberation of Tyler from the imprisonment in which he is now held, he may be immediately remanded to confinement.

Should this course not be practicable for reasons which I cannot foresee, I anticipate with confidence that the authorities of the United States will adopt such other measures of precaution as will prevent the escape of the criminal and the evasion of the Treaty.

I have, &c.,

NAPIER.

The Honorable L. CASS.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, March 4th, 1859.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, with thanks, of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 25th ultimo, enclosing copy of a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, as well as of one addressed by you to General Cass, on the case of William H. Tyler.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Lord NAPIER,

&c., &c., &c.

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws relating to Patents for Inventions.

Appendix (No. 66.)

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on the entry of the Journals of this House of the 11th of March, 1858, relative to the petition of Joseph Matsalabalet, Chief, and others, of the Abenakis Tribe of Indians, residing at Bécancour, praying to be allowed to concede their lands as other Tribes of Indians in this Province.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

REPORT

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE

ON

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO :

JOHN LOVELL, PRINTER, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.
1859.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, 4th March, 1859.

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to consider the subject of the Banking and Currency of the Province, to report from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That the

HON. MR. GALT,
MR. SIMARD,
HON. MR. CAYLEY,
MR. BUCHANAN,
HON. MR. TERRILL,
HON. MR. BROWN,
HON. MR. DORION, AND
MR. HOWLAND,

Do compose the said Committee.

Attest, W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

ORDER OF REFERENCE.

THURSDAY, 17th March, 1859.

Ordered, That the subject of the state of trade and commercial depression be referred to the said Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1859.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 131) to incorporate the Mechanic's Savings Bank of Toronto, (as amended by the Private Bill Committee) be referred to the said Committee.

R E P O R T .

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 27th April, 1859.

The Special Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Banking and Currency system of this Province, and to whom was referred the enquiry into the causes of the late commercial depression, have agreed to the following, as their SECOND REPORT :

Your Committee, as a preliminary step to inviting the attendance of gentlemen practically acquainted with the subject referred, commenced their investigation by a series of questions submitted to the several Banks of the Province, and addressed circulars to numerous parties engaged in the commerce of the country. From the latter but few returns have as yet been received. The Banks, with one or two unimportant exceptions, have sent in replies more or less in detail.

The approaching close of the Session will necessarily interrupt the proceedings of your Committee, but they are so strongly impressed with the importance of the subjects referred, that they beg leave to recommend that a Committee be appointed to resume the enquiry in the ensuing Session of Parliament. * It would also, in the opinion of your Committee, be productive of much advantage if the Government should see fit to appoint an unpaid commission to collect information from sources within the Province and elsewhere, during the recess.

Your Honorable House will not fail to observe that there is a strong concurrence of opinion amongst the Managers of these Institutions, that the Charters generally are defective in the safeguards attempted to be thrown around the paper circulation of the Province. This is a point of such vital importance, affecting the basis of the whole credit system, that it will doubtless engage the early attention of the Legislature.

The Circular addressed to the Banks, and the answers thereto, are submitted herewith, including the proceedings of the Committee.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

WM. CAYLEY,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE
ON
BANKING AND CURRENCY.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
FRIDAY, 11th March, 1859.

Committee met for organization.

PRESENT :

THE HON. MR. GALT,
“ MR. CAYLEY,
“ MR. TERRILL,
“ MR. DORION,
“ MR. BROWN, and
MR. BUCHANAN.

The Hon. Mr. *Brown* moved that the Hon. Mr. *Galt* do take the Chair.

Mr. *Galt* stated that his time being so fully occupied, he would beg leave to move in amendment, That the Hon. Mr. *Cayley* do take the Chair.—Which was carried.

The Chairman submitted a series of Questions which were read and agreed to, as follows :

Ques. 1.—Do the Bank Charters of the Province generally, by the privileges they confer and the limitations and conditions they impose, appear to you to provide for the several objects which it is presumed every Legislature has in view in sanctioning the establishment of such Institutions ?

Ques. 2.—Do the Charters appear too restrictive or too unguarded, in any particulars ?

Ques. 3.—What, in your opinion, is the *minimum* of Capital on which a Bank should be chartered ?

Ques. 4.—Should there be a *maximum* limit ?

Ques. 5.—Should the present restrictions, in regard to the nature of the securities upon which Banks are authorized to grant discounts, be retained or qualified ?

Ques. 6.—What, practically, has been the effect of the late increased rate of interest which Banks are permitted to charge ?

-
- Ques.* 7.—Would the interests of commerce, and the public advantage generally, be promoted by the removal of all restrictions as regards rates of interest?
- Ques.* 8.—What should be the *maximum* which a Bank should be allowed to issue of its own paper, with reference to its own capital?
- Ques.* 9.—What proportion should the specie and bullion in vault, bear to the paper circulation of a Bank?
- Ques.* 10.—In what year did the Bank with which you are connected commence operations, and with what capital?
- Ques.* 11.—What augmentation of capital, if any, has taken place since, and at what dates?
- Ques.* 12.—What dividends and bonuses has your Bank paid since its establishment?
- Ques.* 13.—State the amount of the Bank rest, in each year.
- Ques.* 14.—Has the Bank at any time suspended specie payments, and for what period?
- Ques.* 15.—What was the extent of the liabilities of the Bank at the time of suspension, the amount of specie in vault, and of discounted paper?
- Ques.* 16.—What was the state of the discount sheet, and the amount of Bank paper in circulation, at the resumption of specie payments?
- Ques.* 17.—What effect on the business transactions of the country was produced by the suspension and resumption of specie payments?
- Ques.* 18.—Have you any suggestions to offer with reference to the denominations of notes which now form the circulation; or with reference to the weekly settlement of balances between Banks?
- Ques.* 19.—Would it be desirable, in your opinion, to make silver a legal tender to a larger amount than it is at present, and to what extent?
- Ques.* 20.—Would a Provincial gold coinage be of advantage, and of what denominations?
- Ques.* 21.—Is any alteration desirable in the present mode of either receiving or paying out gold by tale or weight?
- Ques.* 22.—Referring to the commercial history of Europe and the United States, what do you find to have been the principal causes of commercial panics and depression?
- Ques.* 23.—Do you consider the same to have existed or to exist in Canada?
- Ques.* 24.—In your opinion, can commercial depression be alleviated, or overtrading checked, by Legislative action?

Ordered, That the said Questions be printed for the use of the Committee.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Tuesday, 15th March, 1859.

The Committee met.

PRESENT :

THE HON. MR. CAYLEY, Chairman ;
HON. MR. TERRILL, and
MR. HOWLAND.

The printed lists of questions were laid before the Committee.

The Chairman directed the Clerk to enclose two copies of the same to each of the several Banks in the Province.

Also, that 500 copies of the said list, with an additional heading, be printed and circulated, inviting information and opinions from the mercantile community and others, conversant with monetary transactions.

Adjourned to the call of the chair.

Monday, 4th April, 1859.

The Committee met.

PRESENT :

THE HON. MR. CAYLEY, Chairman ;
HON. MR. GALT,
HON. MR. TERRILL, and
MR. SIMARD.

The Committee proceeded to consider Bill (No. 131) to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Toronto referred to them, but from the absence of Mr. Howland, (a member of the Committee,) its consideration was postponed.

The Chairmain laid before the Committee the replies received from several of the Banks.

Ordered, That the same be printed for the use of the Committee.

Adjourned until Wednesday at half-past ten o'clock, A.M.

Wednesday, 6th April, 1859.

The Committee met.

PRESENT :

THE HON. MR. CAYLEY, Chairman ;
HON. MR. GALT,
HON. MR. DORION,
MR. HOWLAND, and
MR. SIMARD.

The Committee deliberated on Bill (No. 131,) to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Toronto.

The Committee also deliberated on the Question of the Silver Currency in the Province.

Ordered, That the Clerk do lay before the Committee the Acts of Parliament on the Currency, and the Proclamation connected therewith, at its next meeting.

Adjourned to call of the Chair.

Saturday, 9th April, 1859.

The Committee met.

PRESENT :

THE HON. MR. CAYLEY, Chairman ;
 HON. MR. GALT,
 MR. HOWLAND, and
 MR. SIMARD.

The Committee deliberated on Bill (No. 131) to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Toronto.

The Committee deliberated on the question of Banking and Currency.

The Clerk laid before the Committee, a sketch of the Currency Acts.

Resolved, That the Committee adjourn until Tuesday next, at half-past ten, and that the Committee be specially summoned to consider the Bill (No. 131) to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Toronto.

Tuesday, 12th April, 1859.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

THE HON. MR. CAYLEY, Chairman ;
 HON. MR. GALT,
 HON. MR. TERRILL,
 MR. HOWLAND, and
 MR. SIMARD.

The Chairman submitted the following Report on Bill (No. 131) to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Toronto.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to whom was referred the Bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Toronto, beg leave to report :

That they have carefully considered the clauses of the Bill and compared them with the provisions of the General Savings Bank Act. The object of the Bill appears to be to remove to a great extent the restrictions imposed by the general Act with reference to the character of the securities which the contemplated Bank shall be authorized to hold.

Under the general Act, the Savings Banks, now in operation, are brought to a close in 1862, or are required to adopt an uniform and more stringent system with

regard to the taking of securities. No impediment exists should the petitioners desire to incorporate themselves in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

To pass the Bill as prepared by the petitioners, is virtually to repeal the most important clause of the general Act which its framers had in view for the protection of the depositors.

Under these circumstances the Committee in reporting the Bill beg respectfully to state that in their opinion the preamble is not found.

At the same time entertaining strongly the conviction drawn from the past history of Savings Banks, that every protection should be afforded which the Legislature and State can throw around the middle and humbler classes who form the bulk of the depositors, they respectfully suggest that a broad and comprehensive scheme on the Savings Bank principle might be matured against the period when the existing charters shall expire to encourage as widely as possible among the humbler classes the desire to store up their earnings by extending to their deposits the guarantee of the Province.

Which was adopted, and

Ordered, That the Chairman do report the said Bill accordingly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. *Galt*, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman do prepare a short Report, submitting the evidence and opinions of the Banks to the House ; also to suggest, as the Session was evidently drawing to a close, and little opportunity would be afforded of obtaining further information, that a Committee should again be struck next Session to resume the enquiry, and that it would be advantageous if the Government appointed an unpaid Commission during the recess to take evidence and collect information.

Adjourned to call of the Chair.

Wednesday, 27th April, 1859.

The Committee met.

PRESENT :

THE HON. MR. CAYLEY,
HON. MR. GALT, and
MR. SIMARD.

The Clerk reported that replies had been received from all the Banks to whom circulars had been sent, with the exception of two, (which replies are appended to the Report.)

The Chairman placed before the Committee a Draft Report, in accordance with the Resolution of the 12th April instant.

Ordered, That the same be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.

Adjourned to call of the Chair

Thursday, 28th April, 1859.

The Committee met.

PRESENT :

THE HON. MR. CAYLEY, Chairman ;
HON. MR. GALT,
MR. SIMARD,
MR. HOWLAND, and
MR. BUCHANAN.

The Chairman read to the Committee a Draft of a Report prepared in accordance with their instruction, and is as follows :

The Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Banking and Currency system of the Province, and to whom was referred the enquiry as to the causes of the late commercial depression, have agreed to the following report :

Your Committee, as a preliminary step to inviting the attendance of gentlemen practically acquainted with the subjects referred, commenced their investigations by a series of questions submitted to the several chartered banks of the Province, and addressed circulars to numerous parties engaged in the commerce of the country. From the latter but few returns have as yet been received. The banks, with one or two unimportant exceptions, have sent in replies more or less in detail.

The approaching close of the Session will necessarily interrupt the proceedings of the Committee, but they are so strongly impressed with the importance of the subjects referred that they beg leave to recommend that a Committee be appointed to resume the enquiry in the ensuing Session of Parliament. It would also, in the opinion of the Committee, be productive of much advantage if the Government should see fit to appoint an unpaid Commission to collect information during the recess.

Your honorable House will not fail to observe that there is a strong concurrence of opinion amongst the managers of these Institutions, that the charters generally are defective in the safeguards attempted to be thrown around the paper circulation of the Province. This is a point of such vital importance, affecting the basis of the whole credit system, that it will doubtless engage the early attention of the Legislature.

The circular addressed to the Banks, and the answers thereto, are submitted herewith.

Mr. *Buchanan* moved that the said Report be amended by inserting the words, "from sources within the Province and elsewhere," after the word "information" in the second paragraph, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. *Galt* moved the adoption of the same as amended,

Which was carried *nem. con.*

The Committee then considered the subject of the silver coinage in use in the Province, and after some discussion the Inspector General was requested to obtain the opinion of the Crown Officers with reference to certain points in relation thereto.

Ordered, That the Chairman do submit the Report as adopted together with the proceedings of the Committee to the House this day.

Adjourned *sine die*.

REPLIES APPENDED TO REPORT.

(From the Cashier of the Bank of Montreal,) Montreal.

To Question 1.—I am of opinion that very considerable changes in the charters of the Banks are called for, in order to secure for the Province a system of Banking established upon sound principles.

I consider the existing charters defective,—First, Because they empower the creation of capital for Banking purposes far beyond the wants of the country, and at the same time confer the privilege of issuing notes for circulation unaccompanied by any of those safeguards which are necessary for the public interests.

2d. Because they permit Banks to commence business upon too small an amount of paid up capital, and have not made provision for the bona fide payment of even the small amount required to be paid up. Some charters now exist under which an investment of \$10,000 in debentures (being 10 per cent. upon what may be only a nominally paid up capital of \$100,000) is all that is necessary to enable the Banks referred to, to issue notes to the extent of \$110,000.

3d. Because there is no obligation on the part of the Banks to hold specie as a reserve against their liabilities, consisting of circulation and deposits.

4th. Because the Banks are not required to publish periodically the names of their partners, an obligation of great importance both as regards unpaid stock and the double liability of the shareholders.

To Question 2.—The answer to this question is embodied in that given to No. 1.

To Question 3.—I am of opinion that in order to ensure a system of Banking which will be attended with advantage to the Province, it is of the first importance that the Banks should have a large paid up capital.

The most successful Banks, and those which have conferred the greatest benefits upon communities, have been possessed of a large amount of capital.

No countries have benefitted more from their Banking institutions than Scotland and Ireland. In the former there are at present only fourteen Banks, and in Ireland seven.

In neither country is there any National Bank with the privileges of the Bank of England, and in neither can any new Bank of Issue be established.

The circumstances of Scotland and Ireland at no very distant period, were not dissimilar to those which now exist in Canada, and Banks established and conducted upon equally sound principles with those which have governed the monied institutions of those countries could not fail to confer inestimable advantages upon the Province.

The larger Banks in Canada have extended their business over the country, having at present seventy-four branches and agencies. Wherever they have found a favorable opening, they have planted an agency, so that there is not a District of any importance which does not enjoy all the advantages which Banking can confer, and at the same time the smallest agency possesses all the power and security of a large monied institution.

The circulating medium of the Province consists almost exclusively of the notes of the Banks, and it is of the greatest importance to the public interests that these institutions should be established upon a firm basis, which can only be secured by a large paid up capital. Hitherto, the issues of the Canadian Banks have commanded the highest degree of confidence, both in Canada and in the United States; and during the panic of 1857, they were received in that country with as much readiness as specie in payment of the notes which the local Banks were called upon to redeem.

This confidence in the stability of the Canadian Banks, can only be attributed to their large Capital.

Should small Banks be permitted to rise in Canada, I am of opinion they will prove an injury to the country.

The security they afford to the public is insufficient, and they cannot be conducted upon sound principles, and at the same time profitably. It will almost invariably be found that small Banks find it necessary to extend their business beyond the limits which prudent banking assigns, in order to meet their expenses and make a Return to the Shareholders.

During periods of stringency and pressure, small Banks find it difficult to meet their liabilities, and are unable to afford the assistance required by their customers and the public. The failure of one Bank would endanger every other and might be productive of most serious consequences.

The issues of small Banks frequently become discredited and the consequence is that the country where they exist becomes flooded with depreciated and unbankable currency.

Small Banks are generally defective in their management, they are controlled by a few who absorb their means, and thus comparatively little benefit is derived from such institutions by the communities in which they exist.

I am of opinion that the minimum capital should be one million of dollars, and that no Bank should be permitted to commence business with a smaller amount paid up than one third of its capital, and that it should be obligatory to pay up the whole within three years. Should the capital be larger than the minimum stated a proportionably longer time might be given for its payment.

To Question 4—As already stated I consider it of great importance, that the capital of the Bank should be large, and I believe that there is no reason to apprehend the establishment of Banks with too large an amount of capital.

To Question 5.—I am of opinion that the present restrictions should be retained, with this exception, that the Banks should be permitted to receive and hold Bills of Lading and Railroad Receipts representing property *in transitu*, as collateral security for Bills of Exchange or other obligations received in the ordinary course of business.

To Question 6.—No marked effect has been produced by the permission to charge the additional rate of one per cent. discount. The customers of the Banks, whose accounts are valuable, have not, I believe, been charged more than formerly, and the extension of the legal rate to 7 per cent, has scarcely afforded any inducement to grant accommodation unaccompanied by some collateral advantages.

To Question 7.—Decidedly so. The limitation in the rate of discount chargeable by the Banks compels them to confine their advances to parties whose business affords some collateral advantages. The existing law is therefore inoperative as a means of really fixing and regulating the value of the money advanced by the Banks. Many classes who cannot offer the inducements alluded to are excluded from participating in banking facilities, and the direct benefits which should be open to all from the Banking Institutions of the country are confined to comparatively few. During periods of stringency and commercial difficulty, the effect of the Usury Laws is to render it necessary for the banking institutions to resort to expedients which are inconvenient to their customers, in order to keep their demands within proper bounds, such as peremptorily curtailing their accommodation, shortening the currency of bills, and charging high rates for exchange. Under such circumstances *inferior* customers have discounts

refused altogether, while a *superior* class are only restricted in the facilities afforded them.

Parties keeping accounts valuable on other grounds, have in times of pressure a proportion of funds advanced to them in accordance with the Banker's estimate of the value of their accounts, while the applications of those, whose accommodation yields only the legal rate of interest are entirely rejected, and during the recent commercial crisis, when some restriction became necessary, had the Banks been permitted to charge a rate of discount in proportion to the actual value of money, many parties would have obtained facilities to whom they were denied.

The charge of a higher rate of discount would have had a decided tendency to reduce the amount of accommodation demanded by the more wealthy customers of the banks, and they would then have been enabled to spread their accommodation more generally; all classes of the community would have received a more equal measure of support, and would have been better able to sustain the severe pressure, the greater benefit being experienced by the smaller than by the larger trader.

Experience has shown that the proper adjustment of the rate of interest is the true method of regulating the currency and credit of the country, and the community as well as the Banks suffered much during the late pressure in being compelled to keep the rate of discount at an unnaturally low level.

A moderate and temporary rise in the rate of discount can never inflict any real injury on trade, and would indeed be the means of saving parties from making great sacrifices in order to obtain the money they require. The power of demanding a higher rate of discount would be also beneficially used by the Banks, in checking speculation, and in giving warning of the approach of periods of difficulty, thus leading to a timely contraction of business, which would be attended with very important results.

This means of regulating the currency and credit of the country is especially necessary during a commercial crisis, and the necessity for keeping the rate of discount at an unnaturally low level has ever been found previous to a period of commercial difficulty, to produce a false security, causing engagements on credit to be maintained upon an undiminished scale, until the Banks for their own safety are obliged in the absence of any other check, to refuse accommodation, thereby inflicting serious injury upon trade.

The Banking institutions necessarily exert at all times a very important influence upon the general business of the country, and I believe that this can only be successfully done by a proper regulation of the rate of discount, both during periods of commercial prosperity and difficulty.

To Question 8.—I am of opinion that the issues of the Banks should not only be governed by the amount of paid up capital, but also by the reserve which they hold in specie.

I am of opinion that the privilege at present conferred upon the Banks of issuing paper for circulation is too extensive to be consistent with the safety of the monetary transactions of the country, while unaccompanied by those safeguards which experience has shown to be necessary.

The Banks furnish the circulating medium of the Province, and it is of the greatest importance that as much stability as possible should be given to their issues. No reserve of specie can insure the instant convertibility of all the notes of the Banks. The only security against an extraordinary demand, and for the notes of the Banks maintaining an equal value with gold, is the confidence of the public in the solvency of such institutions.

It is therefore of much importance that every reasonable precaution should be taken by the Legislature to secure that confidence. This, I believe, can be best accomplished by confining the privilege of issue to Banks having a considerable amount of paid up capital. But I am also of opinion that the Banks should be compelled to hold specie to the extent of not less than one fourth of their notes in circulation and one seventh of their deposits.

It will be the practice of every well managed Bank to keep not only a reserve in specie in proportion to its circulation and deposits, but also unemployed funds in the hands of its agents in London or New York. I am however of opinion that the Legislature in granting the valuable privilege of issue, should make it compulsory upon the Banks to hold a reserve in specie, and that the obligation should also extend to the liabilities of the Banks in the form of deposits.

The Banks are at present required to hold 10 per cent. of their paid up capital in Government Securities. This investment affords only a trifling security to the general creditors of the Banks, and is of no value as a reserve to meet any sudden demand or emergency, the securities not being at the disposal of the Banks, and if they were so, not readily convertible. Should the Banks be required to keep the reserve in specie, which has been mentioned, they might be relieved from the obligation to hold what is of so little practical value.

To Question 9.—The reply to this question has been given in the previous one.

To Question 10.—In 1817 with a capital of £250,000 of which £87,500 were paid in during the first year.

To Questions 11, 12 and 13.—The information is given in the annexed statement. (Page 9.)

To Question 14.—The Bank suspended specie payments upon the 18th May, 1837, and resumed upon the 23rd June, 1838. Again suspended in November, 1838, and resumed 1st June, 1839.

To Question 15.—At the first suspension the liabilities in circulation and deposits amounted to £388,000. The former amounted to £177,330. The Vault contained £56,457 in specie, and the amount under discount was £682,042.

At the second suspension the liabilities in circulation and deposits amounted to £386,652. The former amounted to £180,808. The Vault contained £117,623 in specie, and the amount under discount was £738,750.

To Question 16.—When the Bank resumed specie payments, in June, 1838, it had under discount £640,334 and the circulation was £209,353. On the second resumption it had under discount £653,833 and the circulation was £280,461.

To Question 17.—The suspension of specie payment was forced upon the Banks by the fears of the commercial community, their debtors, and had the immediate effect of depreciating the value of Bank Notes, then almost as now exclusively the circulating medium, and causing a rapid advance on the rate of sterling exchange, which reached a premium of 22 per cent, while to a considerable extent Banking facilities by a forced system of renewals, was confined to the class chiefly indebted to the Banks at the moment of suspension. The suspension had also the effect of raising the price of commodities in our own markets in proportion to the premium demanded for specie, all of which circumstan-

ces were no doubt injurious in their effects upon the commercial interest of the country, and would unquestionably have proved to a much wider extent disastrous, had it not been that simultaneously the enormous expenditure for military purposes, consequent upon the Rebellion, counteracted that result and rendered the resumption comparatively easy.

To Question 18.—I have no suggestions to make with reference to the denominations of notes which now form the circulation. I consider them the most convenient for general use.

With regard to the settlement of balances between the Banks, I have to remark that the system organized among themselves has been found to work advantageously. It recognizes specie as the only proper basis upon which the balances can be adjusted, and it constitutes a valuable check upon imprudent Banking, and the over issue of notes.

The system, however, can only be maintained as a general Rule, while mutual confidence exists between the Banking Institutions. It has already met with interruption, in consequence of notes having been put in circulation, which the Banks have not felt it safe to receive. It is greatly to be regretted that unbankable notes should begin to find a circulation in Canada.

To Question 19.—I am of opinion that no advantage would be gained by making silver coin a legal tender. The dollars and half-dollars of the United States, of certain weights and dates, are still a legal tender; but these coins have disappeared from circulation in consequence of their intrinsic value being relatively greater than that of the gold coins.

The British silver and Canadian coins in circulation are both depreciated in value, and to make either a legal tender would be in effect to alter the standard upon which the currency and all the monetary transactions of the country are based, and any measure having such an effect would be attended with injurious consequences.

To Question 20.—I am of opinion that it would be of no advantage whatever. The Province can command at present an ample supply of gold upon the most favorable and economical terms; and any change in the present system would be detrimental to the public interests, as well as to those of the monied Institutions.

To Question 21.—I think not.

To Question 22.—Without entering into the history of the periods, referred to, it may be stated that the monetary crises which have occurred, have been chiefly produced by speculation and over-trading.

To Question 23.—To somewhat similar causes may be traced the depressed state of trade now existing in Canada. As will generally be found to be the case, it was preceded by a period of unwonted expansion and apparent prosperity.

An outlay of millions of foreign capital in the course of a few years upon Public Works, together with high prices of bread-stuffs, had the effect of stimulating every branch of trade to an unprecedented degree.

The expenditure of all classes throughout a large section of the country was characterized by extravagance, and a spirit of speculation also pervaded the community, which had the effect of diverting a large amount of capital from the legitimate purposes of trade and agriculture.

The expenditure upon Public Works was curtailed in 1857 and nearly ceased during 1858, and the country was thus deprived of valuable resources. The harvest in 1857 was deficient, and that of 1858 still more so. The actual loss from the failure of the crops during two successive years must be estimated at a very large sum.

To these circumstances, following upon a period of extraordinary activity in trade, during which large importations took place, must be attributed the commercial and agricultural distress under which the Province is now suffering.

To Question 24.—I am of opinion that no legislative action can alleviate the depression which now prevails, but I believe that much may be done to check future over-trading by the adoption of measures calculated to insure the solvency and prudent management of Banks of Issue. I am also of opinion that were the restrictions removed which the Usury Laws impose upon the Banks, these institutions would have it in their power to afford a large measure of support during monetary crises, and would, by a proper regulation of the rate of discount, exert a beneficial influence, in anticipation of such periods of commercial difficulty, by checking speculation and contracting the operations of trade.

(Signed,) D. DAVIDSON,
Cashier Bank of Montreal.

Montreal, 25th March, 1859.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of Paid up Capital, Dividends and Contingent Fund, from 1817 to 1858.

1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21	1821-22	1822-23	1823-24	1824-25	1825-26	1826-27	1827-28	1828-29	1829-30	1830-31
Paid up Capital.....	163,500	187,500	187,500	187,500	187,500	187,500	187,500	187,500	187,500	187,500	212,500	212,500	260,000
Dividends..... Per cent.	8	6½	6	6	6	6	6	3	None.	None.	2½	6	6
Contingent Fund.....	1,042	1,987	4,420	5,863	7,657	7,695	3,016	3,016	13,308	26,771	21,823	7,840	16,898
1831-32	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45
Paid up Capital.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	391,372	422,362	483,869	500,000	500,000	617,062	669,417	750,000
Dividends..... Per cent.	8-6 Bonus	8-6 Bonus	8-6 Bonus	8-4 Bonus	8	6-16th on old Stock	7	6	6	7	7	6	7
Contingent Fund.....	21,913	21,827	20,165	27,250	49,487	11,699	20,717	22,370	38,654	50,000	45,000	53,700	70,976
1845-46	1846-47	1847-48	1848-49	1849-50	1850-51	1851-52	1852-53	1853-54	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	
Paid up Capital.....	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	885,990	992,670	1,000,000	1,257,625	1,377,430	1,489,845	
Dividends..... Per cent.	7½	7	6	6	6	6½	7	7	7½	8	8	7	
Contingent Fund.....	75,000	15,350	19,065	39,048	54,083	60,598	106,217	171,350	212,500	175,000	185,000	185,000	

The following answers received—

(From the Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada,) Toronto.

To Questions 1 and 2.—Many of the objects which the Legislature has had in view in granting charters to banking institutions have undoubtedly been attained, such as the supplying a circulating medium more convenient than specie, facilitating the daily transactions of the community, and economizing the use of money by means of bankers' drafts, and book credits. Some of the precautionary clauses, however, and especially in the more recent charters might in my opinion be improved.

The minimum of paid up capital might be raised, and the regulations affecting the issue of paper money made more stringent without inconvenience to, and more thoroughly securing the public.

Too great care cannot be taken to insure the integrity of the money basis on which our paper circulation and the credit system of the country rest.

To Question 3.—Between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 is little enough for a minimum limit.

To Question 4.—From five to seven millions is an ample capital for the present state of the community.

To Question 5.—Banks should be authorised to take bills of lading and railroad and warehouse receipts.

To Question 6.—The period during which the law has been in force is too short to afford a practical test, but I apprehend that the imposition of any limit on the procurement of money must defeat the objects for which the law was framed, that of checking over speculation and affording relief to the trading community in periods of commercial difficulty.

To Question 7.—All restrictions should in my opinion be removed; when money is abundant the limit of seven per cent. will scarcely ever be reached, except in cases where the transactions are to be extended over a lengthened period, which cannot strictly be classed under the head of banking operations. When money is tight the limit operates as an entire exclusion of a certain class of customers. Fluctuations in the rates of discounts are evidences of changes in the supply of the money market. When left free, a steady rise will give a reliable indication of coming stringent times. The imposition of a limit leaves the public without warning, until the banks taking alarm, withhold or greatly curtail their discounts, when in too many cases the refusal to discount is attributed to any but the right cause.

The complaint is frequently made that Banks give a preference to wealthy and independent customers. The limit naturally produces such a result. In England when Bankers find themselves called upon to curtail their discounts, the object is carried into effect by raising the rate, and thus by checking speculation reduce the number of customers, leaving those only as applicants whose necessities compel them to give the higher rate. But if instead of this mode of curtailing discounts, bankers are left to select which of their customers they will supply, they will naturally prefer those, whose punctuality is the most assured, whose need probably is the least, or cases from which by drawing exchange or otherwise they may expect to derive some incidental advantage, while it is evident that speculation will not be restrained so long as there is a class of customers who can enjoy the advantage of obtaining money from the bank at six or seven per cent at a time when its value in the market is ranging possibly from nine to twelve. It is unnecessary for me to remark that many parties who have thus

been excluded from Bank accommodation by the operation of the limit, have been driven to pay from one to two per cent. per month for temporary loans in other quarters.

To Question 8.—The present restrictions afford scope enough, perhaps too great, in the absence of any regulations with regard to the proportion of specie to be kept by the Bank.

To Question 9.—This will in some measure depend upon the amount of funds held in London or in the United States on which the Bank can draw. One-fifth might be considered a safe limit. The amount of deposits should also be kept in view. Paper money has no intrinsic value, its credit and value are derived from the confidence the public possesses that it is convertible into specie on demand. It is not necessary that the whole of the circulation should be represented by specie to ensure this, but enough should be kept in reserve together with the power of drawing exchange to guard against exhaustion. It may be taken for granted that under no circumstances can the entire paper circulation of a country be forced back upon the Banks. But should the public become apprehensive of the stability of any particular Bank of issue, the paper of that Bank will be forced in, and its place supplied by the others.

To Question 10.—In 1822 the charter was obtained authorizing a capital of £200,000 the amount paid up was £10,341.

To Questions 11, 12, 13.—Will be found in the annexed statement (page 13.)

To Question 14.—The Bank suspended specie payments on the 5th March, 1838, and resumed them on the 1st November 1839.

<i>To Question 15.</i> —Circulation	£117,005
Deposits	34,595
Specie in vault	63,013
Discounted paper	212,864

<i>To Question 16.</i> —Discounted paper	£304,068
Specie in Vault	82,782
Circulation.....	186,382

To Question 17.—The suspension of specie payments produced a great rise in prices, and in the value of exchange.

To Question 18.—The denominations in use appear to be adapted to the purposes of the community. In London the balances are settled daily at the clearing house and after setting off the various drafts and orders for transfer held by the banks, one against the other, the ultimate differences are settled by drafts on the Bank of England, where all the bankers kept account and where a special account is opened for the business of the clearing house; exchequer bills have also been used in settling balances. In this province, where we have neither exchequer bills nor a chief bank of issue, and where the amounts to be adjusted are held principally in the notes of the respective banks, the ultimate balances are generally settled in specie or its equivalent in exchange. Under these circumstances I am not prepared at present to suggest a change of system.

To Question 19.—Not to any considerable extent, and only in our own coin. At the present time Canada notes are more in demand in several of the neighbouring States of America than their own, and are used as a means of

drawing exchange and gold from Canada. A moderate per centage, say five per cent., payable in specie would have the effect of equalizing the value of the paper circulation, and remove the inducement which now exists for picking up Canada notes.

To Question 20.—Yes, of equal fineness with American gold in four and two dollar pieces.

To Question 21.—Sovereigns of full weight should be received and paid out by tale. Light sovereigns should be treated as bullion.

To Question 22.—Excessive speculations, over-trading, and the abuse of credit.

To Question 23.—I have no doubt of it. The large expenditure upon our Railroads and public works, and the great influx of foreign capital between 1852 and 1856 induced extravagant speculations, and excessive prices to be given for wild lands; schemes for new villages and towns were set afloat in every direction; mercantile transactions were carried to an extent far beyond the wants of the country, and bank accommodation was pressed to its utmost limit. Then came a revulsion. The large expenditures on Railroads and the foreign supplies were cut off or greatly diminished. The land speculations had absorbed the means of many a farmer and diverted them from the proper cultivation of his farm. Then followed two years of bad crops, and on the back of all, the commercial crisis in the United States which extended to Europe, and seriously aggravated the general depression under which the province was labouring.

To Question 24.—In so far only as a sound banking system, and a well regulated currency may operate as a check to rash speculations and the abuse of credit.

(Signed,)

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 26th March, 1859.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS Nos. 11, 12 AND 13.

STATEMENT shewing the yearly amounts of the paid up capital; also, the dividends, bonuses and rests from the commencement of this institution—in July, 1822—to the 1st of January, 1859.

YEARLY PERIODS.	CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP.	DIVIDENDS.		BONUSES.		BANK RESTS.	REMARKS.
		Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.		
1823, June 30	£ 10,840	5	523	.....	.....	£ 161	
1823, Dec. 31	13,415	8	493	.....	.....	146	
1824, do	24,181	8	1,624	.....	.....	431	
1825, do	37,951	8	3,353	.....	.....	316	
1826, do	54,037	8	3,883	.....	.....	1,928	
1827, do	63,230	8	4,813	6	£ 3,793	2,608	
1828, do	72,410	8	5,790	.....	.....	5,682	
1829, do	76,593	8	6,135	.....	.....	8,187	
1830, do	100,000	8	7,574	6	6,000	5,253	
1831, do	100,000	8	8,000	12 & 6-13	18,000	9,810	
1832, do	133,241	8	12,284	.....	.....	256	
1833, do	200,000	8	15,695	.....	.....	6,992	
1834, do	200,000	8	16,000	4	8,000	8,469	
1835, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	6,939	
1836, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	12,855	
1837, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	15,518	
1838, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	17,551	
1839, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	13,227	
1840, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	24,168	
1841, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	27,383	
1842, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	26,605	
1843, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	4,918	
1844, do	200,000	8	16,000	10	20,000	9,094	
1845, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	12,006	
1846, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	12,064	
1847, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	11,928	
1848, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	5,683	
1849, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	6,558	
1850, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	10,514	
1851, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	18,446	
1852, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	30,931	
1853, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	68,414	
1854, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	55,448	
1855, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	76,438	
1856, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	70,000	
1857, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	80,000	
1858, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	70,843	
1859, do	200,000	8	16,000	.....	.....	£218,283	

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
Toronto, March 26, 1859.

(Signed,) THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

The following answers received—

(From the Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Canada,) Kingston.

To Question 1.—This query involves the whole question of banking in Canada, but I may briefly state, that I consider the restrictions and conditions imposed upon the chartered Banks (except the smaller institutions lately chartered) provide fully for the safety of the public. As regards the privileges conferred upon the chartered Banks, their usefulness to facilitate trade is materially affected by the tax on circulation, and the limitation of rate of interest they are allowed to charge, and the risk of loss arising from transactions during the periodical crises of trade, counterbalance the privileges of the Banks to an extent not generally understood.

To Question 2.—I am of opinion, as stated above, that the Bank charters are sufficiently guarded, and that in respect of tax on circulation, rate of interest to be charged, the nature of securities which may be taken, and obligation to hold a large sum of Provincial Debentures, they are unnecessarily restrictive.

To Question 3.—In my opinion, no Bank should be chartered with a smaller capital than one million dollars, nor allowed to go in its operation until at least one half the capital has been subscribed, and one fourth paid up.

To Question 4.—I regard four million of dollars as sufficient capital for a Bank in Canada, at present, reference being had to the Banks now in existence, and to other reasons. I think no Bank should be chartered with a larger capital than six million of dollars.

To Question 5.—I am of opinion that Banks should be authorised by law to take any kind of securities as collateral for debts or advances.

Were the present restrictions removed it would be well to have a legal form for taking securities other than personal, containing power of sale on due notice and other necessary provisions.

To Question 6.—Sufficient time has not elapsed since the late increase in rate of interest allowed on Bank transactions, to judge correctly of its effects. The low rates of interest which have ruled in Great Britain and the United States, together with the comparatively reduced business of Canada generally have rendered the period exceptional so to speak.

But so far as my own observation has extended, the increased rate of interest has enabled parties to get loans, which otherwise would not have been given. All mercantile people are, however, satisfied that the increase was too small to give effectual relief, and as a necessary consequence, no material reduction in the high rates paid by borrowers to private lenders has been effected.

To Question 7.—An experience of upwards of twenty years has satisfied me that the interests of commerce and of the public would be promoted by the removal of all restrictions on rates of interest: The course of the money market in London during the crisis of 1857 sufficiently proved this beyond all question: and the restrictions in force in Canada greatly aggravated the effects of that crisis in this country.

To Question 8.—In my opinion no Bank should be allowed to issue its notes beyond the amount of its paid up capital. Any excess should be only when based upon specie in vault to a corresponding amount—dollar for dollar—in addition to ordinary reserves of gold, as stated below.

To Question 9.—The specie in vault should never be less than one fifth of the notes in circulation, and generally I should say one-fourth was the better rule.

To Question 10.—The Commercial Bank of Canada commenced business in 1832, with a capital of £100,000.

To Question 11.—The capital was increased to £200 000 in 1836, to £500,000 during the years 1844 to 1853, inclusive, and to £1,000,000 in the years 1855 to 1858, inclusive. The capital is now all paid up.

To Question 12.—The dividends have been as follows :

1833	December,	4 p. ct.	1842	July,	4 p. ct.	1851	January,	3 p. ct.
1834	June,	4 “	1843	January,	4 “	“	July,	3 “
“	December,	4 “	“	July,	4 “	1852	January,	3 “
1835	June,	4 “	1844	January,	3 “	“	July,	3 “
“	December,	4 “	“	July,	3 “	1853	January,	3½ “
1836	June,	4 “	1845	January,	3 “	“	July,	3½ “
“	December,	4 “	“	July,	3½ “	1854	January,	3½ “
1837	June,	4 “	1846	January,	3½ “	“	July,	3½ “
“	December,	3 “	“	July,	3½ “	1855	January,	3½ “
1838	June,	3 “	1847	January,	3½ “	“	July,	4 “
“	December,	4 “	“	July,	3½ “	1856	January,	4 “
1839	November	4 “	1848	January,	3½ “	“	July,	4 “
1840	January,	4 “	“	July,	3½ “	1857	January,	4 “
“	June,	4 “	1849	January,	3 “	“	July,	4 “
1841	January,	4 “	“	July,	3 “	1858	January,	4 “
“	July,	4 “	1850	January,	3 “	“	July,	4 “
1842	January,	4 “	“	July,	3 “	1859	January,	4 “

The bonuses have been, 6 per cent. in 1838; 10 per cent. in 1843.

There was also a stock bonus of one share of stock at par for each three shares held, or a money bonus of 8 per cent. in lieu of such one new share at par. The shareholders generally took shares and not money.

To Question 13.—The reserve fund in each year has been as under :

	£	s.	d.	
In 1834.....	3,158	9	4	
1835.....	4,098	15	8	
1836.....	174	15	6	Bonus £6000 paid.
1837.....	2,240	16	5	
1838.....	7 407	17	7	
1839.....	11,754	1	9	
1840.....	20,194	17	9	
1841.....	25,280	14	5	
1842.....	29 452	6	5	
1843.....	31,291	5	11	
1844.....	7,992	18	1	Bonus £20,000 paid,
1845.....	14,818	7	10	[1843.
1846.....	18 436	17	4	
1847.....	19,010	0	11	
1848.....	22,427	7	3	

1849.....	22,427	7	3
1850.....	24,000	0	0
1851.....	28,000	0	0
1852.....	30,000	0	0
1853.....	41,620	7	4
1854.....	64,457	9	10
1855.....	78,508	1	5
1856.....	101,116	17	7
1857.....	120,263	2	6
1858.....	150,000	0	0
1859.....	150,000	0	0

To Question 14.—The Bank, in common with all the Banks in Canada and the United States, suspended specie payment in 1837.

To Question 15.—The liabilities of the Bank at the time of suspension amounted to £155,544 0 10 currency. The specie in vault was £17,327 6 1, and the amount of discounts was £283,976 1 8.

To Question 16.—On resumption of specie payments, the amount of the discounts was £398,691 18 11 and the amount of Bank notes in circulation £236,686 10 0.

To Question 17.—The suspension of specie payments in Canada, rendered necessary by concurrent suspension in the United States and by the rebellion, enabled this Bank, with others in Canada to afford the requisite facilities to its customers and to the public, which, had specie payments been compulsory, could not have been done, and the trade of the country must have been reduced practically to barter. So soon as the state of the country admitted it, specie payment was resumed and then no practical injury or check to trade resulted from resumption. A temporary rise in sterling exchange was the only inconvenience of importance to individuals, arising from suspension.

To Question 18.—The denominations of Bank notes now forming the circulation of the Banks in Canada are just what the business of the country requires. Different localities and kinds of business require notes of different value, and no new regulation of a legislative nature should be made on this subject. The Banks will furnish just such notes as are best suited to the wants of the community.

As regards settlement of weekly Bank balances it can generally be made without having recourse to specie, but in order that every Bank may hold proper reserves and keep its business in a sound state and within limits proportioned to its capital, it is indispensably necessary that final settlements between Banks, (such as now prevail at Montreal where nearly all settlements terminate) should be made on the basis of specie and nothing else. The system of settlement in use in Montreal has been attended with the best results. In Scotland reserves are held in part, and settlements made by Government Exchequer bills, but obviously such securities could not be introduced into settlements of Canada because they could not be converted into gold when necessary, without loss, either in Canada or New York. There are numerous objections also to any fixed regulations for settlement of balance by Exchange on London or on New York.

To Question 19.—I am of opinion that it would not be desirable to make silver a legal tender to an amount exceeding ten dollars.

To Question 20.—I consider the general interests of the province and of the Banks do not require a provincial gold coinage. The Banks could not hold reserves in such coin. Reserves must be in coins of the United States or Sovereigns, so the surplus fund may be sent to New York without loss, or if a supply is needed it may be got from thence at all times.

To Question 21.—I consider no alteration in the existing regulations for receiving and paying gold is required.

To Question 22.—Over-trading, or in other words, too extended credit, has been the principal cause. Short crops always materially aggravate panics and depression in trade.

To Question 23.—Over-trading, and particularly speculation in unproductive real estate, existed in Canada to a great extent during the years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857. Subsequently the effects have been severely felt. At present, from the causes named, and deficiency of last harvest, business generally has been much reduced.

To Question 24.—I am of opinion that generally, no legislative action can wholly check over-trading, or materially alleviate commercial depression; but a good bankrupt law would act as a check on excessive speculation, and be an important protection to trade; such have been the effects of the bankrupt law in Great Britain.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) C. S. ROSS.

Kingston, 21st March, 1858.

The following answers received—

(From the Manager of the Bank of British North America), Kingston.

To Question 1. Assuming that the several objects which every Legislature has in view in sanctioning the establishment of Banks are at all times of a safe and legitimate character, I consider that the present Bank Charters do in the main provide for those objects, though I do not doubt that some improvements might be introduced.

To Question 2. Too restrictive in some respects, and too unguarded in others.

To Question 3. In my opinion no Bank should be entitled to go into operation unless it have a paid up capital of at least One Million of dollars.

To Question 4. I think there should be.

To Question 5. They should be retained.

To Question 6. On the part of some at least of the Banks, there has been a disposition, in regulating their charge for interest, to consider the nature of each transaction and the position of the money market. On the part of the public, I have not noticed any expression of dissatisfaction when the increased rate has been

adopted. This Bank has not yet found it necessary to charge more than six per cent. for advances made in the ordinary way of business for respectable and punctual customers.

To Question 7. They would in my judgment be best promoted by the adoption of a maximum rate (say 10 per cent.,) sufficiently high to attract capital to the Province in the worst times, but not so high as to be a means of extortion under any circumstances. Whatever rate might be fixed upon, no individual nor Corporate body should be privileged to charge more than another.

To Question 8. This question cannot be properly answered unless there be also taken into account the amount of deposits held by the Bank and the extent to which both branches of liability (I mean circulation and deposits) are used by the Bank as capital for loaning purposes. I see no reason for putting a limit on either the issues or the deposits of a Bank. The danger lies in the extent to which the floating capital arising from these sources might be employed in making advances to the community. It therefore appears to me that instead of limiting the issues it would be more effectual to put some restriction on the power of making loans, confining the amount to a sum proportioned to the paid up capital stock. If it be asked, what this proportion should be? I answer that in my judgment the amount under loan at any one time should never be more than double that of the paid up stock.

To Question 9. Here again the deposits should be considered in connection with the circulation, both equally requiring a specie reserve. I am of opinion that one-third of the united amount should be held in specie if we would avert undue pressure in troublous times.

To Questions 10 to 17 inclusive. Answers to these questions can be best obtained from the General Manager of this Bank.

To Question 18. I have no suggestions to offer regarding the denominations of notes. Settlements between Banks should be compulsory whenever demanded by the creditor, and should always be in specie if required.

To Question 19. I think it would not be desirable.

To Question 20. A Provincial gold coinage might be rather advantageous than otherwise, provided the intrinsic value of each coin were precisely that of coins current in the United States, and bearing the same denomination. If this principle were departed from, a Provincial coinage would only work confusion and would be better dispensed with. The denominations should be \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20. Coins like the quarter-eagle, containing a fractional part of a dollar, should be excluded. I am of opinion that the gold coinage of the United States should still be retained as a legal tender, even though a Provincial coinage were introduced.

To Question 21. I think not.

To Question 22. The extravagant and complicated system of credit which generally prevails, especially that credit which is based upon the deposits held and the notes issued by the various Banks.

To Question 23. I think the same causes have existed, and still exist in Canada, though not to so great an extent as in the United States.

To Question 24. In my opinion they might be by increasing the privileges but restraining the powers granted to Banking Corporations, allowing them to charge higher rates of interest when necessary, but restricting them to a more moderate use of their floating capital.

As my reasons were not asked for, I have confined myself as nearly as possible to what appeared to be the desire of the Committee—a simple expression of opinion on the points raised.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. TAYLOR,
Manager.

(From the General Manager of the Bank of British North America,) Montreal.

To Question 1.—They do not.

To Question 2.—The charters appear to be too unguarded in several important features.

To Question 3.—A bank ought not in my opinion to receive a charter unless one million dollars of capital be subscribed: Four hundred thousand dollars of this capital ought to be paid up before the bank is allowed to go into operation, and in order to be assured that the bank has this capital paid up, the whole amount ought to be deposited in the hands of the government to be returned to the Bank when it commences business. Unless some measure of this kind be adopted, the public can never have a guarantee that any portion of the capital of a Bank has been paid up, and it is almost certain that in the majority of instances in the case of small banks the notes of stockholders will be discounted and renewed for the purpose of giving the Bank a nominal capital. The whole capital of the Bank ought to be paid up within five years from the date when it commences business in equal annual instalments. A list of Stockholders with their addresses and amount of stock subscribed by each ought to be furnished to Government before the charter is granted and a yearly statement of the same nature sent. The Charter ought to be forfeited in the event of the whole of the stock not being paid up within the prescribed time. All the Directors ought to be British subjects. The number of Branches and Agencies ought to be limited by the amount of paid up capital—say a Branch or Agency for each two hundred thousand dollars paid up.

To Question 4.—I consider that six million dollars ought to be the maximum limit to the capital of a Bank in this country.

To Question 5.—The present restrictions with regard to the nature of securities upon which Banks are allowed to grant discounts or make advances may be safely qualified. In the Charters of most of the local Banks a clause has been introduced which renders it illegal for these institutions to make advances upon the security of any goods, wares or merchandize. This clause prevents Banks holding Bills of Lading or Warehouse Receipts as collateral security. The restriction is an inconvenient one and might be removed with advantage to the public and the Banks.

To Question 6.—The business of the Province has been so much depressed and the rate of interest in London and New York has been so unprecedentedly low since the Usury Laws were altered that the effect of the modification has not been properly tested. Several of the Banks in the Province have not availed themselves of the privilege of charging a higher rate of interest than six per cent, unless in very special cases.

The Bank capital now at disposal of the community is quite equal to all legitimate demands.

To Question 7.—Yes they would.

To Question 8.—A Bank ought not to be allowed to issue a larger amount of its paper than the paid up capital of the Bank amounts to.

To Question 9.—Every Bank should be required to retain a reserve of specie equal to one third of its circulation and one sixth of its deposit accounts and deposit receipts (or special deposits). It would not however be expedient to introduce any clause into the charter of a Bank which would involve its immediate forfeiture if the amount of its specie in vaults were reduced below the specified proportion. But as it is highly desirable and very important that the issue of paper money by the banking institutions shall have a sound specie basis it might be enacted that when a Bank allows its specie to fall under the required amount as compared with its liabilities, the amount of liabilities not protected by the requisite specie reserve shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum with one per cent. additional for each month that the specie reserve is deficient.

This charge to be considered as a fine and to be paid to the Government. The charter of the Bank to be forfeited in the event of the specie reserve being deficient for the period of one year. A statement of the position of the Bank every fortnight ought to be sent to Government and published in the Gazette. It may not be out of place to extract here from the annual message of the President Buchanan to Congress, 7th December 1857, the following paragraphs :

“It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man’s property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.”

“Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dis severed from the coining power, and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State Banks acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin for the country ; the first duty which these Banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances.

“*Banks Specie Basis.* No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure the result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency,—the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and Bank suspensions.”

“ Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumference for circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note holders might demand from such a Bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend even although it had coin in its vaults, equal to one third of its immediate liabilities.”

“ And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the Banks of Louisiana, that any State Bank throughout the Union has been required by its Charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold or silver, compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent Report made by the Treasury Department on the conditions of the Banks throughout the different States, according to Returns dated nearest to January 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is \$58,349,838, of their circulation \$214,778,822 and of their deposits \$230,351,352. Thus it appears that these Banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits.”

“ It was palpable therefore that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences.”

The State Bank of Missouri ought also to have been excepted. They as well as the Banks of Louisiana are required to retain one-third of the amount of their circulation in specie. It is worthy of note—that the Banks in these States did not suspend during the crisis of 1857, and the people were spared many of the evils caused by the mismanagement and imprudence of the Banks in the other States of the Union.

To Question 10.—The Bank of British North America commenced operations in 1836 with a capital of one million pounds sterling, which is all paid up.

To Question 11.—None.

To Questions 12 and 13.—See separate statement, (page 24.)

To Question 14.—When the Banks suspended specie payment on the 18th May, 1837, in consequence of the suspension of the Banks in the United States and the failure of the London agents of most of the Banks in this country, the Bank of British North America had not issued any notes and had only about £20,000 in deposits which it held at the disposal of the depositors, in specie. Until the resumption of the other Banks on the 23rd June, 1838, this Bank received and paid the notes of the other Banks, and therefore it did not suspend specie payments. When the political disturbances in Canada were renewed in 1838, an order in Council was passed authorising the suspension of all the Banks in Canada. The Bank of British North America suspended specie payments on the 6th November, 1838, and resumed on the 1st June, 1839.

To Questions 15 and 16.—See separate statement, (page 25.)

To Question 17.—The crisis of 1837 in England and the United States and the political disturbances which then broke out in Canada had a very depressing effect upon the commerce of this country, and would have caused much embarrassment had it not been for the large expenditure by the British Government in Canada. I do not think that the suspension of the banks had a prejudicial effect upon the business of the country. The banks conducted their affairs with great caution and prudence and resumed without the least inconvenience either to themselves or their customers. As the Government duties required to be

paid in specie, some inconvenience was at first experienced by the mercantile community in providing specie to pay customs duties; this, however, was soon overcome as specie became an article of merchandize bearing a premium of from two to eight or ten per cent.

To Question 18.—I have not. The present denomination of notes in circulation, are in my opinion convenient. The mode of settlement with banks in specie which we now have cannot be improved, and it is highly desirable that it should be continued.

To Question 19.—I believe there can be no objection whatever to allow silver to be a legal tender along with gold, provided if the former be not a depreciated coin as compared with the latter. For instance Spanish, Mexican, and American dollars are a legal tender at present for any amount, but as these coins bear a premium of from one to fifteen per cent, they are exported and sold. It would be highly objectionable and inexpedient to make any silver coins or tokens a legal tender, which by Legislative enactment are made to bear a higher than their intrinsic value. If such coins were made a tender for a much larger amount than ten dollars it would have the effect of depreciating the currency to an indefinite extent, the depreciation increasing as the coins or tokens became worn, and in proportion to the amount put into circulation.

If the Colonial silver coins which have been lately issued were made a legal tender for much more than ten dollars, and the amount issued were greater than what the community required as small change, the currency would become immediately depreciated as compared with that of the United States at least four per cent, and the rates of exchange in New York and Britain would rise in the same ratio.

To Question 20.—A provincial gold coinage would not, in my opinion be of the least advantage to the country, but the contrary. The gold coins of the United States are the most convenient for the Banks to retain as their reserves, and the supply of a gold coinage would only entail a needless expense upon the Government.

To Question 21.—No alteration is desirable.

To Question 22.—The question is of so comprehensive a character that I cannot at present answer it as fully as I would wish. When personally examined, I will give particulars in a more detailed manner than I now do.

The panics and commercial depressions in England have been brought about by several causes, but principally by bad crops, short supplies of cotton, mismanagement and failure of unsound Banks, and derangement of the monetary affairs of the United States. The last named was one of the chief causes of the commercial crisis of 1837-42, and was altogether the cause of the panic and monetary crisis of 1857, aggravated, no doubt, by the failure of the Western Borough and New Castle and Durham Banks.

The periodical panics to which the United States are subject must be attributed mainly to the unsoundness of its banking system, the inflation of the currency, and to the extravagance and speculative character of the people.

To Question 23.—Commercial crisis and depressions in trade in Canada have been chiefly caused by derangement in the monetary affairs in Britain and the United States, by bad crops, and by a falling off in the demand for the staple products of the country—timber, ships, ashes, grain, &c. The depression which now exists in this country has been caused by the bad crops of the past two years, and it has been aggravated by too extensive credit having been given and

taken by all classes of the community. No doubt it has also been increased by the panic of 1857.

In Western Canada, where the depression has been most felt, credit has been extended too much. The farmers, receiving cash for nearly all they sold, ought not to have taken credit for nearly all they bought.

There can be but little doubt that notwithstanding the abundant crops of 1853, 1854, and 1855, and the high price obtained for agricultural produce, the farmers, as a class, are more deeply indebted in 1857 than they were in 1853. Any irregularity or embarrassment in the finances of the agricultural population of Canada, constituting as it does two-thirds of the whole population, must of course have a very depressing effect upon the trade of the country. Many of the farmers have very much improved their position by bringing under cultivation a greater breadth of land, and providing themselves with improved agricultural implements, &c., which of course adds to the productive power of the property, but as a class their expenditure has been too great, on dress, living, &c.

The cessation of the large expenditure upon Railroads and public works has been a great cause of disturbance in the monetary affairs of the province. While the expenditure lasted, prices were inflated, land attained to a fictitious value, speculations were entered into which became ruinous to those engaged in them, and excessive importations were stimulated.

The bad crops of the last two years, and the expenditure on public works having in a great measure ceased, will account for the depression which now exists in this country.

To Question 24.—Governments can do much by wise legislation and by encouraging a sound banking system to check overtrading and alleviate commercial distress.

As bearing upon the subject, I beg to give an extract from the last annual report of the able Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York.

“One of the causes which tended to produce the suspension of 1857, the superintendent believes and so stated in his report of that year, was the multiplicity of banks of small capitals. Still he believes the bank capital of the State smaller than is required by the usual business of our citizens. Their relief cannot be looked for in the multiplication of small banks, but in raising the capitals of these already in existence, when located in places where increasing business warrants additional bank facilities. The superintendent looks upon the direction taken by the increased bank capital of the State this year, as adding more to the stability and prosperity of the business men and to the banks themselves, than when he was starting twenty-five or thirty new institutions a year with two or three times the amount of additional capital.”

The opinions of this gentleman are corroborated, I find, by most of the superintendents of the Banking Department of the United States, and by many reflecting and intelligent persons who have devoted their attention to this subject.

(Signed)

J. M. PATON,
General Manager.

Bank of British North America,
Montreal, 31st March, 1859.

N.B.—There are sixteen Banks in Scotland, with a capital of £9,345,000 sterling paid up. There are eleven Banks in Canada with a capital of upwards of \$20,000,000. The population of Scotland is about a third more than Canada, its trade, commerce and manufacturing interests, &c., immeasurably greater.

To Question 12.—Since its establishment in December, 1836, it has paid as follows, viz :

No. of Dividend.	Date when declared.	Per cent, half-yearly.
1	July, 1838,	3
2	January, 1839,	3
3	July, "	3
4	January, 1840,	2½
5	July, "	2½
6	January, 1841,	2½
7	July, "	2½
8	January, 1842,	3
9	July, "	3
Additional Dividend paid in } additional shares given to certain shareholders. }		1843,
	1843,	2½
10	March, 1843,	3
No Dividend.		July, "
11	March, 1844,	2
12	September, "	2
13	March, 1845,	2
14	September, "	2½
15	March, 1846,	2½
16	September, "	2½
17	March, 1847,	2¾
18	September, "	3
19	March, 1848,	3
20	September, "	2½
21	January, 1849,	2½
22	July, "	2½
23	January, 1850,	2½
24	July, "	2½
25	January, 1851,	2½
26	July, "	2½
27	January, 1852,	2½
28	July, "	3
29	January, 1853,	3
30	July, "	3
31	January, 1854,	3
32	July, "	5½ Bonus of 2½ p. ct. included.
33	January, 1855,	3
34	July, "	6 Bonus of 3 p. ct. included.
35	January, 1856,	3
36	July, "	6 Bonus of 3 p. ct. included.
37	January, 1857,	3
38	July, "	6 Bonus of 3 p. ct. included.
39	January, 1858,	3
40	July, "	3
41	January, 1859.	3

<i>To Question 13.—</i>		Sterling,	£	s.	d.
31st December 1837.....			20,334	6	8
1838.....			19,642	3	10
1839.....			22,362	6	11
1840.....			29,458	15	4
1841.....			31,441	10	10
1842.....			18,909	15	10
1843.....			20,529	11	5
1844.....			30,439	14	1
1845.....			36,733	10	1
1846.....			61,457	8	6
1847.....			55,502	11	6
1848.....			57,302	18	7
1849.....			58,359	10	9
1850.....			59,542	10	3
1851.....			75,221	13	6
1852.....			84,698	12	2
1853.. This includes bonus of £30,000 paid in 1854.....			125,349	10	0
1854.. do 1855			140,041	7	2
1855.. do 1856			145,117	9	10
1856.. do 1857			146,061	8	4
1857.. No bonus paid			120,768	6	1
1858.. Not yet received.					

To Question 15.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities at suspension on 6th November, 1838.

<i>Liabilities:</i>		
Deposits bearing interest.....		\$128708.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....		186767.00
Circulation.....		116311.00
		<u>\$431786.00</u>
<i>Assets:</i>		
Local Bills discounted.....		\$1240990.00
Specie.....		124276.00
		<u>\$1365266.00</u>

To Question 16.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the resumption of specie payment on 1st June 1839.

<i>Liabilities:</i>		
Deposits bearing interest.....		\$211071.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....		249233.00
Circulation.....		170817.00
		<u>\$631121.00</u>
<i>Assets:</i>		
Local Bills discounted.....		\$1098333.00
Specie.....		144133.00
		<u>\$1242466.00</u>

Bank of British North America,
Montreal, 6th April, 1859.

T. PATON,
General Manager.

The following answers received:—

(From the Manager of the Bank of British North America,) Toronto.

To Questions 1 and 2.—I cannot answer these questions, not having copies of all the charters of the Banks of the Province.—It is generally understood that charters, too unguarded in many particulars, have been granted.

To Question 3.—In my opinion, the minimum capital of a Bank not having Branches or Agencies should be £100,000—and of a Bank having Branches and Agencies £250,000. It is to be regretted that by the present law facilities are afforded for the establishment of small Banks. During commercial panics and depression, small Banks, instead of being a benefit to a country, increase the general ruin, either by failure, or by rendering it necessary for the large Banks, from prudential motives, to sustain them, thereby depriving themselves of the means of adequately assisting their own customers. All classes of society are deeply interested in maintaining the high character to which the chartered Banks of this country have attained, and care should be taken in granting charters, that the control of the currency, *to any extent*, should not be placed in the hands of irresponsible parties.

To Question 4.—It is not important that there should be.

To Question 5.—Not having copies of the several charters of the Banks, I cannot answer this question. But I think that all Banks should be put upon the same footing as to restrictions, if any, in regard to the nature of the securities upon which they grant discounts.

To Question 6.—It has, to some extent, enabled the Banks to grant accommodation to the mercantile and agricultural community which otherwise would not have been extended. (This Bank, Bank of British North America, since the passing of the Act, in August last, amending the laws of the Province regulating the rate of interest, has not, except in a few cases, charged the increased rate of interest.)

I may here remark that it is generally admitted that if the Act above referred to, removing restrictions as regards rates of interest, that may be exacted by individuals, and which induced parties to send capital for investment in this country, had not been passed, there would have been much greater depression and distress in Western Canada during the past winter.

To Question 7.—They undoubtedly would.

To Question 8.—An answer to this question would be merely an opinion and not founded upon any principle that I know of. It might be safe and prudent to allow Banks, the liability of whose shareholders is unlimited, to issue notes to the full amount of their paid up capital. Cases might arise, however, where it would be neither safe nor prudent to grant this privilege.

To Question 9.—Not less than one-fourth.

To Questions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.—These questions will be answered by the General Manager of this Bank. I was not in this country during the suspension of specie payments.

To Question 18.—No notes of a less value than \$4 should be issued. All arrangements regarding the settlements of balances between Banks should be left to the Banks themselves to settle.

To Question 19.—In my opinion it would not.

To Question 20.—A Provincial Gold Coinage to take the place of the notes under \$4 in value, withdrawn, would be of advantage.

To Question 21.—I am not aware of any alteration being desirable.

To Questions 22 and 23.—The causes of commercial panics are generally attributed to sudden checks given to an extensive trading upon credit. In Canada before the late panic occurred, from the effects of which the country has not yet recovered, trade received a stimulus from the large outlay in Railroads and other works, and also from the high prices of farm produce. The latter no doubt induced parties to purchase lands at ruinously high prices and led to speculative transactions which have brought ruin upon many. Canada must always suffer from commercial panics in other countries.

Her merchants, as a general rule, carry on business far beyond the power of their capital, and the country is at all times largely indebted to England, the United States and other countries, so that when a panic arises abroad, the effects are immediately felt in this country.

To Question 24.—In my opinion commercial depression cannot be alleviated by Legislative action. Over-trading, however, might be checked by that means, but the remedy would be fatal to the prosperity and progress of the country. The remedy to which I refer is the withdrawal of all paper money and the substitution of a metallic circulating medium. The effects of this would be to limit the commercial transactions of the country to little more than its actual capital.

W. G. CASSELS,
Mauuger.

Bank of British North America,
Toronto.

The following answers received—

(From the Quebec Bank,) Quebec.

To Question 1. They do.

To Question 2. Yes, too restrictive in compelling the Banks to invest in Government securities one-tenth of the capital subscribed and paid up previously to the passing of the Act.

To Question 3. Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

To Question 4. Of four million dollars.

To Question 5. Restrictions should be retained.

To Question 6. Beneficial.

To Question 7. Not as regards Banks.

To Question 8. Amount of paid up capital and specie on hand.

To Question 9. About one-eighth or one-tenth.

To Question 10. 1818. Capital £75,000.

To Question 11. In 1841. Augmentation of £25,000.
In 1853. Further augmentation of £150,000.

To Question 12. Six to eight per cent. per annum including Bonuses.

To Question 13. The surplus fund or rest in

1822... £786 19 10	1835... £15937 16 7	1847... £7234 11 9
1823... 569 15 0	1836... 1149 16 6	1848... 13746 19 7
1824... 1673 16 11	1837... 2974 2 7	1849... 7162 9 1
1825... 2188 9 9	1838... 832 15 10	1850... 6956 8 8
1826... 4586 17 3	1839... 4189 11 4	1851... 6056 1 7
1827... 220 9 0	1840... 6197 2 7	1852... 1502 5 1
1828... 714 13 3	1841... 2733 1 11	1853... 5634 1 9
1829... 1749 5 10	1842... 4621 11 2	1854... 15686 0 10
1830... 2193 7 10	1843... 2896 2 9	1855... 16839 7 11
1831... 5700 18 10	1844... 4221 12 1	1856... 20453 2 0
1832... 6242 14 2	1845... 3710 4 5	1857... 14032 11 4
1833... 6410 13 3	1846... 4517 5 10	1858... 23584 2 11
1834... 10844 11 10		

To Question 14. Yes, from 17th May, 1837, to 26th May, 1838.

To Question 15. Amount of liabilities..... £85,123 0 8
Do. specie in vault..... 1,900 9 6
Do. discounted paper... 142,028 1 1

To Question 16. Discount sheet amounted to £122,680 1 4
Bank paper in circulation..... 64,010 10 0

To Question 17. Favorable.

To Question 18. None.

To Question 19. Yes, to the extent of forty dollars.

To Question 20. It would be, provided that the standard was made equal to the Sovereign or American.

To Question 21. None

To Question 22. Over-trading.

To Question 23. It has existed, but not so at present time.

To Question 24. No.

C. GETTING,
Cashier, Quebec Bank.

The following answers received—

(From the Manager of the Quebec Bank,) Toronto.

To Question 1.—Yes, generally, with some exceptions.

To Question 2.—Too unguarded in some of the late charters.

To Question 3.—I think there should be a paid up capital of £100,000 before going into operation.

To Question 4.—I think not.

To Question 5.—It would be an accommodation to the public, as well as a safety to the Banks, if a greater latitude were allowed us in taking securities.

To Question 6.—It appears to have had the effect of reducing the rate of interest generally.

To Question 7.—I have no doubt of it.

To Question 8.—The present regulation, I think, is fair.

To Question 9.—About a fourth or fifth; or available funds in New York.

To Question 10.—In 1818. I am not aware with what capital.

To Question 11.—I must refer you to our Head Office for the dates. A Bill was passed last session to increase our capital to £750,000.

To Questions 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.—I must refer you to our Head Office.

To Question 19.—When gold is at a premium in the States, the money brokers there make a regular business of collecting our notes, bring them over here, and demand gold for them. This is done to a considerable extent, and drains the country of gold.

If silver was a legal tender to a larger amount, we could pay in that coin, which would soon put a stop to it.

To Question 22.—Over-trading and speculation, which was also the cause of our present depression.

To Question 24.—I fancy not.

W. H. RANSOM,
Manager Quebec Bank, Toronto.

The following answers received—

(From the President of the City Bank,) Montreal.

To Question 1.—In most particulars, they do. Charters should permit Banks, however, to increase or decrease their rates of discount according to the market value of money, as the Bank of England does. The Banks would thus be a species of commercial barometer for the trading community, and, as in Eng

land, indicate the condition of the commercial atmosphere, and give timely warning of coming storms, or the contrary.

To Question 2.—In the above named particular, they are too restrictive, but in other respects, not generally so.

To Question 3.—\$600,000 I consider as small an amount as safely can be granted in a charter to any Bank, one third paid up before going into operation.

To Question 4.—6,000,000 (six million dollars) should be the maximum amount of capital granted in any charter.

To Question 5.—The present restrictions are wise in many respects, they are in some inconsistent, however. Banks should not be prevented, when discounting paper, from strengthening the transaction by taking collateral security in the shape of Government Bonds, Bank Stocks (other than the Bank making loan) and such other first class securities (always excepting real estate) as your committee may deem safe and undoubted.

To Question 6.—Practically, to prove the measure so far as it went a safe and salutary one. Banks, although permitted to charge 7 per cent. by law, did not do so—the money market being under that rate.

To Question 7.—Undoubtedly they would. The interests of commerce have ever been injured by all such restrictions; they have no effect on real value of money, and only serve to injure the poorer classes by giving to first-class paper a Bank monopoly in discounts.

To Question 8.—Not more than its own paid up capital as at present.

To Question 9.—One to four, or four and a half.

To Question 10.—This Bank (the City Bank, Montreal) commenced in the year 1833 with a subscribed capital of \$800,000, and one-fourth paid up.

To Question 11.—In 1842, \$400,000; reduced \$300,000 in 1849; and again increased \$300,000 in 1854; making its present capital \$1,200,000.

To Question 12.—The City Bank paid one bonus of 3 per cent., and, including this, the average dividends paid since its establishment have been $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and taking off \$240,000, capital written off to cover losses in 1849, the average dividend would be reduced to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

To Question 13.—1834, \$4,810 18; 1835, \$8,793 03; 1836, \$20,795 23; 1837, \$16,183 27; 1838, \$11,467 72; 1839, \$20,141 83; 1840, \$36,747 15; 1841, \$46,304 13; 1842, \$61,444 57; 1843, \$33,032 00; 1844, \$38,269 99; 1845, \$52,000 00; 1846, \$66,000 00; 1847, \$86,100 00; 1848, \$111,500 00. This rest was all lost, and in addition to it \$300,000 of the capital to cover losses to this date. 1849, \$12,500 00; 1850, \$29,825 27; 1851, \$64,656 20; 1852, \$10,775 27; 1853, \$26,179 20; 1854, \$100,574 43; 1855, \$96,216 47; 1856, \$136,614 68; 1857, \$162,312 88; 1858, \$140,243 95.

To Question 14.—Along with other Banks here, the City Bank suspended specie payments on May 1837 (the year of the Canadian Rebellion) and resumed again in May 1838—a second suspension took place by order of the Special Council in the fall of 1838, along with other Banks.

To Question 15.—Not being connected with the institution then, cannot say.

To Question 16.—Same answer as last.

To Question 17.—So far as I can remember, the tendency was to increase exchanges against us largely, to raise prices of commodities in proportion to the premium on specie, to confine Bank accommodation to parties indebted to Banks when suspension took place, and generally to produce an inflated and unnatural condition of commercial matters.

To Question 18.—None.

To Question 19.—Not desirable.

To Question 20.—I think that a Provincial gold coinage might be of advantage in checking a speculative demand for specie during a money crisis; heretofore serious inconvenience has been felt from foreigners making a trade of "running" on our Banks during a panic, and carrying off the gold to New York for sale as a mere matter of speculation. Had such demands been met by a provincial gold coinage, the trade in this way would, no doubt, to a large extent, have been checked. The new coinage should be in pieces of *one pound currency five dollars* differently shaped from the pound, and tens, twentys, &c., &c., dollar pieces.

To Question 21.—None that I can see.

To Question 22.—Over-trading and adventurous speculation; a short crop, (or alarm in some other commercial community) generally acting as the spark to spring the mine—The power possessed by the Bank of England of regulating the rate of discount according to the demand for money is a great safety valve for preventing commercial explosions of this character; our Banks should possess similar powers here.

To Question 23.—Land speculation in Western Canada; the iniquitous loans to various Municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund Act inflating everything, and drawing the community from habits of patient industry, no doubt contributed largely to produce the serious depression of trade and general derangement in that portion of the province which now exists and has so long existed.

To Question 24.—Yes, make money free.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM WORKMAN,
President of the City Bank.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1859.

The following answers received:—

(From the Cashier of the City Bank,) Montreal.

To Question 1.—In most particulars they generally do.

To Question 2.—The charters appear to me to be too restrictive in some particulars. I would here take leave to remark that charters are too unguardedly granted.

To Question 3.—I am of opinion that no Bank should be chartered having a less capital than \$800,000, and one-fourth the amount should be paid in before such Bank is permitted to commence its business.

To Question 4.—Yes. I think the capital of no Bank should be permitted to exceed \$6,000,000.

To Question 5.—I am of opinion it would be advisable to authorize the Banks when discounting notes and cashing drafts or bills of exchange, to take collateral securities by bills of lading, Government or Municipal bonds, Bank stocks (other than the Bank making the loan), and such other securities as your Committee may think advisable to add, omitting fixed property, except by mortgage and hypothèque, by way of additional security for debts contracted, as is now regulated by the charters.

To Question 6.—The effect of the late increased rate of interest which Banks are permitted to charge has been practically to show that no apprehension need be felt in extending to Banks the same privilege as is enjoyed by others; as, although permitted to charge 7 per cent, the Banks in this part of the Province, as a general rule, have only charged, since the passing of the Act referred to, six per cent.

To Question 7.—I decidedly think both would be promoted by the removal of all restrictions as regards rates of interest.

To Question 8.—The maximum which a Bank should be allowed to issue of its own paper ought not to exceed the amount of its own capital paid up.

To Question 9.—About one-fourth.

To Question 10.—The Bank (City Bank, Montreal,) commenced operations in the year 1833, with a subscribed capital of \$800,000, and \$200,000 paid up.

To Question 11.—The augmentation of capital has been since the first charter was granted \$400,000 in the year 1842; was reduced \$300,000 in 1849, and again increased \$300,000 in 1854, summing up its present capital of \$1,200,000.

To Question 12.—The average dividend (one bonus of 3 per cent. included) paid since the establishment of the Bank, has been at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. From this, however, may be deducted the sum of \$240,000 for the reduction made in the capital stock, which would lessen the average dividend to 4¾ per cent per annum.

To Question 13.—The amount of the Bank Rest was as follows:

In the year 1834.....	\$4,810 18
1835.....	8,793 03
1836.....	20,795 23
1837.....	16,183 27
1838.....	11,467 72
1839.....	20,141 83
1840.....	36,747 15
1841.....	46,304 13
1842.....	61,444 37
1843.....	33,032 00

1844.....	38,269 99
1845.....	52,000 00
1846.....	66,000 00
1847.....	86,100 00
1848.....	115,500 00

In addition to this rest in 1848, \$300,000 was written off from the capital under the authority of Parliament to cover losses to this date.

1849.....	12,500 00
1850.....	29,825 27
1851.....	64,656 20
1852.....	10,775 27
1853.....	36 179 20
1854.....	100,574 43
1855.....	96,216 47
1856.....	138,614 68
1857.....	162,312 83
1858.....	140,243 95

To Question 14.—The Bank with other institutions here suspended specie payments in the month of May 1837 (the year of the Rebellion) and resumed again in the same month of the following year 1838.

To Question 15.—At the time of the suspension the liabilities of the Bank were \$519,761 60. Specie in vault \$63,564 67. Discounted paper \$1,216,209 78.

To Question 16.—As I was not an officer of the Bank at the time, I cannot say what the state of the discount sheet was. On reference to the Books I find the amount of the Bank paper in circulation at the resumption of specie payments to have been \$451,614 00.

To Question 17.—Not being an officer of the Bank at the time, I cannot say what effect was produced by the suspension and resumption of specie payments on the business transactions of the country.

To Question 18.—I have no suggestion to offer with reference to either.

To Question 19.—In my opinion it would not be advisable to make silver a legal tender to a larger amount than it is at present.

To Question 20.—I do not think a provincial gold coinage would be of any advantage.

To Question 21.—I am not prepared to say that any alteration is desirable in the present mode of receiving or paying gold.

To Question 22.—This question is of too momentous a character, requiring much time and research, to be satisfactorily answered here.

To Question 23.—Same as given to question 22.

To Question 24.—I am of opinion that over-trading can be checked, and commercial depression, not perhaps alleviated, but in a great measure prevented by legislative enactment granting to the Banking institutions the power to demand at all times such rate of discount as they may see is necessary to check

speculation, and give timely warning of the approach of difficulty which would be sure to lead to an immediate contraction of business and otherwise be attended with most important results to commerce and the well being of the country at large.

(Signed,) F. MACCULLOCH,
Cashier.

City Bank,
Montreal, 29th March, 1859.

The following answers received—

(From the Cashier of la Banque du Peuple,) Montreal.

To Question 1.—I have an objection to the Banks being compelled to invest $\frac{1}{16}$ th of their capital in Government securities, it is unnecessarily locking up capital which ought to be employed in commercial transactions and developing the resources of the country.

To Question 2.—I think not.

To Question 3.—A capital paid up of not less than £100,000.

To Question 4.—Yes, large capitals are dangerous, I think, £500,000 as large an amount as any Bank ought to have.

To Question 5.—I think the present restrictions wise and sufficient.

To Question 6.—Little or no change has taken place in the rate of interest charged by the Banks; the regular customers have only been charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

To Question 8.—A Bank should not be permitted to circulate her own notes for more than two-thirds of the amount of her paid up capital.

To Question 9.—In my opinion Banks ought to be obliged to have at all times in their vaults, in specie and bullion, one-fourth the amount of the paper (Bank Notes) they may have in circulation.

To Question 10.—In 1845 with a subscribed capital of £200,000, of which £113,487 15s. 9d. was paid in.

To Question 11.—Our present capital is £300,000 authorised by the 14th Vic., cap. 43; the amount of capital paid in is £268,487 10s. 0d. currency.

To Question 12.—We have paid 28 dividends since 1st March, 1845, amounting together to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

To Question 13.—		£	s.	d.
Rest 1st of March	1846.....	1,368	8	3
“	1847.....	5,081	18	3
“	1848.....	6,960	5	10
“	1849.....	5,617	5	9
“	1850.....	4,634	6	0
“	1851.....	4,602	10	4

"	1852.....	3,183	19	7
"	1853.....	9,540	19	10
"	1854.....	19,812	13	7
"	1855.....	30,586	14	1
"	1856.....	32,700	13	5
"	1857.....	38,446	15	11
"	1858.....	41,386	6	9
"	1859.....	41,389	1	4

To Question 14.—No.

To Question 17.—Unfavorable effects, as all unnatural expansions and contractions must ever be productive of.

To Question 18.—No, I am satisfied with both.

To Question 19.—I think English shillings and six pennys, ought to be reduced in value about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and then the shilling allowed to be a legal tender to the extent of £100 currency.

To Question 20.—I think not, the current and legal coins of the United States of America are the best gold and silver coins we can have.

To Question 21.—I think not.

To Question 24.—I think not.

B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier.

La Banque du Peuple,
Montreal 31st March, 1859.

The following answers received—

(From the President of the Gore Bank,) Hamilton.

To Question 1. I have not perused the Charters of all the Banks.

To Question 2. Answer as above.

To Question 3. About \$600,000 or \$800,000.

To Question 4. I think there should be.

To Question 5. Banks should be allowed to lend money as they please, as is the case in England.

To Question 6. No benefit visibly yet to the Banks; there is nothing in the country to buy money with.

To Question 7. Certainly; remove all restrictions on money and trade, and money will then be abundant.

To Question 8. Bank Notes at present are returned at once.

To Question 9. About one to five.

To Question 10. In 1836. Capital then \$400,000.

To Question 11. Doubled in 1854.

To Question 12. Several years 6 per cent., several years seven, and several years eight.

To Question 13.

1837, May 31, £1242	0	9	1845, £7563	14	7	1853, £19776	10	4			
1838,	1595	12	3	1846,	9267	15	11	1854,	7794	13	11
1839,	2964	5	8	1847,	9859	7	9	1855,	22340	8	3
1840,	5192	2	5	1848,	13231	2	7	1856,	39863	9	1
1841,	7156	6	8	1849,	6666	5	2	1857,	27984	7	7
1842,	10481	12	8	1850,	5300	10	1	1858,	\$127417	08	
1843,	9557	2	0	1851,	9509	4	8	1859,	} 120831	74	
1844,	5636	17	4	1852,	14599	12	7	March 31,			

To Question 14. Yes; by order of Government in March '38, and resumed in November '39.

To Question 15. Notes in circulation £13101 10 0
 Deposits, 14743 11 9
 Gold and Silver, 21147 3 8
 Notes discounted, 48632 18 3

To Question 16. Notes discounted 63004 3 6
 Notes in circulation, 46439 0 0

To Question 17. Do not recollect so far back.

To Question 18. None.

To Question 19. Do not know.

To Question 20. No consequence.

To Question 21. Do.

To Question 24. Remove all restrictions on Trade, Commerce, and Money, and they will protect themselves.

A. STEVEN,
 President.

Gore Bank, Hamilton, 15th April, 1859.

The following answers received—

(From the Cashier of the Molson's Bank,) Montreal.

To Question 1.—Having seen but a few of the bank charters, I am unable to give an opinion upon them generally.

To Question 2.—Such of the charters as I have seen appear too restrictive as regards the nature of the securities upon which banks are authorised to grant discounts, as well as in the restrictions on acquiring real estate on which they may have mortgages.

To Question 3.—I am not prepared to say that under certain circumstances it would be impolitic to charter banks with a minimum capital of \$400,000, but in such cases they should not be allowed to have any agencies—when agencies are allowed, the minimum should be \$1,000,000.

To Question 4.—Yes.

To Question 5.—In some instances they should be removed as stated in answer to question No. 2.

To Question 6.—It has enabled the bank to discount occasionally for persons who did not keep accounts with it, charging them the increased rate.

To Question 7.—I am of opinion that they would.

To Question 8.—The amount of its paid up capital.

To Question 9.—I do not think that it would desirable to fix a proportion—none exists at present, and I am not aware of any inconvenience having arisen in consequence.

To Question 10.—In the year 1855 with a capital of one million dollars.

To Question 11.—None.

To Question 12.—It has always paid dividends (semi-annually) at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

To Question 13.—The rest was, 1st year, \$7,963 43.
2nd “ 21,197 03.
3rd “ 36,000 00.

To Question 14.—No.

To Question 18.—No.

To Question 19.—I do not think that it would be desirable.

To Question 20.—There does not appear to me to be any necessity for it just now.

To Question 21.—The present mode seems to work very well.

To Questions 22 and 23. It would be impossible within the limits of this paper to answer these questions.

To Question 24.—I do not see how Legislative action can be brought to bear so as to check overtrading.

WM. SACHE,
Cashier.

Molson's Bank,
Montreal, 30th March, 1859.

The following answers received—

(From the *Cashier of the Bank of Toronto*,) *Toronto*.

To Question 1.—The objects which it is presumed any Legislature have in view in chartering a Bank are the following.—First, To provide an institution in which money may be safely deposited by the Government or by individuals; and Second, To provide for the issue of a safe circulating medium other than gold and silver, and more convenient. The public safety is the only proper ground for legislative interference with the business of banking, and every privilege or restriction should have this object in view. This may be secured in two ways—in directly, by such regulations as shall ensure stability—directly, by restrictions on doing business in an unsafe manner. Both are aimed at in most of the charters hitherto granted. With respect to the former point—that of stability—it seems to be fairly provided for in many of them by the high minimum capital, both subscribed and paid up, required before commencing business. The regulations on the latter point, as for example, the limitation of the privilege of circulating notes,—the prohibiting discount to directors beyond a certain sum,—the forbidding to declare dividends out of capital, together with the obligation to publish periodical statements, are generally calculated to effect the object. The regulations under both heads are however open to considerable improvement in all the charters (see Answer to Question No. 2), and it should be said that most of those lately granted are so extremely defective as scarcely to afford any protection.

To Question 2.—The Charters are too restrictive in the following :

1. In the prohibition to discount on the security of bills of lading and warehouse receipts; no more legitimate method of employing Bank capital or one more strictly within the line of business can be named.

2. In the prohibition to raise loans, which strictly interpreted as it stands, might be held to prevent a Bank from obtaining an advance in case of emergency.

The Charters are too unguarded in the following. First,—In not securing the *bonâ fide* payment of the minimum amount of capital required to be paid up before business can be commenced. This might be remedied to a certain extent, either by requiring that the amount be deposited with the Bank at which the Government account is kept; or by requiring that the sum shall be held in specie, and actually counted by a Government officer. This course, though only an approximation to absolute security, is the best that can be adopted to effect the object (apart from an inquisitorial method which would provoke evasion) for although it does not prevent the amount being borrowed temporarily and lodged or held at the time of commencing, to be repaid immediately, it does secure that the parties having the direction of the Bank shall be persons of standing and responsibility, for none but such could obtain so large a sum as would be required (see Question No. 3) even for a day. Second,—In allowing the Debentures upon which a certain portion of circulation is based to remain in the custody of the Bank, for there is nothing to prevent a Bank hypothecating them, and thus destroying the security of such portion of circulation as is based upon them. If Debentures be used as a basis of circulation at all, they should be lodged in the hands of the Government.

3. The Charters are particularly loose in allowing specie and debentures to form a basis of circulation *in addition to capital*. For specie and debentures can only be obtained in two ways, by purchasing them with capital or with deposits. To obtain debentures or to hold specie, a Bank must either employ its own funds,

or the fund deposited with it by others. In the former case, so much of the *capital is displaced* as is invested or held thus; that is so much of the capital consists of specie and debentures. They form constituent portions of the capital, and it is therefore absurd to treat them as something independent of, or distinct from it. On the other hand, the specie and debentures of a Bank may have been procured with the funds deposited with it. In this case so much of money deposited is held in specie and debentures. The Bank is already liable to pay this money and it is therefore absurd to base an additional liability upon it as a security.

4. Charters should all contain a provision for winding up the business when a certain portion of the capital has been lost, or after stopping payment; or this might be embraced in a general Act on the subject. It might be expedient to appoint a Government officer, whose functions should correspond with those of the Superintendent of the Bank Department in the State of New York, to whose custody debentures should be committed, who should have charge of periodical statements, and whose certificate of the payment of the necessary amount of capital should be required before a Bank could commence business.

5. Directors should be required to have at least \$4000 paid up before election.

6. At least two-thirds of the stock should be held by parties in the Province as security to the creditors, in the event of the clause of double liability being required to be enforced.

To Question 3.—When circulation rests upon capital and not upon actual security held by Government, the capital should be of sufficient amount to ensure stability. Now stability depends mainly on good management, and good management can only be had by liberal remuneration. This again can only be afforded by a certain amount of capital, and calculations would show that \$200,000 paid up is the lowest sum on which a well managed Bank can profitably commence. An adequate capital, moreover, will be a means of securing the services of such persons as Directors as have proved their ability to manage the funds of other persons by accumulating a considerable sum of their own.

It should be made obligatory to raise the full amount of the subscribed capital within a limited period, and the minimum of this might be fixed at \$1,000,000, in case the head office of the institution were to be located in any one of the three principal cities, and at \$400,000, if the centre is to be at any other point.

Even when circulation is secured by pledge of Government stocks, the safety of depositors and the convenience of the public require that the capital of a Bank (issuing notes) should be of considerable amount, for nothing more deranges the course of business than the frequent stoppage of Banks, and experience has shown that ephemeral institutions, easily made and easily broken, are an injury, and not a benefit, to a community.

To Question 4.—If by this question is meant,—Should a Bank when its minimum is fixed be allowed to go on at pleasure? the answer would be, No. A Bank ought not to be chartered without a fixed subscribed capital, and the amount of this should depend on the point which is to be the centre of operations. If at that point a sum of \$100,000 in cash cannot be raised with a certain prospect of increase to \$400,000 within a limited period, an independent Bank has no business there at all. The business would be better done by an agency of a larger institution. But if this sum or more can be raised, the maximum of capital should have reference to the requirements of the district tributary to and dependent upon that centre.

If, however, by this question is meant,—Should there be a maximum beyond which no Bank whatever should be allowed to increase its capital? the answer to this again would be, No. For the requirements of business offer the only proper limit to the capital of a Bank, and the directors and stockholders of any institution are the best judges, whether in their case additional capital can be profitably employed. Other considerations than the requirements of business and the safety of the public have no right to be taken into account in this connection.

To Question 5.—The only notification required is suggested in the answer to question 2.

To Question 6.—Nothing of any importance.

To Question 7.—Yes.

To Question 8.—Three-fourths of the capital is sufficient.

To Question 9.—This question can scarcely be answered intelligently in its present shape, for a Bank has other liabilities payable at call besides circulation and other available assets besides specie, but it may be said generally that the line of safety will vary with the circumstances of the money market. In times of pressure a Bank will endeavour to keep a specie reserve to the extent of one-third or one fourth of its circulation, but when money is easy, one sixth or one seventh would be held sufficient.

To Question 10.—1856. \$109,700.

To Question 11.—The capital is now \$501,050, the augmentation having been by half-yearly calls of 10 per cent. and by subscriptions of additional Stock.

To Question 12.—Two half-yearly dividends have been declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and three subsequently at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

To Question 13.—July 1857, \$19,202.28. July 1858, \$20,000.

To Questions 14, 15, 16 and 17.—These four questions are answered by the statement that the Bank has never suspended specie payments.

To Question 18.—Retaining the obligation to pay specie if called upon, weekly settlements had better be left to mutual arrangement as at present.

To Question 19.—Silver ought not to be made a legal tender to an amount which would be unwieldy. And as so small a sum in silver is unwieldy, it does not appear that any useful purpose would be answered by increasing the amount beyond which it may be tendered at present.

To Question 20.—Of no advantage whatever.

To Question 21.—No.

To Question 22.—To answer this question properly would require a treatise, but generally they may be referred to abuse of credit. Credit is only legitimate when based upon something actually realised, but when based upon the prospective profits of future years, it is illegitimate and entails loss; the consequence of this is want of confidence more or less severe and depression.

To Question 23.—Yes.

To Question 24.—By placing restrictions on Banks, the Legislature can check over-trading and illegitimate speculation to a certain extent, but the following paragraph from a Report of a Committee of the House of Lords on the causes of commercial Distress in 1848, is so much in point in this connection, that it may with propriety be quoted as a closing remark. "The best banking system may be defeated by imperfect management; and on the other hand, the evils of an imperfect banking system may be greatly mitigated, if not overcome by prudence, caution and Resolution.

Bank of Toronto.

(Signed,)

A. CAMERON,
Cashier.

The following answers received—

(From the Cashier of the International Bank of Canada,) Toronto.

To Question 1.—I think they do.

To Question 2.—I think they do not.

To Question 3.—\$500,000 for Country Banks, and \$1,000,000 for City Banks.

To Question 4.—As above named.

To Question 5.—They should be qualified, by so doing they will aid commercial transactions.

To Question 6.—I think the effect has been beneficial.

To Question 7.—I think they would be generally promoted.

To Question 8.—Not beyond its paid up capital.

To Question 9.—At least one fourth.

To Question 10.—In 1858, \$1,000,000.

To Question 11.—None.

To Questions 12 and 13.—None; this Bank has been in operation too short a time.

To Question 14.—No.

To Question 18.—I have none.

To Question 19.—I think it would not.

To Question 20.—No.

To Question 21.—None is desirable.

To Question 22.—Over-trading and reckless speculation.

To Question 23.—Yes, to an alarming extent.

To Question 24.—It cannot be.

(Signed,)

J. MACKELL,
Cashier.

International Bank of Canada,
March 31, 1859.

The following answers received—

(From the Vice-President of the Niagara District Bank,) St. Catharines.

To Question 1.—In general they do. Would rather they remain as they are than hazard new legislation.

To Question 2.—To both of these questions I should answer—No.

To Question 3.—There should be two classes—City and Country Banks. The former with not less than \$1,000,000—and the latter \$400,000 capital. Caution should be used in granting charters, as numerous Banks are undoubtedly injurious to public interests.

To Question 4.—\$1,000,000 Country.
\$4,000,000 City.

To Question 5.—In addition to present securities Banks should have the privilege of granting discounts on the security of Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts of Produce.

To Question 6.—So far I think it has worked to the advantage both of the Banks and the public at large.

To Question 7.—Not at present.

To Question 8.—As it now is.

To Question 9.—The system at present adopted by the Banks regulating this should, I think, be continued.

To Question 10.—In 1854, under the Free Banking Act, with a capital of \$200,000.

To Question 11.—Obtained charter in 1855 with an augmentation of \$800,000 capital.

To Question 12.—One at 6 per cent. per annum; two at 7; five at 8; two at 10, and one bonus at 10, payable in stock.

To Question 13.—1855 December 31.....	\$15,926 87
1856 “	34,107 96
1857 “	52,315 04
1858 “	25,996 92

To Question 14.—No.

To Question 18.—The denominations of notes now issued appear to suit the requirements of trade, and the mode of settlement of balances can be better arranged by the Banks themselves.

To Question 19.—In order to keep up the character of our circulation, redemptions should be made in gold, or its equivalent in silver.

To Question 20.—Commercially, it would be of no advantage—Nationally, would prefer it.

To Question 21.—Prefer it as it is.

To Question 22.—Recklessness of expenditure, over-trading, and land speculations.

To Question 23.—Yes, more than any other country during the past five years.

To Question 24.—No.

Niagara District Bank,
St. Catharines, 19th March, 1859.

THOS. B. MERRITT,
Vice-president.

The following answers received—

(*From the Bank of Clifton*), Clifton.

To Question 1. Yes.

To Question 2. No, not if faithfully carried out.

To Question 3. £250,000.

To Question 4. No.

To Question 5. Retaining.

To Question 8. Not beyond paid up capital.

To Question 9. One fifth.

To Question 10. 1854 under free Banking Act, and chartered to £250,000 in 1856.

To Question 11. None.

To Question 12. Eight per cent. and wound up after the death of Mr. Zimmerman.

To Question 14. No.

To Question 20. Yes, 5, 10 and 20.

To Question 21. By tale.

Memorandum.—The Bank Charter should not, in my opinion, be granted unless the parties or Stockholders asking for it have first subscribed *bond fide* for the Capital Stock of the same, and such list to be presented with the petition asking for an Act of incorporation, the fact that the first instalment having been paid into some one of our present Chartered Banks, being, in my judgment, no security to the public. And further, indiscriminately granting charters will have a bad tendency upon our Banks already in operation.

The principal of granting charters is, in my opinion, correct, but the only security is in the *list of Stockholders*.

JOSEPH A. WOODRUFF,
President, Bank of Clifton.

A N S W E R S R E C E I V E D**FROM THE****F O L L O W I N G B A N K S.**

- No. 1. Bank of Montreal, Montreal.
2. Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto.
3. Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston.
4. Bank of British North America, Kingston.
5. Do. do. Montreal.
6. Do. do. Toronto.
7. Quebec Bank, Quebec.
8. Do. Toronto.
9. City Bank (President), Montreal.
10. Do. (Cashier), do.
11. Banque du Peuple, Montreal.
12. Gore Bank.
13. Molson's Bank, Montreal.
14. Bank of Toronto, Toronto.
15. International Bank of Canada, Toronto.
16. Niagara District Bank, St. Catherines.
17. Clifton, Bank of, Clifton.

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REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

THURSDAY, 28th April, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. MCKELLAR, Chairman.

MR. CHAPAIS,

MR. CIMON,

MR. BEAUBIEN,

MR. MACLEOD,

MR. A. P. McDONALD,

HON. MR. CAUCHON,

HON. MR. CAMERON.

And the following Report was unanimously adopted.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Fishery Act, have the honor to present to your Honorable House the following Report.

Your Committee, after having examined several persons practically acquainted with the Fisheries, and having, with their evidence, collected all other information on the subject that they have been able to procure, and having consulted and examined the different Acts which regulate the Fisheries, and more particularly the Act of last Session, having also consulted several authorities referred to by the said evidence, have arrived at the following conclusions.

Your Committee, in reading the said books, have found, what reason and experience teach, that the salmon fisheries to be prosperous and assume commercial proportions, ought to be subjected to stringent regulations, and a severe method of protection; that such a system framed for the guardianship of the breeding fish, can alone ensure an adequate return to the fishermen, and secure the future success of the Fisheries; that owing to the absence of all protection, the salmon fisheries have been gradually falling off in Canada, whilst the contrary system has already raised the value of the same fisheries in Ireland alone, to the amount of £1,300,000.

The authorities consulted agree in saying that the greatest damage to the salmon fisheries is the multiplicity of fishing stations in the same river which represent too many conflicting interests, and are the cause that each pursue a selfish system of destruction incompatible with the improvement of fisheries on a large scale. That reducing to a small number the fishing stations at mouths of rivers and inducing a community of possession and combination of interest, is regarded as the most propitious for the development of the salmon produce.

That if anything could justify the violation of the rights of individuals for the public benefit, the owners of minor fisheries ought to be compelled to sell their rights for a fair equivalent so as to concentrate the fisheries as much as possible. In their Report of 1855, the Commissioners of Great Britain express their opinion that the scheme of concentrating the scattered and undefined rights of individuals in the smallest streams so as to enable some enterprising and experienced parties, or a Joint Stock Company to carry on the fisheries, would open up new sources of productive wealth. They observe that the first step to be taken is the clear ascertainment of relative personal rights and the rights of the public in such streams, and to establish the value of each division and under a summary power, either to sell the whole and distribute the proceeds among the shareholders, or to constitute the whole body of proprietors into a partnership, "*en commandite*," to have the sole direction of the river as if an only holder.

The said authorities establish, moreover, that the number and the value of the Fisheries open to the public in Great Britain, are much more considerable than the number and value of the Fisheries belonging to individuals; but that in no case have proprietors been deprived of their fishing stations, nor the public of their right of free fishing for the purpose of concentrating such rights and rendering them objects of private speculation; and if in some cases, and with a view to the propagation of species, the idea has been entertained of concentrating the Fisheries, it has ever been attended by the offer of a compensation for vested rights and of the rigorously estimated value of the Fisheries; that the Encyclopædia Britannica, "Article Fisheries," after showing in figures the advantage of concentrating the Fisheries in a river, says: "But this cannot be effected in rivers belonging to several proprietors, and consequently a time must be fixed for the continuance of fishing operations."

It is the opinion of your Committee that in virtue of the Act 16 Vict., cap. 92, "Her Majesty's subjects were encouraged and authorized to engage in the fishing of salmon and other fish, on the North shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at Labrador."

That by the Act 22 Vict., cap. 86, section 39, "every subject of Her Majesty who was in peaceable possession of any fishing ground at the time of the passing of the said Act, was, for the purposes of the said Act, to be deemed the owner thereof."

That from the evidence given before your Committee, it appears that foreigners frequent the localities above referred to for the purpose of carrying on the salmon fishery, and that they there occupy permanent fishing stations, in contravention of the laws and to the detriment of the inhabitants of this Province. Your Committee recommend the immediate exclusion of these individuals unless they take leases of fishing stations.

That it is also made to appear by the same testimony, that the greatest obstacle to the propagation of the salmon in the rivers, is the construction of mill-dams and the taking of salmon by nets and spearing them in the spawning grounds.

That notwithstanding the destructive mode of fishing for salmon heretofore followed, and the custom of almost completely barring the rivers with nets, it nevertheless proved that a large number of fish, salmon and trout, succeed in ascending the rivers to the spawning grounds except when prevented by dams which it is impossible to pass.

That in the opinion of your Committee, the effective carrying out of the present law and of the By-laws made in conformity thereto by the Government, would prevent the destruction of the salmon and trout, and would afford adequate

protection to ensure the preservation and increase the propagation of this valuable fish.

That the different fishing grounds on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and in the rivers occupied by those engaged in fishing at the time of the passing of the Act of last session, ought to be divided into fishing stations and properly marked off and defined so as to prevent too great competition and the encroachment of fishermen one on the other, care being taken to provide that when several occupants are included within one and the same limit, that they shall enter into arrangements so as to form one common fishery, or if they should prefer it that they may assign their individual rights to one person, upon payment by such person to the others, of a stipulated indemnification.

That the location of any river for fishing salmon on the St. Lawrence ought not to be proceeded with this year, but that a visit of inspection to the different grounds ought first to be made, so as to ascertain the number of actual and *bona fide* occupants within the meaning of the law, distinguishing the foreigners from our own countrymen, and to fix the different fishing stations to be established as such hereafter, to prepare a class of the said stations, and to make a report of the whole subject to the Government. And that Captain Fortin, the Commander of the *Canadienne*, with the assistance of Mr. Nettle, Inspector of Fisheries for Lower Canada, and some competent person acquainted with the practical business of the Fisheries, and well acquainted with the localities, should be directed to set off to the several fishing stations above mentioned.

That Her Majesty's subjects in this Province in the possession of fishing grounds known by the name of King's Posts, on the said north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the rivers, should be deemed as enjoying the benefits of the laws above cited, notwithstanding the pretended rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, in virtue of its last lease, which lease does not confer on the said Company any exclusive rights of fishing in the said King's Posts.

That the period of three consecutive months, required as the condition for the right of obtaining the bounty granted to the owner of a vessel engaged in the seal fisheries, is calculated to prevent the result contemplated by the law, inasmuch as the time during which this fishing is carried on, does not exceed a month or five weeks, and that consequently it will be necessary to amend the last Act in this particular.

Your Committee further suggest to the Government, that they should abandon the River Betsimis to the exclusive use of Indians, together with the territory lying between that River and the River Aux Outardes.

Your Committee would also recommend, that the taking of the white fish with seines in Upper Canada should be prohibited during the months of June, July, and August, as during that period a large number of young fish are taken and left on the beaches; and that the 35th clause of the Act, in regard to Upper Canada, be repealed, as well as enforcing the 3 Will. 4, ch. 29, as assimilating with the law of the State of Michigan lately passed.

Your Committee think the obligation to build fish passes over all the dams in Upper Canada too indiscriminate, and that such a requirement should be left to the Superintendent of Fisheries, under authority from the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

A. M. McKELLAR,
Chairman.

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