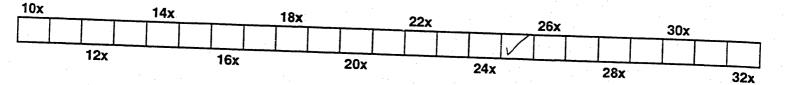
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# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

# VOLUME IV.

# FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1866.



VOLUME XXVI.

OTTAWA : PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.

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# VOL. XXVI.-SESS. 1866.

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# REPORT

#### OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

#### FOR

## LOWER CANADA,

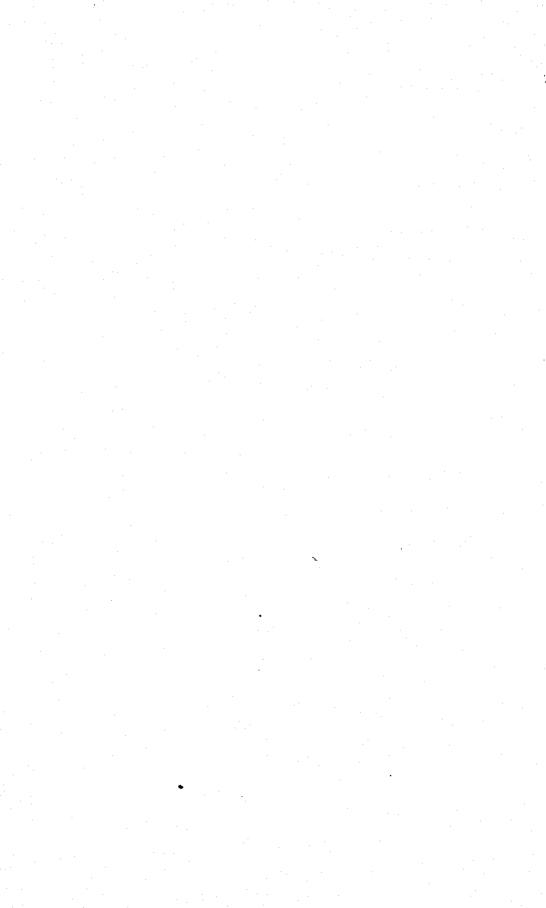
FOR THE YEAR

### 1865.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



OTTAWA: PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO 1866.



**A. 1866** 

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### REPORT

#### OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 10th July, 1866.

To the Honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on the state of public instruction for the year 1865.

In pursuance of the decision of the Committee intrusted with the superintendence of the printing of official documents, the Report having been published *in extenso* last year, and as it is to be so published only every three years, this Report is not accompanied with the extracts from the Reports of the School Inspectors, and contains only a summary of the statistics.

The statistics annexed to this Report evidence steady progress in the diffusion of the various branches of instruction. The following table gives the general results obtained since 1853. I must state that the mumber of institutions and pupils is, as usual, somewhat greater in this Table than in the great Synoptical table, or summary of the Reports of the Inspectors and Commissioners of Schools, owing to the fact that the former has been completed by the addition of the Table of Superior Education, which includes several institutions that do not appear in the great Synoptical Table.

TABLE of the progress of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, since the year 1853.

]	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Institutions	2,352	2,795	2,868	2,919	2,946	2,985
Pupils	108,284	119,733	127,058	143,141	148,798	156,872
Contributions\$	165,848	288,032	249,136	406,764	424,208	459,396

Sessional Papers (No. 41).


	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864	ŀ.	1865.
Institutions Pupils\$	3,199 168,148 498,436	8,264 172,155 508,859	3,345 180,845 526,219	188,635	3,552 193,131 564,810	3, 196, 593,	1	3,706 202,648 597,448
<u></u>		Increase ov 1853.	er Ine	reame over 1856.	Increase 1858.		Inc	rcaso over 1364.
Institutions Pupils Contributions		1,354 94,354 431,600		737 59,507 190,684	72 45,77 138,05	6		102 5,909 3,484

TABLE of the Progress of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, since year 1853 .- Continued.

The increase in the number of institutions of every kind amounts, this year, to 102; last year it was only 52; that in the number of pupils amounts to 5,009, against 3,608 in 1864. On the other hand, the increase in the amount of school contributions of all kinds, which was \$28,453.72 for 1864, is only \$4,184.39 for 1865. The following is a detailed statement of the several kinds of school contributions, year by year, since 1856. It will be noticed that the contributions for the building of school-houses exhibit but a small increase. I have already several times recommended a scheme of special grants for this purpose, which would stimulate this important part of our system of public instruction :---

TABLE of the amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, from 1856 to 1865.

Years.	Assessment to equal grant.	As sessment over and above grant, and spe- cial assessments	contribution.	Assessment for erection of buildings.	Total amount levied.
1856	113,884 87	93,897 90	173,488 98	25,493 80	406,765 55
1857	113,887 08	78,791 17	208,602 37	22,928 63	424,209 25
1858	115,185 09	88,372 69	231,192 65	24,646 22	459,396 65
1859	115,792 51	109,151 96	251,408 44	22,083 57	498,436 48
1860	114,424 76	123,939 64	249,717 10	15,778 23	503,859 73
1861	113,969 29	130,560 92	264,689 11	17,000 00	526,219 32
1862	110,986 75	134,033 15	281,930 23	15,778 84	542,728 97
1863	110,534 25	134,888 50	307,638 14	11,749 76	564,810 65
1864	112,158 34	144,515 61	321,037 30	15,553 12	593,264 37
1865	112,447 09	147,158 23	324,501 87	13,041 57	597,448 76

TABLE shewing the sources of the difference of increase between, 1st, 1864 and 1863,—2nd, 1865 and 1864.

		<u></u>			Total Increase.
Increase of 1864 over 1863,	1,624 09	9,627 11	13,399 16	3,803 36	28,453 72
Increase of 1865 over 1864,	288 75	2,642 62	3,764 57	•••••	•••••
Decrease of 1865 over 1864,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••	••••••	2,511 55	4 184 39

The five great divisions of Public Instruction are recapitulated, as follows, from the Superior Education Reports, the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, and information obtained by this Department from other sources, in relation to independent institutions :---

	Divisions.	Number of Schools.	Effective Teachers.	Number of Papilë.
Superior Sch	ools	10	79	815
Secondary d	10	210	1,090	28,613
Normal d	lo	3	31	219
Special d	lo	4	16	265
Primary d	lo	3,479	3,561	172,733
	Total	3,706	4,786	202,648

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS.

Under this Table, the Superior Schools consist of the Universities and independent schools of theology, law, and medicinc. The Secondary Schools comprise classical Colleges, Industrial Colleges, and Academies for boys and for girls. Under the head of Special Schools are comprised Deaf and Dumb Institutions, Agricultural Schools, and Industrial Schools. Primary Schools comprise all schools, as well model and elementary schools placed under the control of the Commissioners and of dissentient Trustees, as independent schools, in relation to which we have been enabled to obtain information.

The following Table, with the exception of the two first items, which relate only to primary institutions, presents, as in previous years, the combined figures of the Superior Education Reports and those of the School Inspectors, in relation to the several branches of instruction :--

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		1	1	267	:	:	75			T	:
.4881 1990 Serenae	I   						2175				
ncrease over 1864.	I	20936	7810		6360	751		4259	7533	1025	5926
DCTORSO OVOT 1858.	I	41392	41757	28083	24696	3692	26871	28837	32790	15105	25504
norease over 1953.	I	69124	57089	02640	40464	10381	52553	64415	FF109	23387	61825
1365.		16195	107161	83930	52892	10381	64718	71153	76097	30453	66237
. 1864.		75555	99351	14197	46529	9615	66412	66894	68564	29428	60311
1863.		77676	97086	75719	45727	9630	60585	59024	63913	27358	50893 52244
1862.	~	77108	92572	74513	44357	9614	56392	194461	61314	28462	50893
1361.	Í	75236	87115	69519	41812	11.60	55071	51095	60426	27904	49460
1860.		67753	81244	63341	31758	7319	48:162	46324	54214	25073	46872
1859.		64362	80152	63514	30919	7135	45393	45097	53452	19773	44466
1858.		52099	65404	55847	28196	6639	37847	42316	43307	15348	40733
1857.		48833	61943	52845	26643	5500	33606	26147	39065	12074	34064
1856.		46940	60086	48359	23431	5012	30134	17580	29328	11824	26310
1855.		43407	58033	30631	22586	1976	17700	15520	23260	1000	16439 26310 34064
1854.	<u> </u>	32861	47014	22897	18073	664	13326	11456	17852	2604	9283
		27367	50072	18281	12428		12185	6738	15353	9904	4412
		Pupils able to read well	do to write	Learning simplo arithmetic	compound arithmetic	book-keeping	geography	history		English grammar	parsing
		Papils	qo	Learni	qo	qo	dc	do	do	qo	qo

In some of these branches, compound arithmetic, French grammar and English grammar, the increase appears to be very considerable. For the first time, there has been this year a diminution in the number of pupils learning geography.

I insert here, as I did for 1864, a Statement of the dissentient schools, divided into Catholic disentient schools and Protestant dissentient schools.

==					
		Protestant.	Number	Catholic	Number
					2.42001
	Names of Inspectors Schools.	Dissentient	of	Dissentient	of
		Schools.	Pupils.	School.	Pupils.
No.	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Benools.	rupus.	BCH001.	Fupits.
-					
1	J. B. F. Painchaud			••••••	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Z	Rev. R. G. Plees		164	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
3	John Meagher		S5	1.	60
4	Th. Tremblay		35	·····	••••• •••••••
5	Vincent Martin		••••••	·····	
2	G. Tanguay			•••••	
	S. Boivin		••••••	·····	
	John Hume	6	207	••••••	
	P. F. Béland		40		•••••
10	F. E. Juncau	3	146		••••••
11	F. Crépault	••••••	••••••	••••••	•••••
12	P. M. Bardy	3	78	·····	
13	P. Hubert		67	·····	••••••
14	W. Alexander		212	1	12
	B. Maurault		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
16	H. Hubbard	. 4	98		••••••
17	M. Stenson		••••••	. 8	157
	R. Parmelee		331	. 12	501
	J. N. A. Archambault		95		
20	Chas. Decazes	6	124		
21	Michel Caron	20	602		
22	L. Grendin		472		
23	John Bruce	7	280	13	494
24	F. X. Valade	21	760		
25	A. D. Dorval	6	167	1	71
<b>26</b>	C. Germain	5	145	ī	25
27	C. B. Rouleau				
28	Bolton McGrath	17	650	******	
		146	4763	37	1320
			2100	0,	1020
	·	·······			

TALLE of Dissentient Schools and of their Teachers.

The Normal Schools have continued to produce the same satisfactory results as in former years. Last year's Report contained ample details in relation to the subsequent career of the youths sent forth by these institutions, and proved that nearly all of them had taught for at least the three years required by the regulations for admission to these schools, and that a very large number had remained teachers beyond that term. This information related only to the pupils of two schools, the Jacques Cartier School and the Laval School. The Report of the Principal of the McGill Normal School for this year affords, on this point, evidence of a no less satisfactory character. Fresh details in confirmation of this fact will also be found in the Reports of the Directors of the two other schools.

The following Table shews the number of pupils who have attended the Normal Schools since the establishment of these institutions :----

TABLE of the number of Pupils who have attended the Normal Schools.

· · · ·	Jacques-Cartier. School.	Mo	Gill Sc	hool.	La	val scho	ol.	o pupil- rs.	lo puril- '3.	
School year.	Malo pupil teachors.	Malo pupil- teachors.	Fem. pupil- teachors.	Total.	Malo pupil- teachers.	Fem. pppil- teachers.	Total.	No. of male teachers	No. of femalo touchers.	Grand total.
1st session,1857           Session 1857-1858           Session 1859-1859           Session 1859-1860           Session 1860-1861           Session 1861-1862           Session 1862-1863           Session 1862-1863           Session 1862-1863           Session 1863-1864           Session 1863-1864	18 46 50 53 52 41 57 56 56	5 7 9 5 10 8 7 5	25 63 76 72 56 58 72 67 60	30 70 \$3 81 61 68 80 74 65	22 36 34 40 41 39 39 39 34 43	40 52 54 53 52 52 49 55	22 76 94 94 91 91 83 98	45 \$9 91 102 98 90 104 97 104	25 103 128 126 109 110 124 116 115	70 192 219 228 207 200 228 213 219

If we were enabled to establish a department for female pupil-teachers in the Jacques Cartier Normal School, as we have long suggested, our Normal Schools might then be said, with truth, to meet all the wants of the various classes of the population. In order to effect this, it would be necessary to increase the total grant in aid of the Normal Schools.

The following Table gives the total number of diplomas granted by these institutions since their establishment :---

DIPLOMAS granted to pupils of the Normal Schools since the establishment of these institutions.

Eind of Diploma	Jacques-Cartier.		McGill.			Laval.		il-teachors.	pil-teachers	
Kind of Diploma granted.	Male pupil- teachers.	Male pupil-teachers.	Female pupil-teachers.	Total.	Male pupil-toachora.	Female pupil-toachers.	Total.	No. of male pupil-teachers.	No.of female pupil-teachers	Grand total.
Academies Model schools Elementary schools	17 81 77	6 13 27	4 100 207	10 113 234	13 68 27		13 150 122	36 162 131	4 182 302	40 344 433
Total	175	46	311	357	108	177	285	329	488	817

According to the Reports of the Directors of the Normal Schools, 503 pupils from these schools have engaged in teaching, and the number may be set down as somewhat greater, in view of the fact that the Principal of the McGill Normal School mentions only pupils teaching at the date of his Report, without taking into account those who had given up teaching.

It will be seen that many of these pupils have been teaching for four, five, six, seven, and even eight years, and that a great many of them have courageously located themselves in the poorest localities, and those most idistant from the great centres—a fact which is honorable alike to these localities and to the zeal of the pupils.

I should fail in the discharge of my duty if I did not again most earnestly call the atten-

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tion of the Government to the dilapidated state of the building used for the classes of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and to the well-founded complaints made in relation to this matter by the Principal of the school, in his Report.

The necessity of completing our system of Normal Schools, by the establishment of a department for female pupil-teachers in the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and by the erection of suitable buildings for that school, and for the Quebec School, has often been urged upon the Government and the Legislature. However little success may have hitherto attended these representations, it is but right ro renew them.

It is the same as regards the necessity of increasing the aid granted to the Teachers' Saving Fund. The teachers subscribe only in small numbers, simply because they see that the scale of pensions is too low. Now, inasmuch as the number of subscribers is not increasing, but rather diminishing, it is evident that the Government will be under the necessity of abolishing this institution, and, in that case, it must in common justice repay, at the least with interest, to all the subscribers the amount of all their payments. This reimbursement would require a larger sum than the increased aid asked for.

The following Table shows the working of this institution since its establishment, and bears out the reiterated suggestions made in the matter.

Years.	Number of teachers who subscribed each year.	Number of Pensioners each year.	Scale of pension for each year of teaching.	Total of Pensions paid.
857 858 860 861 862 863 864 865	74 18 9	63 91 128 130 160 164 171 170 160	\$ cts.           4 00           4 00           3 00           3 00           1 75           2 25           1 75           1 75           1 75	\$ cts.

TEACHERS' SAVING FUND.

I shall refrain from enumerating again the reasons I have already so often set forth in my reports, and which should induce the Government and the Legislature to regulate these financial difficulties of this department—difficulties of which I have so often traced the history and the causes—and to insure in a permanent manner the aid granted for superior education, and to increase that of the common schools and poor municipalities. I am aware that these subjects are receiving the attention of the Government, and I must only hope that the heartfelt wishes of all true friends of education may be speedily realized.

Amongst the documents forming part of the Appendix will be found detailed reports of the inspection of the Boards of Examiners established at Aylmer and Portage du Fort, which I made in pursuance of a resolution of the Council of Public Instruction. Mr. Dunkin, under the authority of the same resolution, also visited the Catholic and Protestant Boards, sitting at Waterloo and Sweetsburg, and the Sherbrooke Board; but his reports have not yet been submitted to the Council.

The following is a summary of the Annual Statistical Tables, furnished by the Secretaries of the Boards of Examiners:---

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.beites rejected.	Number of car	0 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	Grand total.	<b>4 6 8 8 7 8 9 6 8 7 8 9 7 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b>
dutes	Бlemeutary. Elemeutary	179 55 46 6 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Number of Candidates admitted, and kind of Diploma.	Model Echool.	*****
Number admitte of L	Academy.	
	Бешаle Тсясцега.	21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2
For Blementary Schools, 2nd class.	Maleteachors	0004141-000 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 0
r ntary ools, lass.	Бетаle Теясћега.	121 35 35 157 157 157 157 157 155 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
For Elomentary Schools, 1st class.	areachers	<b>1</b> 0 1 1 0 1 7 0 0 1 0 0 1
fodel pols,	Female Теаспетя.	1
For Model Schools, 2nd class.	Маle teaehers	T T
Model tools, class.	Геасцегя. Теасцегя.	000
For Model Schools, Ist class	Male teachers	
r mie <i>e,</i> laes.	Гетеле. Телейега.	
For Acadomies, 2nd class.	Малетевспета	<b>11</b>
ubor lomas d for mice, lass.	Female Teachors	
Number of Diplomas granted for Academics, Ist. class.	ыр бале болор еге Кале болор еге М	3 2
ет оf Теясћета а day.	danua systsvÅ ai bsaiasxs	222 1235 1235 1234 441 557 4 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 5 5 5 5
-arse exam-	Number of Ca ined.	222 769 769 769 755 733 755 733 757 757 757 757 757 757
.botes lazittia <b>s</b>	Vumber of day	890044224123234 2 4
	BOAKD.	Montreal (Cath.) Date of (Protest.) Theo Rivers Theo Rivers Theo Rivers Ramouraska Gaspé Ramouraska Ottawa Boauce Rinouski Ronavelure Pontise Pontise Purg (Cath.)

There is reason to believe, from this table and that of last year, that some improvement has taken place, in consequence of the regulation adopted by the Council; and the inspection which has been made of the different Boards has exhibited—in the general standard of primary instruction in Lower Canada—a much more satisfactory state of things than I should have dared to expect. The fact that a very considerable number of young persons wrote, before these Boards, dictations, which were faultless—in the threefold relation of writing, orthography and grammar—is of itself substantial proof of very great progress.

Nor is there any doubt whatever but that, independently of the progress evidenced by the increase in the number of schools and in the number of pupils, a very great improvement has taken place in the system of teaching, not only from the introduction of new branches and new methods, but from the ability of the teachers and the results obtained. This fact is confirmed by the remarks of the Directors of the Normal schools, who find the candidates for admission to the schools generally much better prepared, and by the statements to the same effect which have frequently been made to me by the directors of colleges and houses of superior education.

The new regulation of the Council and the examination programmes which have been published, have largely contributed to produce this result. In very many schools and educational establishments the pupils are prepared to undergo the examination before the Boards of Examiners, and though this is specially the Province of the Normal schools, the result is, that the programmes published by the Council of Public Instruction have been adopted in many places, and that the standard of primary instruction is evidently advancing considerably, owing to this measure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education.

#### TO THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

#### EDUCATION OFFICE, 9th October, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the report of the Inspection I have made of the Boards of Examiners of the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac.

#### OTTAWA BOARD.

On the 9th September last I visited this Board, established at Aylmer. Mr. John Wood is the Secretary. 1 examined the records, dictations and certificates, in his presence, and made to him and to the Reverend M. Michel, Chairman of the Board, such remarks as the circumstances seemed to require, independently of those I have now the honor to submit.

A register is kept of the meetings, independently of that of the examination. These two registers are regularly kept, and in perfect order, as are also the dictations and certificates which constitute the records of each examination—even the solutions of problems in arithmetic have been preserved. The certificates of age are often wanting, and the parish Priests and Ministers have invariably omitted to mention religious instruction. They merely certify to the morality and good conduct of the candidates. I had occasion to make the same remark for three other Boards, and I must state that, in that way, one of the most important objects the Council had in view—namely, to ascertain that the candidates possessed at least a certain degree of religious instruction—is frustrated.

In the examination of the dictations, out of a total of seventy-four dictations, I found seven decisions a little too severe; but all these cases involved only the difference between note one and note two. In all the cases in which the candidate was rejected on dictation, the decisions appeared to me to be correct. In eleven examinations the decisions appeared to me to be over-indulgent, as regards orthography; and in nearly all these cases I should have given note three, and rejected the candidate. It is to be remarked that the oversevere decisions appear in the first meetings, and those in which too much indulgence was shewn, in the last. Hence it would seem that the Board, after having shewn a little too much severity at the outset, in so far as regards first-class diplomas, had relaxed by degrees, until it became, perhaps, over indulgent, more especially as regards second class diplomas.

A great many of the dictations are too short; the writing is bad in some, and seems to have been judged with too much indulgence.

No candidate was dismissed on any of the several subjects of examination, other than dictation, which would lead to the suspicion of excessive leniency as regards the verbal examination.

In many cases a vote was taken, shewing that the examiners met together to examine the papers, and judged collectively, which is correct and in conformity with the regulations.

On one of the dictations I found a note to the effect that, notwithstanding several errors, it had been deemed right to grant a first-class diploma, in view of the excellent results attained in the other branches, and, therefore, the dictation was marked first-class, though it should have been second class. While doing justice to the motives that guided the examiners in this instance, I cannot approve of their decision.

In a good many examinations in which the dictation and writing seemed to me excellent, all the other matters were marked No. one, leading to the satisfactory conclusion that these teachers are thoroughly instructed and well fitted to discharge the duties of their calling. I may mention Messrs. DeCoeli and Eugène Long, natives of France; and of Mr. James Parkinson, and Misses Rhoda McKay, Julie Anne Merriman, Mary Belton, Ann Latimer, Jane McMaster, Mary Ann Evans, Helen Dodge and Sarah Hall.

Twelve sittings have been held since the passing of the Regulation, without counting the one held solely for the organization of the Board. There have always been four or five members present at the meetings. One of the members has only been present twice.

#### PONTIAC BOARD.

On the 11th September I visited this Board, which sits at Portage du Fort. I made, to Dr. Purvis, a member of the Board, and to Mr. LeBlanc, the Secretary, such remarks as the circumstances seemed to require. I conferred with these gentlemen, who pointed out to me the difficulties they have to encounter, and which, to a certain extent, may account for the irregularities I shall have to mention. I have reason to hope, however, that some improvement will take place.

There are no minutes of the meetings of the Board. The Secretary told me that there were generally four members present. Mr. Bastien has never attended. A portion of the register of examinations is still blank, and the results of the examinations have been entered therein only from the sitting of February, 1863. The object of the Regulation not having been thoroughly understood, the entries merely give the nature of the diploma granted, and a mark in each column to shew that the candidate was examined in the subject entered above, but the explanation of the result, by the entry of the figures 1, 2 and 3, has been omitted. Nor is there any entry to shew whether the diplomas were for English, for French, or for both languages. Out of fifty examinations, twenty-two dictations were wanting; in two other cases all the papers were wanting. Nearly one-half of the dictations which have been preserved are insufficient in length; some of them did not to be found, the letters written by the candidate when applying for admission, exhibit good writing and good orthography. In a very large number of dictations the writing is excellent, and in this respect the generality of the candidates admitted, appeared to me to be remarkably proficient. Except as regards insufficiency on the score of length, nearly all the dictations I was enabled to see appeared to me to deserve the favorable decision given, both in relation to orthography and to writing. I found but one dictation upon which I should have rejected the candidate.

The whole respectfully submitted.  $(\Lambda \text{ true copy.})$ 

(Signed,)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education.

#### The Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Ottawa.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 27th Feb., 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the scheme for the distribution of the grant for superior education, for the year 1865. There remained from the year 1864 a balance of six hundred and forty-eight dollars, which added to the sum to be distributed for 1865, forms the sum of sixty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars.

I propose grants in favor of the following new institutions :---

Academy for Boys, Iberville...... \$150 00

#### Model Schools

Bagotrillo	
Bagotville Côteau du Lac, convent	. 56 00
St. Jean Chrysostôme	56 00
	- MA 00
St. Joseph de Unicoutimi	FR 00
Nu. Jacques I Achigan	74 00
Grondines	. 56 00
15	

#### Model Schools,-(Continued.)

Grande Rivière, Gaspé	74 00
Granue Inviere, Gaspe	74.00
St. Lin	56 00
Ste. Monique	
St. Martin	$74 \ 00$
N. D. de Portneuf	56 00
N. D. de Formeur.	56 00
Percé	56 00
Ste. Brigide	
Bogmort	74 00
Waterloo and Templeton	$74 \ 00$
waterioo and rempictor	74 00
Acton Vale-boys	74 00
do girls	
Montreal, school in St. Mary's Suburbs	74 00
Trinity Church school	56 00
Tribity Official School Ann street	74 00
do do St. Ann street	56 00
do do St. Mathews	
St. Roch, south, convent	74 00
Côteau Landing, diss	56 00
Coteau manding, diss	

I propose also to increase the grant of the Boys' Academy of St. Jean Dorchester, by one hundred dollars, this institution having undergone a considerable development during the course of this year, as well by the appointment of additional professors as by the introduction of new branches of instruction.

I propose also to increase by eighty dollars the grant of the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal, the commissioners having great difficulty in maintaining this institution with the insufficient aid paid to it by the City of Montreal.

The total amount of these new grants and increases forms a sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars; and in order to meet it, it has been necessary to effect in the scheme a reduction of one per cent. on the grants, except for institutions receiving less than one hundred dollars.

In this reduction, cents have been omitted in favor of each institution when under fifty cents, and against the institution when over.

In relation to the following Model Schools:—Ste. Monique, Portneuf, St. Brigide, Beauport and Waterloo, the salaries, granted by the municipalities to the teachers, having appeared to me insufficient, I feel it my duty to recommend that I may be permitted to inform these municipalities that the sum granted is to be added to the salary of the teacher, and that I may be authorized to pay the sums directly to the teachers, and to give notice, if necessary, to the municipalities that if they should deduct the amounts from the salaries a like sum will be deducted from their next Common School grant.

The Reverend Mr. Burrage, who was considered to be charged with the duty of Secretary to the Royal Institution, having died, I struck out from the second item of the list the sum of four hundred dollars which was paid to him quarterly, this grant being looked upon as a continuation of the pension which was formerly granted to Mr. Burrage by the Legislature. The University of McGill College, nevertheless, has notified me that it has appointed Mr. Baynes to replace Mr. Burrage, and asks for a continuance of the grant made to enable it to pay the salary of a Secretary to the Royal Institution, basing its claim upon the terms in which the grant has always been mentioned in the official documents, since the passing of the Act respecting aid for Superior Education.

Although this claim appears to me not to be well founded, or at least not in conformity with the intentions of this department and of the Government, when the first distribution was made under the present system, I nevertheless deem it my duty to submit it to the Government. I have also to report a petition of the College of Ste. Anne Lapocatière, asking for additional aid. This institution which renders the greatest service, and, I must say, makes the greatest efforts for the spreading of every branch of instruction in that part of the country in which it is situated, now receives the maximum amount granted to classical colleges. It seems to me therefore very difficult to grant this request without increasing to the same extent the grants of the other institutions placed on the same list, which would be impossible in the present state of the Superior Education Fund:

I transmit with this report the papers connected with this matter, which were sent to me from your department.

'The amount of the various lists is as follows :---

Universities Classical Colleges Industrial do Academies for boys and mixed do girls Model Schools	13,249 7,754 12,875 10,250	00 00 00 00
Making in all a sum of	\$67,033	00

for which I beg that you will obtain the issue of a warrant or of a letter of credit in my favor.

You will observe that taking into account the balance left last year, and the sum appropriated in virtue of the Act respecting superior education, there will still remain a sum of \$1,615.00 to meet fresh demands or omissions.

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

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

#### EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, August, 1865.

#### To the Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit an additional list of institutions of superior education, which I was unable to enter in the first list forwarded to the Government in January last, either because their reports had not reached me at that time, or because there was some reason for not admitting them then. It amounts to the sum of \$296.00, for which sum of two hundred and ninety-six dollars I have the honor to request that you will recommend the issue by His Excellency the Governor General of a warrant in my favor, against the balance of \$944.00 remaining to the credit of the Superior Education Fund, for the year 1864.

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

### P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

Additional list of claims for aid out of the Superior Education Fund.

	1864.	1863.	1864.	
	Pupils.	Aid.	Aid.	
Eaton Academy	48		74 0	
St. Alexandre, Kamouraska (E. M)	80	******	740	
St. Hermas	99	74 0	740	
St. Zéphirin	67	*****	71 0	

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# REPORT

#### OF THE

# JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL,

## FOR THE SCHOOL-YEAR 1864-5.

#### To the HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education, &c., &c., &c.

Sin,-I have the honor to transmit my report on the state and progress of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, during the school-year 1864-5. We admitted this year again 56 pupils-33 former pupils and 23 new. They came

to us from the following districts :---

Total Number of Papils.	District of Montreal.	Terre-	District of Joliette.	District of Richelieu.	Three	District of Iberville.	District of Beauhar- nois.
<ul><li>33 Former pupils</li><li>23 New pupils</li></ul>	0	2	1	5 4	1	8 6	
56	17	2	2	9	1	14	11

The pupils from the District of Richelieu almost all belong to the Parish of Berthier, while those from the districts of Montreal and Beauharnois are furnished by a large number of parishes.

The new pupils, generally speaking, had received no other preparation but that of the Model School of their village, with the exception of two who had been to college.

The following table shews the manner in which our fifty-six pupils were divided amongst the different classes.

Class of 3rd year Class of 2nd year Class of 1st year	Former pupils. 8 13 12	New pupils.	Total. 8 14
Total	$\frac{12}{33}$ 18	22	$\frac{34}{56}$

After the pupils had undergone two examinations, one in the middle of the year and the other at the end, I was enabled to lay before you the names of seventeen amongst them, to whom you were pleased to grant diplomas, namely :---

- 5 for Academies.
- 8 " Model Schools.
- " Elementary Schools.

I had then the honor to state that several pupils of the first year having evinced a desire to continue their studies for another year in the superior class, it had been deemed useless, as in previous years, to grant them the elementary school diploma. I have given in the following table what I may call the result of the whole year, or

the course pursued by our pupils.

~~ -		1	Former pupils.	New pupils.	Total.
Number	of pupils	who have received the diploma,	15	2	17
		continuing their studies.	6	14	20
66	"	left to engage in teaching,	3	Ō	Ĩŝ
"	<b>66</b> .	studying at college, etc.,	5	ĩ	6
"	٢٢	left for various reasons,	· 3·	â	6
	66	left on account of illness,	ĭ	. 3	4
				—	·
		Total	33	23	56

Up to this day, 429 pupils have been admitted to our school, namely :----

School	year	1857
••	**	1857-58
"		1858-59
"		1859-60
"	66 .	1860-61
"	"	1861-62
ee '.	"	1862-63
"	"	1863-64
"	"	1864-65
		Total

This is a yearly average of  $47\frac{2}{3}$ .

The number of diplomas granted to this day is 175, namely :-

17	for	Academies,
81	"	Model Schools,
77	"	Elementary Schools,

Being a yearly average of 194.

As several pupils have received successively the three diplomas, the number of diplo-

17 64	who have	received the	Academy diploma. Model School do.
33	"		Elementary School do.

Total - -114, being an annual average of 128.

The following tables exhibit the results we have obtained with the above number of teachers, since the commencement of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. You will see from these tables that several of our former pupils still continue to teach,

in spite of the difficulties attending an occupation so laborious and so poorly remunerated. Such perseverance certainly deserves the attention of the Government.

Sessional Papers (No. 41).

SYNOPTICAL TABLE, shewing the result of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, to this date.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4	for 8 years.	
		21 are still teaching, and ]	- 2		
		have taught as follows	- 4	4 5 4 L	
		5	11	4 4 C	
		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	S	" 4. "	
· ·	err		ĩ	<i>a</i> 2 <i>a</i>	
	55 were not obliged to	10.1	2	« 9 «	
	teach from the end of	18 have taught, namely {	- 2		
	1864, but of whom	· · ·	- 7	I year or more-	
	,			abouts.	
	· · · ·	ſ	5	have entered college.	
		16 have not taught, of		did not find situations.	
		whom			
				are otherwise engaged.	
114 Teachers, of whom -				were sick.	
110 1000000,01 00000			2	died.	
	and the second			<b>6 6</b>	
· .		· · · (		for 3 years.	
		32 have been teaching {	11	" 2 "	
	]	<b>u</b>	13	"1"	
	1		- 1	entered college.	
	59 are still bound to teach,			taught 1 year.	
	of whom			have not found situa-	
			- 4		
		27 are not teaching, of	_	tions.	
	•	whom		are sick.	
			1	died.	
		and the second	17	have just received their	
•		. i		diplomas.	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		

I regret being compelled to remind you, once more, of the dilapidated state of the house occupied by this school. I am aware of the representations you have made, and in returning to the subject I am impelled by an imperative sense of duty. I cannot consent to bear any longer a burthen of responsibility such as now weighs upon me :---

1. The plumb-line shews an inclination of the whole building towards the east, of at least six inches. This is almost the thickness of the wall, which is very high, and directly exposed to winds from the west.

2. During the motion necessarily resulting from the entrance and exit of the classes, it is impossible to write in my office.

3. We are compelled to prohibit all recreation and exercise involving any degree of bustle or activity. During the high winds of winter I was compelled to interrupt the studies and classes, because the pupils were so much disturbed by fear as to be unable to study.

Moreover, we are suffering extremely for want of room. This has prevented us from applying in our course a true method of teaching; at the same time that we are deprived of the certain profit we should have realized by admitting a larger number of children to the Model School.

At the present moment our recreation ground is encumbered with firewood and bricks, so that it has anything but the appearance of a place set apart for the mental and bodily relaxation of young students. I shall not appeal to the elementary principle, that locality exerts the greatest influence on moral and physical education alike; suffice it to say that play, varied exercise and gymnastics, are absolutely necessary for the health of the young, and above all of youth such as ours, nearly all of whom come from the country.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very humble servant,

> > H. A. B. VERREAU, Ptre., Principal.

## REPORT

#### ON THE

# MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL,

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1864-65.

#### To the Honorable

8

The SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, L.C.

SIR,—I beg leave, as supplementary to my Report of last year, to state the following facts in regard to the employment of teachers trained in the McGill Normal School.

The total number of persons who have received diplomas of this school since its commencement in 1857, is 268, being a yearly average of 30. Of the whole number, only 42 are male teachers.

The number reported to me as actually engaged in teaching is 198, as follows ;---

Under the Elementary Diploma Under the Model School Diploma	97 91
Under the Academy Diploma	10
To these should be added, as now studying for the advanced Diploma	200
- Total	206

Of the remainder, 24 are members of our class of last year, and may be supposed to be unemployed, owing to the short time which has elapsed since they received the diploma, and 39 are members of the classes of previous years, who have not been reported as engaged in teaching. Of these, one is dead; about 16 were married soon after leaving the school, a few have removed to places beyond the limits of Canada, and the rest have either failed to obtain situations, or have neglected to inform me of the fact. It is to be observed that this applies more to female than to male teachers, the latter being almost certain immediately to obtain places.

Of the time during which our teachers have been employed I have no certain information, but on looking over the lists I find that a considerable proportion of those who took the diploma in the earlier years of the school are still employed as teachers, and that several of them occupy important and permanent positions. I have reason to believe that the average time considerably exceeds the limit of three years.

I may also mention, as an encouraging fact in regard to the higher kind of training given by the school, that the proportion of those holding the Academy and Model School Diplomas who have been unable to obtain situations is very small indeed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWSON,

Principal, McGill Normal School.

**A.** 1866

#### To the Honorable the

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

SIR,—In the past session the total number of students was 65. Of these five were males and 60 females; 28 were resident in Montreal and 37 in other places. Four were studying for the Academy Diploma, 20 were studying for the Model School Diploma and 41 were studying for the Elementary Diploma. In addition to the above, three Bachelors of Arts of McGill University have entered their names as applicants for the Academy Diploma, under the new regulations in relation to that diploma.

The total number of students has not been so large as in some previous sessions; but I believe that in thoroughness of preparation and in the success of their labours, our students of this session are superior to those of previous years. On this account, we are able to recommend nearly as many persons for diplomas as in some previous sessions when the attendance has been larger.

At the close of the examinations the following candidates were recommended for diplomas :---

$\mathbf{For}$	the	Academy Diploma	7
**	**	Model School Diploma	10
"	•	Elementary School Diploma	26.
			43

These numbers raise the total number of diplomas granted by this school to 355, and the total number of persons who have received diplomas to 247.

The most important novelty in the working of the school during the past session has been the commencement of a class in training for the Academy Diploma. Four young ladies have entered this class, and have pursued their studies successfully during the session. This class has necessarily been of the nature of an experiment; and though I must regard it as in the circumstances highly successful, we shall be prepared in the next session to renew it with improvements and modifications which I trust will render this part of our work still more efficient. The school is much indebted to Mr. McGregor, Master of the Boys' Model School, for relieving the Professors of the Normal School from the classical teaching in the Academy and Model School classes. Without this aid it would have been impossible, with the present small staff of the school, to enter on this work. I have also to express my obligations to Professors Hicks and Robins for the cheerfulness with which they have given the extra labors necessary for this class.

The training of female teachers for the Academy diploma, or in other words, to enable them to prepare young men to enter college, may seem to some persons in this country a project of doubtful utility; but it is not without example elsewhere, and I have no doubt that in the present state of education here, it may enable some students to attain to such preparation who otherwise would have failed to obtain it. Its success will also contribute to raise the estimation in which female teachers are held, without, I trust, injuriously competing with the employment of male teachers, of whom, however, at the present rates of remuneration, it is impossible to obtain a sufficient number.

I also hope that the facilities now offered by the Normal School for this higher training will bring to us a larger number of young men, some of whom have, I know, been deterred from entering by the want in our Normal School course of some of the studies necessary for the Academy Diploma.

It gives me much pleasure to report that I have received many testimonies to the increasing estimation in which our diplomas are held, and that I have reason to believe that a large majority of those who have taken diplomas have been usefully employed in teaching. Owing to changes of place and other circumstances, it is, however, impossible for me to present accurate statistics on this subject.

Our staff of Professors and Teachers in the Normal and Model Schools remains unchanged; and all its members have laboured with their usual efficiency. It is a ground for congratulation that the choice of instructors for these schools has been so fortunate, and that we have been able to go on for so many years without material change.

I have as usual to report that the Ministors of the city have continued their useful work of religious instruction in the Normal School, and that the arrangements with the

Model School of the Colonial Church and School Society in Bonaventure street have continued to be carried out satisfactorily.

I may again refer to the need of some extension of our building for a chemical laboratory, and also for aditional recitation-rooms for the Model Schools, and to the applications repeatedly made for an increase of salary for the two ordinary professors. I trust that these objects, so important to us and to the cause of education, and requiring so small an amount of public aid, will ere long attract the favorable attention of the Government.

It may be proper to state in this report that for several years regular exercises in drill and calisthenics have been given to the boys and girls of the Model School. A Rifle Association has been formed among the senior boys. It was organized September 4th, 1864, and has been drilled regularly twice a week. Arms have been supplied by the Government, uniforms by the boys themselves and swords for officers and an armory for the rifles by the school. The total number in the corps during the session has been 45. The number actually in the corps at present is 25. This number might be considerably increased, could carbines or other light weapons be furnished, the heavy rifles supplied being unsuitable for any but the larger boys. It is hoped that this defect may be remedied next session. At the inspection on the 16th July last, the Brigade Major spoke markedly of the good drill of the corps. I may further state that in addition to the regular drill it has from the first been the practice to give to the girls and boys two intermissions for play, of 15 to 20 minutes each, in addition to the recess at noon, in the course of each day, and that this has been conducive to the good working of the school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWSON, Principal,

A. 1866

### REPORT

#### ON THE

# LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL,

#### FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1864-65.

#### To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education, L. C.,

Montreal.

SIR,-I have the honor to present to you my Report for the School Year 1864-65.

There has been, as usual, a large number of applications for admission, especially from female candidates. I observe with pleasure that, in general, the females who so present themselves are better prepared, but I cannot say as much of the young men. Those who have received instruction from our former pupils have the further advantage of being already acquainted with our system.

I still maintain that two years are not sufficient for the thorough imparting of all the subjects of instruction included in our programme; and that pupils who aspire to an elementary school certificate cannot, in the short term of ten months, acquire such a knowledge of the system and method of instruction as to give any guarantee of success. I therefore again recommend that pupils who have never engaged in teaching should be held to two years' of study, in order to obtain an Elementary School certificate, and to three years' study to obtain a Model School certificate; and I venture to hope that you will be pleased to submit this suggestion to the favorable consideration of the Council of Public Instruction.

During the year, our classes have been attended by 98 pupils; the number has never before been so large. Of 43 male pupil teachers, 3 were preparing for Academy diplomas, 16 for Model School diplomas, and 24 for Elementary School diplomas; the three former, however, abandoned their design in the course of the winter. Of the 55 female pupil teachers, 12 aspired to Model School diplomas, and 43 to Elementary School diplomas.

Of these 98 pupils 32 obtained certificates, that is to say, 12 male and 20 female teachers; 17 were for Model Schools and 15 for Elementary Schools. These you were pleased to distribute yourself, at the same time imparting to the candidates judicious advice, which I hope to see constantly applied practically by them.

Mr. Doyle having resigned his situation, Mr. Daniel McSweeney, who has been engaged in teaching for many years, was appointed in his stead on the 13th December last. By his zeal and assiduity and his dignity of conduct, the latter has already acquired the esteem and respect of his pupils, and has caused them to make rapid progress in the study of the English language.

With respect to the other professors, I continue to have every reason for congratulation, in respect of their devotion to their onerous and manifold duties. It may not be inappropriate here to repeat that which has been strongly insisted upon by you in your preceding reports,—that in the Lival School we are all overburdened with work, and that urgent necessity exists for providing a remedy for that state of affairs.

I continue to receive news, generally favorable, in respect of our pupils who are teaching schools. I especially observe, with the greatest pleasure, that many of those who received diplomas from our Institution at the outset are still engaged in teaching, and most of them with great success.

Of 89 male pupil teachers holding diplomas from our school,-

70 are teaching, or have taught;

3 died before teaching;

3 are still at the Normal School;

1 is completing a Collegiate course;

12 only have not taught.

89.

Of 167 female pupil teachers holding the same diplomas,-

156 are teaching, or have taught;

- 5 are still at the Normal School;
- 6 only have not taught.

167

In eight years, therefore, diplomss have been granted to 256 individuals. Of this number 226 have engaged in teaching, and 30 only have not done so, several in consequence of illness, and some in consequence of failing to obtain situations soon enough.

On an average, of 32 pupils receiving diplomas in each year, 28 have engaged in teaching, that is to say, seven-eighths of the whole. Such a result cannot possibly be surpassed.

To the honor of our pupil teachers, both male and female, I must say that they have never shrunk from the remote situation of the places to which they have been called, nor from isolation and privation. They are scattered from one extremity of Lower Canada to the other. I consider it right to mention to you some examples of self-denial and courage on their parts. Miss Ann Enright has passed two years at Bonaventure Island, one league in the offing from Percé; Miss O. Forgues is teaching at Paspébiac; Miss D. Croteau, at Carleton; Miss S. Gravel, at Cascapédiac; Misses E. Bélanger and J. Larochelle, at Percé: Misses H. de Tonnancour, E. Bacon and J. Dancasse, at Grand Bay; Misses E. Sinnot, H. de Tonnancour, C. Vallée and G. Letourneau have, in turn, taught at Escoumains; Miss O. Asselin has also proceeded to Papineauville. Others are also far from here, but are near their relatives.

Among our male pupil teachers Mr. Louis Ouellet taught for two years at Esquimaux Point, and continues to do so at Grand Bay; Mr. Laroche, at Chicoutimi; Mr. Bacon, at Maria; Messrs Pichet and Trépanier, at Port Daniel; Mr. Goulet, at Matane, and subsequently at Anse-aux-Grisfonds; Messrs Robitaille and Provensal at Rivière-aux-Renards; Mr. D. Couture, at Cap des Rosiers.

Our department of female pupil teachers has already furnished a considerable number of individuals to the religious orders which take part in teaching: to the Ursulines, three professed nuns and four novices; to the Sisters of Charity, two professed nuns and two novices; to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, five professed nuns; to the Ladies of Jesus-Mary, at St. Joseph de Lévis, two novices. One has died in each of the following houses: the Ursuline Convent; the Convent of the Good Shepherd; and the Convent of Jesus-Mary. One of the professed Ursuline nuns, Mother Mary of the Visitation (Miss Luce Couture), with two novices (Misses Mondor and Mangan), has gone to aid in founding a new house of her order at Ontonagon, in the State of Michigan; she is now its Superior. Another of our pupils has taken the veil at the Ursuline Convent, in New York.

In like manner, among our male teachers, Mr. Cyrille Fournier has taken the first vows among the Clerks of St. Viateur. Thus it is, day by day, that our pupils attain a position which better enables them to be serviceable to the youth of the country.

To say nothing of the better system which they, in common, strive to introduce into their classes, they have by their example largely contributed to the improvement of those of other schools; it is in my power to convey to you the agreeable assurance of a notable change in that respect.

We have this year to deplore the loss of a female pupil teacher, Miss Edith Pâquet, who died on the 18th May, among her relations at River du Loup (*en bas*), and of a former pupil teacher, Mr. François Ferland, who died on the 28th August, at St. Pierre, Island of Orleans. After having taught at Arthabaska, in a private family, and at St. Sauveur as assistant, he had shortly before assumed the charge of the Model School at Charlesbourg.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

JEAN LANGEVIN, Ptre., Principal.

# Sessional Papers (No. 41).

A. 1866

	Pupils preparing for diplomas.			f pupils.	of pupils.		Diplomas granted for schools.			Pupils hold- ing diplomas.		0mas.
PUPILS.	Blementary.	Model.	For academics.	Total number of	New pupils.	Elemontary.	Model.	For acadomics.	Total diplomas.	Normal school.	Examiners.	Left without diplomas.
Male teachers in 1857 do 1858 do 1859 do 1860 do 1861 do 1862 do 1862 do 1864 do 1864 do 1865	11 16 15 25 24 19 24 22 24	11 16 19 11 14 20 11 12 16	4 3 4 4 3	41 43 39 34	17 20 25 19 17 22	4 2 1 4 2 4 7	10 10 5 5 5 8 8 6 9 9 68		10 14		2 11 2 3 3 2 1 1 2  13	333
Female teachers in 1857 do 1858 do 1859 do 1860 do 1861 do 1862 do 1863 do 1864 do 1865 Grand total	27 27 39 39 31 37 43 43	13 25 15 14 17 15 12 12 12		40 52 54 53 48 52 49 55	40 26 41 36 31 32 37 34 277 458	8 10 15 9 6 14 21 12 95 122	17 12 12 15 12 6 8 8 8 2 150	 	8 27 27 21 21 26 27 20 177 285	8 27 26 21 25 24 15 167 258	22 33 5 1 5 28 8 28 28 41	374 557 114 12 58 123
NUMBER of years dur	ing w	hich ha	pupil ve be	s wl en te	ho h each	ave le ing.	ft th	e Lav	al N	Torma	l Sch	ool
Masters holding diplomas.	7		6	5		4	3		2	1	Tot	

diplomas.	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total.
Academy		••••••	2			3	3	2	10
Model	4	5	1	5	2	7	11	13	48
Elementery	1	••••••	2		2	2	3	2	10
	5	5	5	5	4	12	17	17	70
Mistresses holding diplomas.									
Model		6	5	13	16	19	11	8	78
Elementary	2	4	9	5	8	13	29	8	78
	2	10	14	18	24	82	40	16	156
Grand total	7	15	19	23	28	44	57	33	226

# APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

29 Victo	ria.	Sessional Papers (No. 41)	A: 1866	29 Victoria.	Sessional Papers (No. 41): A. 186
	Total levied.	<ul> <li>\$ cts.</li> <li>\$ cts.</li> <li>\$ 114 40</li> <li>418 56</li> <li>438 56</li> <li>438 56</li> <li>438 56</li> <li>531 04</li> <li>532 00</li> <li>532 00</li> <li>531 04</li> <li>533 00</li> <li>533 00</li> <li>534 00</li> <li>117 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>117 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>117 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>117 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>117 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>117 70</li> <li>118 70</li> <li>118</li></ul>	410 00 137 00 605 00 270 00 956 00 168 00 168 00 169 00 291 00	169 57 375 71 375 71 146 00 614 00 614 00 614 00 614 20 618 29	24592         16           24592         16           1020         10           351         66           351         66           351         66           351         66           351         66           351         66           351         66           351         66           351         66           353         45           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65           351         65
1865.	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	\$ cts. 84 00 84 00	540 00 540 00 400 00	204 45 140 00 144 00	104 00 52 00
for the year	Monthly Fees.	<ul> <li>Classifier</li> &lt;</ul>	35 00 124 00 40 00 56 00 91 00 91 00	43 86 43 86 20 00 12 00 107 00 566 66	23864 00 23864 00 10 80 156 00 155 60 155 60 155 60 155 86 155 86 155 86 135 840 127 98 24 00 127 98 23 80 60 00 127 98 33 20 66 00 135 845 135 845 135 86 135 845 135 86 135
Lower Canada,	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	<ul> <li>Cite.</li> <li>Cite.</li> <li>13 42</li> <li>25 54</li> <li>73 54</li> <li>73 54</li> <li>73 54</li> <li>73 54</li> <li>73 55</li> <li>73 55</li> <li>73 54</li> <li>74 55</li> <li>74 55</li> <li>75 54</li> <li>74 56</li> <li>75 56</li> <li>75 56</li> <li>75 56</li> <li>75 56</li> <li>75 56</li> <li>74 56</li> <li></li></ul>	332 28 332 28 332 00 332 00 80 00 206 96 49 49 33 33 115 66 141 22	133 53 24 15 24 15 55 71 73 38 73 66 470 66 239 66 43 66 18	251 251 251 251 251 251 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253
<b>TABLE A.</b> Public Instruction in ]	Assessment to cqual amount of grant.	<ul> <li>cls.</li> <li>cls.</li> <li>130 58</li> <li>130 58</li> <li>127 56</li> <li>127 95</li> <li>127 70</li> <li>127 70</li> <li>127 70</li> <li>127 70</li> <li>127 70</li> <li>128 90</li> <li>1573 09</li> </ul>	42 72 42 72 140 00 114 56 114 56 32 34 58 78 58 78	35 74 35 74 98 24 98 24 79 90 131 34 131 34 100 84 52 34	728 12 728 16 728 16 728 16 728 16 728 16 728 16 728 16 728 16 73 15 73 15 73 15 74 10 75 12 75 12 76 15 76 15
	Amount of Arnual Grant.	\$ cts. 130 58 130 58 136 58 126 68 127 126 147 19 147 19 147 19 147 19 147 19 147 19 168 10 108 10 58 90 58 90 58 90 58 90 51 12 51 29 53 00 53 00 54 00 55 00 56 00 56 00 57 00 58 00 50 000 50 000 500000000	42 72 46 92 149 00 114 65 114 65 114 65 114 65 133 34 58 78	35 74 35 74 98 24 98 24 39 98 39 98 39 98 131 54 131 54 131 54 136 53 1266 53	725         16           725         16           725         16           725         16           725         16           725         16           725         16           725         16           725         20           725         26           735         26           735         26           735         26           735         26           136         14           137         28           136         26           137         28           138         26           131         55           133         56           134         56           135         56           136         56           137         39           138         56           137         38           138         56           137         56           138         56           138         56           138         56           138         56           138         56
TABLE of Sums Levied for	INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	J. MEAGHER. Port Daniel Hope and dis. Or. Banilton, St. Bonaventure. Nav Richmond and dis. Scorteton Mann Ristigeuche Mann Ristigeuche Mann Parpébiae. Parpébiae. Parpébiae.	T. TREMBLAY. Pahos. Newport	Gaspé Bay, Notth' Gio, Anne-des-Monts Cap-chatte (No return) Gap-deates (No return) Gap-deates (No return) Gap-deates (No return) Annt-Louis Mont-Louis Mont-Louis Malbaio Total	REV. R. G. PLEES. Quebee, City (Protestant) G. TANGUAY. G. TANGUAY. Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, No. 1 Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, No. 2 Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, No. 2 Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, No. 2 Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, No. 2 Bist Paciene Mont-Carnel

Total levied.	\$ cts. \$ cts. 448 85 859 00 221 50 221 50 351 00 3551 00 3551 00 3561 00 3561 00 3561 00 351 15 168 71 168 71 158 75 05 361 15 168 75 05 361 15 168 75 05 361 15 168 75 05 361 15 361 15 365 1	01 0F01 01 069 00 058	366 72 366 72 491 46 170 40 176 21 176 21 315 50 968 86 968 86 968 86 964 75 932 31
Assessment for crection of School IIouses.	\$ cts. 38 90 100 00 876 90		456 00
Monthly Fees.	\$ cts. 127 60 127 60 268 00 36 00 35 00 35 00 15 90 168 00 168 00 168 00 168 00 181 51 3131 51	282 80 308 80	40 00 80 00 85 20 85 20 126 00 138 40 138 40 130 31 130 31
Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	6         cts.           51         05           51         05           97         94           97         94           97         94           96         94           136         94           136         94           136         94           138         94           138         94           138         94           138         94           138         94           138         95           138         95           100         79           100         79	174 15 257 45 431 60	160 32 117 24 117 24 117 24 117 24 243 26 243 26 509 06 1509 06 158 28 168 20
Assessment to equal amount of grant.	\$ cts. 270 20 308 96 123 56 123 56 242 06 242 06 27 08 260 12 67 08 139 62 139 62 06 701 60	149 85 149 85 299 70	166 40 114 76 114 76 113 73 137 74 106 82 3321 40 3321 40 3321 40 3321 60 168 00
Amount of Annual Grant.	<ul> <li>cts.</li> <li>cts.</li> <li>270</li> <li>208</li> <li>96</li> <li>123</li> <li>56</li> <li>249</li> <li>56</li> <li>249</li> <li>56</li> <li>249</li> <li>56</li> <li>139</li> <li>6701</li> <li>60</li> <li>6701</li> <li>60</li> </ul>	149 85 149 85 149 85 299 70	166 40 114 76 114 76 113 74 113 74 113 74 116 82 321 40 3321 4
INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	G. TANGUAYContinued. Ete. Cécile Rimouski, Parish. St. Anaolet. Lessard Lopage St. Octave. Matano, Parish. Matano, Parish. Matano, Village Matano, Village. Matano, Village. Matano, Village. Matano, Parish. Potal.	J. B. F. PAINCHAUD. Magdalen Islands	A. D. DORVAL. L'Assomption, Village

29	V	7ic	ete	or	ia	•							S	es	<b>3</b> 5	io	n	al	F	Pa	pe	er	5 (	(N	Го	. 41	).							,	A	•	18	<b>6</b> 6
656 27																										20755 96										160 00		3880 60
	35.00				****												113 00	AA ATT			49 00		30 00			639 00			33 86			** ****** ******						38 86
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St. Barthelemy	Berthier, Parish	St. Cuthhert	St. Gabriel and dis	Ile du Pads	Lanoraie,		ILE DU Iguado	St-Ambroise and dis	St Felix and dis	St. Jean de Matha	Ste. Mélanie	St. Paul.	St. Thomas	Ste. Elizabeth	St. Charles Porromée	L'Industrie, Villa ge	Ste. Beatrix	Chertsey		Rawdon and dis	Colate Indiana		St. Liguori	St. Jacques, No. 2	St. Jacques, No. I	Total	V. MARTIN.	·····	Unicoutimi, Village	Gurouwing, A area of the second secon	Barotville, Parish, St. Alphonso	Bagotville, Village	Laterrière	8t. Joseph	St. Jean	Leoberty Ille	Quiatohouan	

TABLE of Amount Levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada. for the year 1865 Continued	
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Total levied.	<ul> <li>cta.</li> <li>cta.</li> <li>5. cta.</li> <li>5.</li></ul>	150 38 150 38 163 38 1827 96 1827 96 1827 96 650 30 600 600 104 80 87854 59	1260 86 1260 86 1260 86 1260 86 1260 86 153 46 153 46 155 46 155 46 155 46 155 15 156 23 156 23 157 25 158 25 258 258 25 258 258 25 258 258 25 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258	198 30
Assessment for the erection of School Uouses.	\$ ets.	135 00	72 66 308 50 104 00	485 16
Monthly Fees.	<ul> <li>Cts.</li> <li>Cts.</li> <li>65829 00</li> <li>65829 00</li> <li>7558 00</li> <li>237 60</li> <li>237 60</li> <li>237 60</li> <li>240 00</li> <li>146 00</li> <li>156 50</li> <li>156 65</li> <li>167 22</li> <li>160 20</li> <li>160 20</li> <li>160 20</li> <li>177 22</li> <li>160 20</li> <li>160 20</li> <li>177 22</li> <li>184 53</li> <li>195 50</li> <li>177 22</li> <li>177 22</li> <li>184 53</li> <li>195 50</li> <li>195 50</li> <li>117 22</li> <li>117 22</li> <li>110 00</li> <li>116 00</li> <li>117 22</li> <li>117 24</li> <li>117</li></ul>	50 00 139 98 139 98 151 65 150 20 13 80 13 80	2166 576 2106 2006 2	51 80
Amount of assess- ment leved over and above amount of grant, also special assessmant	<ul> <li>cts</li> <li>cts</li></ul>	162 86 910 55 910 55 37 78 239 11 48 02 6720 42	244 29 244 29 244 29 244 29 244 29 244 29 244 29 244 29 244 29 233 44 244 29 233 45 244 29 233 45 244 29 233 45 233 45 244 29 233 45 233 45 233 45 233 95 69 32 233 95 69 34 111 96 234 19 132 87 69 34 132 87 69 87 132 87 69 87 132 87 69 87 133 84 149 87 133 84 149 87 133 84 149 87 149 87 140	
Assessment to equal amount of grant.	<ul> <li>\$ cis.</li> <li>\$ cis</li></ul>	100 38 115 54 683 51 683 51 62 84 42 98 42 98 66 08	684 684 685 686 6865 6865 6865 6865 6865	
Amount of Annual Grant.	<ul> <li>\$ cfs.</li> <li>\$ 555 54</li> <li>\$ 556 54</li> <li>\$ 556 555 555</li> <li>\$ 556 56</li> <li></li></ul>	100 38 115 54 683 51 633 51 633 54 63 64 42 98	684 684 686 6865 6865 6865 6865 6865 686	105 40 41 26 53 88 5809 64
INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	P. M. BARDY. Quebee, City, (Catholic) Ebeauport, Parish Charledourg Charledourg St. Dunetan and dis St. Aubroisé St. Foye and dis St. Michel de Sillery and dis St. Michel de Bauport. Anieme Loretto Anieme Loretto St. Michel de Bauport. Cap Rouge Cap Rouge	Sto. Famillo	P. HUBERT. Three Rivers, Town and dis Pointe du Lac. Raeachebe. St. Bévre. St. Barnabé. St. Barnabé. St. Barnabé. St. Barnabé. St. Barnabé. St. Barnabé. St. Barnabé. St. Piteme and dis St. Didaco. St. Julaco. St. Julaco. St. Prospies. Cap de la Magdeloino. St. Prospies. St. Anne de la Pérado, Parish. Batiana. St. Anne de la Pérado, Parish. St. Anne de la Pérado, Parish. Batiana. St. Anne de la Pérado, Parish. St. Anne de la Pérado, Parish. Batiana. St. Anne de la Pérado, Parish. St. Narcisso. St. Maurice and dis St. Narcisso. St. Prospano du Mont-Carmel. Noter-Dano du Mont-Carmel.	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Village

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Total levied.	\$ cts. 1631 80 1631 80 728 18 728 18 510 13 8510 13 852 17 552 67 759 67 759 67 1646 63 1108 26 1108 26 1008 26 10	307 50 1500 63 414 20 828 99 1171 73 9171 73 917 91 917 10 918 73 158 73 158 73 158 73
Assessment for erection of School Houses.	6) ()	63 53 483 33
Monthly Fces.	<ul> <li>cts.</li> <li>340 60</li> <li>65 58</li> <li>65 58</li> <li>55 60</li> <li>50 00</li> <li>203 32</li> <li>173 40</li> <li>173 40</li> <li>173 40</li> <li>184 40</li> <li>374 40</li> <li>381 20</li> <li>374 61</li> <li>354 61</li> <li>354 61</li> <li>354 61</li> <li>354 61</li> </ul>	426 7 50 426 7 50 426 7 50 426 7 50 540 00 548 20 555 50 555 50 50 500 50
Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	\$ cts. 866 48 397 60 196 73 198 69 303 39 198 67 198 67 303 39 198 65 188 65 188 65 188 65 198 65	240 08 716 10 200 07 311 43 311 43 311 43 311 43 311 43 311 43 311 43 311 92 311 92 339 20 41 92 337 10 836 09 836 09 646 80
Assessment to equal amount of grant.	<ul> <li>cts.</li> <li>cts.</li> <li>424 72</li> <li>424 72</li> <li>424 73</li> <li>424 73</li> <li>426 90</li> <li>265 90</li> <li>265 915</li> <li>265 915</li> <li>265 915</li> <li>265 915</li> <li>266 915</li> <li>267 90</li> <li>267 90</li> <li>268 95</li> <li>269 95</li> <li>269</li></ul>	59 92 357 92 318 60 318 86 318 36 318 36 316 32 316 32 32 316 32 316 32
Amount of Annual Grant.	<ul> <li>Cls.</li> <licls.< li=""> <li>Cls.</li> <li>Cls.</li> <li>Cls.</li> <li>Cls.<td>59.92 357.92 318.60 314.65 314.65 314.65 314.86 318.36 313.36 31.3</td></li></licls.<></ul>	59.92 357.92 318.60 314.65 314.65 314.65 314.86 318.36 313.36 31.3
INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	LOUIS GRONDIN. Laprairie St. Philippe St. Constant and dis. St. Constant and dis. Chatengray and dis. Chatengray and dis. Chatengray and dis. Ste. Philomène Ste. Philomène Ste. Philomène Ste. Philomène Ste. Antoine-Abbú. St. Jean-Chrysostôme, No. 1, and dis St. Antoine-Abbú. Jean-Chrysostôme, No. 1, and dis St. Stanislas do Gorzague and dis St. Stanislas do Kostka. J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT.	St. Lanbert

29 Victoria.	•	Sessional Papers (No. 41).	<b>A.</b> 1866
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INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Amount of Annual Grant.	equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessmont	Monthly Fees.	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total leried.
S. BOIVINContinued.	\$ cts.	s cts.		S of a		
Baie St. Paul.					¢ crs.	
Petite-Rivière		303 45 92 30	04 8 70	320 00		
Escoumains				15 10		
DeSalles			74 00	27 00		
Lauoussao				30 00		
Pointe-aux-Esquimaux	50 74 90 00		69 26	20 00 48 00		140 00
Dergeronnes						
	104 20					
		1003 43	1032 32	1855 80		4691 60
J. CREPAULT.						
Beaumont						
St. Charles		246 00	294 00	00 00 00		406 08
Lazāre						
St. Michel, Village						
St. Michel, Parish				00 0Z0 00		
V MUIET						
Berthier					40 00	
St. François.						
St. Pierre.						
Cap Dt. Ignace						
Le aux-trues	68 28	68 28	7 72			140.00
St. Cyrille						
St. Jean-Port-Joli		73 70	15 80	43 50		193 00
St. Roch-dos-Aulnais					** ***********	
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Ste. Louise Buckland St. Cajetan d'Armagh	Total	F. E. JUNEAU.	St. Nicolas	St. Henri	St. Jean Chrysostôme	St. Joseph de Lévis	St. Etienne de Lauzon	Петерано со на исследанието по	Etchemin, Village	St. Bernard	St. Anselmo	Coste. Hénédino.	Sto. Claire	Total	F. X. VALADE.	Hooholaga and dis	Côto St. Louis and dis	Côte des Neiges and dis	St. Pierre and dis	St. Henri and dis	Pointe-aux-Trembles and dis	Rivière des Prairies	Bault aux Recollets	Mentreal, City, Catholic.	St. Laurent and dis	Pointe-Claire	Ste. Апре

Total lovied.	\$ cts. 343 20 53 48 193 00 1356 50 1356 50 1356 50 1356 50 1431 97 970 09 827 50 946 89 1451 97 970 09 827 50 971 97 1130 50 1130 50 123205 17 123205 17	941 05 941 05 458 94 458 94 458 94 458 94 75 00 75 00 75 20 75 20
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Monthly Fees.	<ul> <li>\$ cts.</li> <li>43 20</li> <li>43 20</li> <li>9 20</li> <li>35 00</li> <li>445 50</li> <li>24 80</li> <li>24 80</li> <li>24 80</li> <li>24 80</li> <li>24 80</li> <li>221 80</li> <li>21 80</li> <li>221 80</li> <li>231 80</li> <li>232 80</li> <li>406 75</li> <li>103920 34</li> </ul>	334 60 34 00 35 40 176 00 44 00 12 40 12 40 2 2 40 2 2 00 2 00 0 00
Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	<ul> <li>cts.</li> <li>186 84</li> <li>2 00</li> <li>2 00</li> <li>7 3 24</li> <li>7 1 28</li> <li>88 32</li> <li>7 1 28</li> <li>88 35</li> <li>7 1 28</li> <li>88 35</li> <li>7 1 28</li> <li>88 34</li> <li>7 1 28</li> <li>1 29 96</li> <li>1 1 28</li> <li>1 1 1 28</li> <li>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</li></ul>	310 56 310 56 310 58 308 84 330 84 3144 3144 3144 3144 3144 3144 3144 31
Assessment to equal amount of grant.	S         cts.           113         16           123         76           422         842           423         76           423         76           133         76           133         76           133         76           130         95           126         72           237         300           256         50           764         34           764         34	286 92 216 10 214 72 214 72 24 40 38 456 38 96 51 40 51 80 51 80 50 51 80 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
Amount of Annual Grant.	5         cts.           113         16           113         16           113         16           113         16           113         16           113         16           113         16           113         16           126         72           126         72           126         72           126         72           255         32           256         50           26         50           76         44           76         74	286 92 286 92 116 10 24 40 34 56 38 56 38 96 51 40 51 40 51 40 51 10 51 10 510
INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	F. X. VALADE.—Continued. Ste. Geneviève, No. 2 Ste. Geneviève, No. 2 Ste. Geneviève, No. 2 Ste. Geneviève, No. 3 Vardreuil and dis. Ile Partol Rigaud, Parish and dis. Rigaud, Village Rigaud, Village Ster. Martho and dis. Ster. Polycarpe and dis. Ster. Polycarpe and dis. Ster. Edique and dis. Ster. Edique and dis. Ster. Edique and dis. Ster. Edique and dis. Ster. Folycarpe and dis. Ster.	St. Vincent de Paul St. François de Saltes Sto. Rose, Parish Sto. Rose, Parish Sta Aracio, Village St. Martin, Village St. Martin, Côte St. Añtôine. St. Martin, lower St. Martin, huut du bord de Yeau St. Martin, bas du bord de Yeau St. Martin, bas du bord de Yeau St. Martin, bas du bord de Yeau

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								18 40 18 40 68 62 64 69 18 19 158 68		940 40 940 40 674 30 674 30 91 46 91 46 91 46 92 92 355 28 355 28 76 31 76 31
								55 96 6 19 38 55 96 6 51 22 52 96 51 22 51 22 5		579 60 271 00 79 24 79 14 79 14 79 14 79 14 719 72 61 50 340 62 340 62 341 38 341 38
								21 98 22 22 55 96 55 96 51 32 51 32 51 32		570 60 570 60 79 24 79 14 79 14 119 72 119 72 119 72 119 72 340 62 341 65 310 62 310 62 311 33
ste. Interest, vilago and dis	Ste. Anne des Plaines Lacorn, Ste. Sophie de		St. Jauvior, Village, St. Janvior, Parial St. Janvior, Parial			Ste. Scholastique. Otto Ste. Marie. Côte St. Joanlitm. St. Columbar.	E. Canut No. 1 GSt. Canut No. 2 St. Raphaël, South	Ste. Angélique, No. 1, Mille-Iles Ste. Angélique, No. 2 Ste. Angélique, No. 3 Abercombie Abercombie Morin and dis	Total	II. HUBBARD AND STENSON. Barnstead

INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Amount of Annual Grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- mont levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment	Monthly Fees.	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total levied.
II. IIUBBARD AND STENSONContinued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ oti.
Newhort	45 56	45 56				551 12
AEGOID	248 70	248 70	834 00 400 03	943 60 984 80		2026 30
Sherbrocke	81 96	81 96			00 06	472 60
	33 58	33 58				172 54
Bury	08 111	05 III 80				457 72 457 72
Uingwick	102 18	102 18				265 00
Winslow, North	80 62	80 62			19 00	371 00
AShipton and dis	302 06	302 06			400 00	1371 60
ad and dis	210 00	233 56			255 00	835 30
Melbourne. Village	27 48	27 48				138 27
Brompton.	S1 74	81 74			••••••	723 01
Windsor, St. George de	20 10	10 10				411 SU 540 SU
Windsor	01 04	01 04 01 04			33 00	593 40
	97 16	91 46				08 049
	173 32	173 32				515 54
Volfstown	140 18	140 18			150 63	597 41
St. Camille	24 94	54 94			······································	202 00
Carthby commentation commentation commentation commentation commentation commentation commentation commen	21 02	80 12	4 12			01 V 10
Whitton	01 00	95 99	10 0 1		157 00	227 00
	68 98	68 96		40 00		367 00
den geheint de Strafford	46 70	46 70				280 80
Dirtham	183 38	183 35	334 00		156 08	1401 46
St. Pierro	198 40	198 40			446 00	1422 00
Xinesev Vinesev	271 66	271 66				1023 40
Stoke, No return	10 96			•••••		
matal.	6640	14 4833	11000 05	1010 00	0076 00	31448 79

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		74 47										80 00			200 00	*****																	354 47			63 75					1 81 29
		110 75	-													295 20															04 80		5103 32			00 828 00					1
		104 101												20 60	- 2					371 46											28 35		8703 14			1011 92					
	-	183 02	-																	171 62 1											50 88		3794 98			417 04					
		103 75	1 06 841	937 30	205 66	204 96	148 66	179 30	65 62	100 42	60 60	185 96	998 48	0F 077	05 77	118 70	100 84	43 08	10 00	50 14L	89 04	04 18	113 62	46 92	101 66	32 78	270 86	68 84	40 18	95 28	50 88	61 93	4023 22		-	417 04					
ROULEAU AND MCGRATH.		Notre-Dame de Bonsecours	Sto. Angélique and dis	St. André Avelin	Lochabor	Buckingham and dis	Templeton	Hull, No return	<b>Aylmor</b>	Wakefield	Masham	Тож	Onslow	Bristol	Clarendon	Litchfield	Calumet and dis	Mansfield	Sheen	Chiohester	Allumettes	Maniouaki, No return	A Waterloo	Eardley	Waltham	I'Ange-Gardien	Harlwell	St. Ettenne and dis			Portage au rort	Sto. Elizabeth de Wakefield	Total	M. CARON.		St. Joan and dis	St. Valentin and dis	St. Luo	L'Acadie and dis	St. Cyprien and dis	St. Romi and dis

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nt of Assessment to Amount of assess ment levied over Grant. equal amount of and above amount grant. special assessment special assessment School Houses.	\$ cts.     \$ cts.     \$ cts.     \$ cts.       \$ cts.     \$ cts.     \$ cts.     \$ cts.       238 06     238 06     98 34     104 00       235 72     235 72     489 58     209 00       179 76     179 76     1000 24     95 20       294 16     294 16     155 91     312 23       291 78     294 16     155 91     312 23       291 78     291 78     1908 43     733 47       291 78     291 78     326 72     490 14       207 90     207 90     231 16     71 47	5214 84 5214 84 S067 95 3171 12	37     10     337     10     512     90     294     00       14     36     144     36     127     10     27     27       10     32     310     32     127     10     27     27       10     32     310     32     27     36     58     00       11     11     11     12     27     26     58     00       11     12     20     00     15     00     15     00       12     12     367     28     367     28     16     00       12     138     24     00     138     24     00     15     00       13     14     00     324     00     138     28     16     00       14     10     324     00     138     24     230     40       14     10     138     24     28     230     40     230       15     16     03     38     88     38     313     40       15     313     14     263     60     00     00       15     313     14     200     00       16     313     1
INSPECTION DISTRICT OF Amount of Annual Grant		рр Тоtal	Baie Du Fèrre- St. Zéphirin 337 St. Trançois, Parizh 310 St. François, Parizh 310 St. François, Parizh 310 St. François, Parizh 310 St. Brançois, Village 310 St. Maidel 312 St. After 324 Ste. Gertrude 332 Ste. Monique, No. 1, 322 Ste. Monique, No. 1, 322 Ste. Monique, No. 2, No return 313 Ste. Monique, No. 2, No return 313 Ste. Monique, No. 2, No return 313 Ste. Monique, No. 2, No return 414 Placancour-les-Bequets Total 4010

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Amount of Annual Grant.         Assessment to equal amount of grant.         Assessment to equal amount of grant.         Amount of equal amount of grant.         Amount of and a grant.         Amount of grant.           Annual Grant.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.           S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.           S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.           1103         cf0         1103         cf0         1163         cf0         cff.           351         253         55         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.           351         253         55         1103         26         1103         26           1103         66         1106         116         116         116         116           1104         116         116         116         116         116         117         216           1106         116         116         116         116         116         117         216           1106         116         116         116         116         117         21			$\begin{array}{c} 1666 & 00 \\ 1666 & 00 \\ 1778 & 40 \\ 1778 & 40 \\ 1147 & 20 \\ 471 & 55 \\ 848 & 24 \\ 1406 & 20 \\ 1348 & 24 \\ 1348 & 24 \\ 1348 & 26 \\ 1$	549 549 5549 658 850 850 850 133 133 220	438 39 416 00 1280 00 1580 00 400 00 857 15 304 35 465 84 465 84 465 84 465 84 12059 81	400 40 321 25 321 25 321 25 337 22 337 22 503 60 153 98 153 98	1516 254 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 1405 14
Amount of Annual Grant.         Assessment to equal amount of grant.         Assessment to equal amount of grant.         Amount of equal amount of grant.         Amount of and a grant.         Amount of grant.           Annual Grant.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.           S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.           S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.           1103         cf0         1103         cf0         1163         cf0         cff.           351         253         55         cfs.         S         cfs.         S         cfs.           351         253         55         1103         26         1103         26           1103         66         1106         116         116         116         116           1104         116         116         116         116         116         117         216           1106         116         116         116         116         116         117         216           1106         116         116         116         116         117         21		& cts.	470 00 565 00 1035 00	25 00	175 00		
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Amount of Amount of Amo	nount of asse ent levicd ov d abovo amou of grant, also ccial assessme	\$ cts. 95 48 690 40 244 15 120 26 6940 46	900     36       45     45       131     74       131     74       131     74       131     74       132     55       379     37       379     37       379     37       379     37       379     37       379     36       379     37       379     36       379     37       379     36       379     36       379     36       379     36       379     36       362     36       382     36       382     36       382     36       382     36       388     74       373     36       373     41       415     56       55     56       55     56       922     38       11039     41		251 251 1394 1394 1319 1319 1319 1319 1319 131	253 134 27 28 28 28 28 28 28	555 1249 1249 1256 1355 1355 1355 1355 1355 1355 1355 13
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	naraa ka k	J. BRUCE-Continued. Chatham No. 2 Montreal Cily, Protestant	RMELEE.	t. Jean Deschaillo otbinière	Ste. Agathe, No. 1	J. H	Crambourne, No roturn Leeds

	ets.	S cts.	\$ cts.	S cts	S cts.	& cts.
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G. Tanguny				3172 78		
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B. Maurault				2909 90		
A. D. Dorval				66 6FF6		
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RECAPITULATION.

# TABLE

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Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.

				-				
	Numbor of pupils learning arithmetic.			1958	1505	1396	11805	19859
S.	Value of the collection of natural phi- losophy.	· •A	26:00	22096	2354	450	3500	55630
UDIE	Value of the nunserun of natural history.	ŝ		S570	105		1150	0366
F S T	Number of geographical and other maps possessed by the institution.			475			1173 154	2595
0	Number of globes and orreries		ł	53	23	99	155 23	361
URSE	T'otal number of volumes.		25300	19964	13669	8604	40709	42931 137100 150031
0.01	Number of volumes in the professors' library.		25300	61791	6618	4549	27292 11550	
	No. of volumes in the pupils' library.			17873	1102	2549	13117	
	Value of the buildings occupied for purposes of the institution.	÷÷	350000	801370	132455	126780	539953 92000	2392558
	Total smount of dedts of the institution.	<b>\$</b> 3		181370	45292	18745	64990	310397
S.	Value of landed property possessed by tho institution, including buildings occupied, etc.	<del>59</del>	350000	1382217 151370	147385	145270	945219 92000	3062091 310397
NCES	No. of pupils boarded in part gratuit-			205	65		401	750
INAI	Vo. of pupils boarded gratuitously.			25	17		264	309
H	Vo. of pupils receiving instruction gratuitously.			262	141	1246	6895	1978
	Annual revenue of the institution from all sources.	43	S0916	56115 155414	43590	35293	209669 200290 39479 35961	577151 554464
	.aoiiniitani edi 10 ortihangxe lanaaA	¢9	84853	156115	46048	40937	209669 39479	577151
	INSTITUTIONS.			1 Superior Schools	3 Industrial Colleges	Academies for boys or mixed	S Actidemies girls	Grand total
	60 X			- <u>-</u>	7 59			

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	pristag.	1161 585 1505 1505 194 194 194
	Zumber of pupils loarning Binglish	
	Vumber of pupils learning French composition.	691 383 383 634 4036 103 103 5847
	Number of pupils learning French vorsification.	65 65 164 31S
	Number of pupils writing French from dictation,	1114 1084 1788 9066 131
	Numder of pupils learning Fronod parsing.	1300 1000 1797 8788 209 13094
	Vumbor of pupils learning French grammer.	1472 1472 1230 2026 10397 219 219
cd.	Aumbor of Buglish pupils leaning. Trench.	457 450 450 770 75
Continued.	Kumbor of French pupils loarning English.	1525 1407 1835 6165 144
IES	Aumber of pupils learning natural history.	89 93 157 157 157 157 157 157
STUD	Numbor of pupils learning chemistry.	100 33 35 46 6S
0 F 5	Number of pupils learning astronomy.	111 111 137 137 143 27
URSE	Number of pupils learning to talce meteorogical observations.	16
001	Aumbor of pupils loarning natural philosophy.	55 53 53 53 53 84
	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	92 <b>+</b>
	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	46
	Zumber of pupils learning trigonometry.	156 156 58 34
	Numbor of pupils learning geometry.	345 345 128 388 388 88 88 88 113
	Mumder of pupils loarning algedra-	263 253 433 67 112
	. Number of pupils learning book-keop- ing.	233 253 253 572 192
	Mumber of pupils learning mental arith- motic.	428 824 2666 8147 192

5729 1263 192 TABLE B--Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Classification and Second S 368 349 557 .spsas) lo vroteid gaiarsel elique lo redmuM 475 103 2074 173 172 152 France. Number of pupils learning history of L02 1936 770 613 32 153 .basizad. lo vroteid gaiarsel sliquq 10 redauN 1161 146 106 114 337 4 · LIOJEIU naoiona Zaiarsel eliquq to redauN 1166 660 165 3491 164 831 Distory. Mumber of pupils learning secred 14940 2748 192 3380 951 669 Number of pupils learning geography. 2 6 ¢1 13 .asmred gaiarsel sliquq do redauN .-- Continued. 1 12 ŝ 2 Number of pupils learning Italian. ..... -----S gramar. DIR ..... worde H Zaiarsel eliquy to redank . 116 36 33 23 Þ . aoitisog moo ы deored guinness elique to redmuN ŵ Ē 950 \* 178 94 44 0 grammar. sliquq to redmuN learning Greek E ŝ 켰 568 r a 381 8 202 .noitisoq moo Þ sjidnd jo soquing aite.I Zaiarsel 0 õ 133 26 ŝ 72 385 ·001383 Number of pupils learning Latin versifi-1889 8 34 402 269 164 erammer. pupls learning Latin lo redmuN 2900 568 158 926 65 183 composition. dsilgnU gaiarsel eliquq 10 redauN 312 -..... 170 55 37 .noitsofierov Mumber of pupils learning English 7063 200 2133 645 995 2090 .noilstoib Mumber of pupils writing English from 6232 955 710 3615 129 323 grammer. Number of pupils learning English S 10 ç7 ?? \*\*\*\*N 49

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	Number of pupils learning painting.			63	9	40	207	10	265
	Number of pupils learning drawing.			96	30	158	503	85	902
	Vrabior of pupils learning embroidery.				20	15	4278		4313
	Number of pupils learning sowing.				20	22	11083	55	11180
	Namber of pupils learning architecture.			46	67	34		16	163
	Wamber of pupils learning linear draw. ing.			191	111	275	213	64	830
	Number of pupils following a special commercial course.			108	393	650			1151
ued.	Mumber of pupils learning horticulture.			251	69	19	16		430
Continued.	Mumber of pupils learning practical agriculture.			62	13	225			329
DIES	Nunder of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.			19	122	181	25	16	423
F STU	Number of pupils learning the eloments of oversitutional law.			12		56			65
RSE 0	λαπόσι οι ρυρία ιοειτίας the elomonts οι jurisprudence.			4		40			47
0 0 U	Number of pupils learning theology.	**	139	52	38	4			233
	Number of pupils lestning intellectual snd moral philosophy.			164	52	14	18	14	262
	.noiismaloeb gaiarsel aliquq io redmuX .co			500	121	S48	654	120	2243
	Number of pupils learning rhetoric.			137	52	131	343	26	689
	Vumber of pupils learning belics- lettres.		258	211	54	98	256	49	943
1. A.	Number of pupils learning general history.			374	110	111	602	74	1271
	Number of pupils learning history of the United States.			10	10	46	216		351
•	Nos.	1		63	3	4	¢.	9	········

				;		:	. 1	
during the	Veuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.							
died dr	Pleurisy.				,	•4 •		•
pupils who died year.	Consumption, bronobitis, and other disenses of the organs of respiration.			-		о -	1	<u>8</u>
Number of	tessaszib retho bus and other disesses of the brain.	•			e4	~		4
ILS.	Total number of pupils sick dur- ing the year.		67	18	189	373		748
F PUP	Larations, fractures and other socidents.		6	~~ ;	~~~~	63		28
T H O during	Fevers and opidemic diseases. other diseases.		39	10	137	344		630
H E A L	Neuralgia and other diseasos of the nervous system.		Ŧ	г	er)	<b>"</b>		
JI E A of Pupils taken dargerously	Diseases of the digestive organs.		•	7		<b>-</b>		2
upils ta	Pleurisy.			П	T.	-		
Number of P	Consumption, bronchitis and other diseases of the organs of 165- piration.		12	1	15	18		97
N	Inflammetion and other diseases of the brain.		-		19	9		46
ued.	Number of pupils learning fencing.		59	86				146
Continued	asmoztod Zaiaresl sliquq to 19dmuX.				7			F
S S	iimmiwe zaiarsel eliquq do redmuN			.30	143	14		401
E L D I E - SE	Number of pupils lesrning gym. tics.	н н н	159	208	330	242	43	690
<u>4</u>	Vumbər 0f pupils learning ve music.		1238	583	762	4616	141	
II S	Number of pupils learning instrume music.		279	132	192	1579	56	
00 -		   -	- R	60	*	2	9	!

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		9
	Number of pupils who have loft the country.	106
	Number of pupils engaged in or pre- Number of pupils engaged in or pre- Sumple of industry.	237
LAST TWO YBARS.	Number of pupils engaged in trade, of preparing for that pursuit.	502
T TSA.	Numder of pupils studying civil co co co cugineering.	ø
E	Number of pupils studying surveying.	8
RING	Number of pupils studying for the actualing for the actual professiou.	32
BFT DU	Number of pupils studying the medical profession.	309
НАУЕ І	Number of pupils preparing for the Bar.	157
timucd. PUPILS WHO HAVE LEFT DURING	Zumder of pupils who have decome sgrioulturists.	427
Schools.—Continued. SELEGTED BY PUPIL	Z     Z <td>546</td>	546
SchoolsCon	2     Number of pupils who left during the ecclesing astical condition.	11
Scho NS SEL	الاستامة of these pupils who are con- tinuing their studies elsewhere.	228
PROFESSIONS	Zumbor of pupils left after having Sampleted half their course of studies.	808
PROFESSIONS SELECTED BY PUPILS WHO HAVE LEFT DURING TH	S Z Z Z Munder of pupils left after haring completed thoir course of studies the generating Jean.	165
- 11	Total zumder of pupils who died at a during the year.	09
PILS.	يد Died from other disea.es	14
IU4 AC	Accidentally drowned.	-
HEALTH OF PUPILS.	Accidentally killed. δ δ δ δ δ δ δ δ δ δ δ δ δ	
TIEA	No.e     No.e     No.e       Bigging     No.e     No.e       Bigging     No.e     No.e       C     L     L       C     L     L       C     L     L       No.e     Accidentally kills directed.       No.e     Accidentally directed.       No.e     Died from other diseases.	29
VI.		

all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.---Continued. Total number of pupils. Number of pupils over 16 years of age. ...... Number of pupils under 16 years of age-SO Number of pupils whose relations reside in the United States. ŝ \$ -in Upper Canada. Mumber of pupils whose relations resuce elsewhere in Lower Canada. Number of pupils whose relations reside ·persuits st aoitutiteai edt deidw ai Viauos edt ai UPILS Number of pupils whose paronis reside Number of Protestant pupils. 4S2 Number of Catholic pupils. Number of boarders. ...... ÷ Number of half-boarders. ŝ Number of day scholars. Number of girls. **TABLE B**—Containing the Statistics of Number of boys. and female teachers. Total number of professors and male \$3 S Number of lay professors. 0 R ŝ -S Number of professors in holy orders. ŝ A H O Number of lay female teachers. ...... ..... -Wumber of Nun teachers. 

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#### TABLE C.

FOURTH DIVISION .- SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Institution.	Date of Foundation.	Founders.	Directing Body.		Number of Profes- sors.	Number of pupils.
-							
1	Coteau St. Louis Deaf and Dumb Institute	1849		•••••	•••••	6	57
2	Montreal Deaf and Dumb Institute	1853				5	75
3	Agricultural School at Ste. Anne-de-la-Procatière	1858	•••••	• ••••		2	31
4	School of Arts and Man- ufactures	1859	   			3	102
	Total.			•••••		16	265

## FIFTH DIVISION .- PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

0.	SECTIONS.	No. of Schools.	No. of male and female teachers.	No. of pupils.
No.				
5	First Section. Model Schools connected with Normal Schools	4	11	794
6	Second Section. Primary Superior Schools or Model Schools, in- cluding Superior Schools for females, not cluding Superior Schools for Secondary			
	cluding Superior Schools for of Secondary mentioned in the fourth section of Secondary Schools	278	325	22893
-	Third Second. Elementary Schools	. 3197	3225	149046
7	Total	3479	3561	172733

# RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE GRAND DIVISIONS.

DIVISIONS.	No. of Schoola.	Number of teaching staff.	No. of pupils.
<ul> <li>Superior Schools</li></ul>		79 1099 31 16 3561	\$18 28613 219 265 172733
12 Primary Schools	2706	4786	202648

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No. 1.

#### CONTAINING THE STATISTICS OF THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, IN 1865.

Ursulines of Quebec.	General Hospital.	Schools of the Brothers of the Ohristian Doctrine.	Sisters of the Good Shepheru.	Sisters of Charity.	Congregation de Notre-Dame at St. Roch.	Congregation de Notre-Dame at St. Sauveur.	Academics and other independent schools.	Seminary of Quedeco.	Laval University.	School of Theloogy or main Serainary.	Laval Normal School, male pupil- teachers.	Female pupil-teachers.	Model Schools attached to the Laval Normal School, boys.	Girls.	Total.
567	8	2 1947	431	739	840	710	2180	394	101	40	43	5	5 125	210	846

#### No. 2

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Orphan's School of the Sisters of the Misericorde.	Bishop's School.	Denf and Dumb Schools.	The small Seminary of Montreal.	f Theology.	College of St. Marie, Rev. Jesuit Fathers.	Christian Brothers Schools.	Schools of the Nuns of Congregation de Notre-Dame.	Orphan's School of the General Hospi- tal, Grey Nuns.	Schools of the Nuns of La Providence.	La Mattrise.	Asylums.	Irish independent schools.	Other schools and academies.	Jacques-Cartier Normal School.	Model School attached.	Academy of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.	Total.
36	100	75	195	84	264	4065	4198	40	450	100	1222	-510	1264	56	139	(8	12876

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real.		Recapitulation.	<ul> <li>St. Lawrence Sub 841</li> <li>St. Mary's Sub 956</li> <li>St. Mary's Sub 305</li> <li>St. James Sub 643</li> <li>St. Joseph Sub 652</li> <li>St. Joseph Sub 4065</li> </ul>
a Brothers of Mout	St. Joseph Suburbz.	Freuch and English School.	1     6(b) Class.     1     do       2     1 st Class.     1     do       2     1 st Class.     1     do       3     1 do     1     do       3     1 do Class.     1     do
cept by the Christia	St. Anno's Suburbe.	Ezglish School.	Sud Olass.         I         do           3rd Olass.         1         do           3rd Olass.         1         do
ttend the Schools	žt. James Suburbs.	French and Bnglish School.	S       2nd Olass.       1       do         S       3rd Class.       1       do         S       4th Class.       1       do         S       4th Class.       1       do
ipils who a	Récollets.	French and English School.	S         1st Class.         I do           S         3rd Classe.         1         do           S         3rd Classe.         1         do
INT of the number of Pupils who attend the Schools kept by the Christian Brothers of Montreal.	St. Mary's Suburbs.	Freuch and English English Schools. School.	2     4th Class. 1     do       2     5th Class. 1     do       3     5th Class. 1     do       3     7th Class. 1     do       3     7th Class. 1     do
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-	St. Lawre	English and French Schools.	3       İst Class. 1       do         3       İst Class. 1       do         3       İst Class. 1       do         3       İst Class. 1       do         3       İst Class. 1       do         3       İst Class. 1       do         3       İst Class. 1       do         3       İst Class. 1       do         3       İst Class. 1       do

No. 3.

Sessional Papers (No. 41).

Sessional Papers (No. 41).

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Congregation of Notre-Dame, in the City	SUMMARY.	Villa Maria	Mont Sto. Marie	St. Denis Academy	Half-boarders	Notre-Dame School	Visitation School	St. Lawronce School	St. Antoine School.	St. Joseph School	Récollets School	St. Anne School	Foot of the Current	Total		St. Roch, Quebec.	Boarders	and 4 of board	Day Pupils	St. Баитеиг	Total
Sisters of the re-Dame School	mère.	•85	CJas	419 T	h an. btal.	i •	140 305	Antoine School	Toomaco		*650	ाठ प <b>व</b>	ilya: .(1130)			Current.		-		.lato	
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#### TABLE D.

Shewing the limits of each Inspection District and giving the names of Counties, or parts of Counties therein contained, with the residence and salary of the Inspectors.

2 Name of Inspector and description of his Inspection District. Residence.	Salary
	. [
1 J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands	\$
<ul> <li><sup>2</sup> Ludger Lussier, vice Meagher, County of Bonaventure</li></ul>	125
3 T. Tremblay, County of Gaspé	
consts	1
5 V. Martin, County of Chicoutimi	875
Did. Boivin Counties of Charles .	500
John Hume, County of Megantic and next in St. Fault	500
and Beauce	
8 F. E. Juneau, Counties of Dorchester and Lévis	750
U.J. Grépault Counties of Polleshand and the state of the	700
11P. M. Bardy, Counties of Ouches Manually and I Islet. St. Valler	750
and Cetholic nonviction of the mainteney, I of theur	
2 Rev. R. G. Plees, Protestant population of the City of Quebec Quebec	1000
Quebec	
plain	250
W. T. Alexander, Counties of Drummond and I divers,	750
and the Catholic Schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey and Durham	
Kingsey and Durham	í
5 B. Maurault, Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska	700
6 H. Hubbard, Protestant Schools of the Counties of Stan-	750
Arthabaska	
[M. Stenson, Catholic Schools of the Guine Sherbrooke	800
Richmond, Compton and the Electoral Town of Sher-	
B. Parmeles, Counties of Missisquoi and Brome, and the	
R. Parmelee, Counties of Missisquoi and Brome, and the Protestant Schools of the County of Strome, and the	•• 700
Protestant Schools of the School and Brome, and the J. N. A. Archambault, Counties of Richelieu, Verchères and Chambly	
and (hemping	
and Chambly	••• 800
Blichel Caron Counties for the the County and Dauville, Richmond	. 800
JOHN Bruce, County of Huntings	
and Argenteuil, and the Protestant population of the City of Montreal.	· .
F. X. Valade Counting of Transmission Huntingdon.	. 1000
Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and the Catholic population	1
of the City of Montreal	
A. D. Dorval, Counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm and Assomption	. 1000
	. 875
St. John Chryson 2-1	Į
C. Germain, Counties of Lovel man in the Laprairie	. 700
and part of Argontonia	
B. McGrath, Protestant population in the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac	750
C. B. Rouleau, Catholic population of the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac	550
Total	550

Sessional Papers (No. 41).

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		211	109	4155	n 1	204				
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		912	245	7067				832		
		169	175	2196	co c	212		103	-	81
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## Sessional Papers (No. 41).

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No. of pupils learning book-keeping.		40101	- 0003H200	8
No. of pupils learning Sompound stiltmetic.	1031 358 311 268 311 2083 2083 2083 2083 2083 2083 2083 2083	4295 2156 1172 5500 907 449	833 2481 165 165 165 2333 245 243 5743 5743 5743 5743 5743 5743 5743 57	6000
No. of pupils learning simple arithmetic.	S1 582 582 1595 1595	4515 4515 2452 1445 1445 1446 1446 1446	1512 777 777 2732 4513 4503 4503 5590 55590 55590 1680 1680 1680 1680 1680	14010
No. puriliw sliquq .0 <sup>N</sup>	84 890 87 87 87 887 887 887 887 887 887 887 8	4570 4570 4709 3285 8304 1500	2449 3792 885 4815 5885 56029 5578 5578 5195 12986 12086 12986 120	101401
.llow zaiber sliquq do .oU	79 711 827 828 811 811 811	2040 3746 4354 3579 7779 4014	2780 411440 411440 42334440 65062 85062 855555 8555555	
Number of pupils reading. Auontly.	1142 565 566 546 2923 2923	2487 2487 2487 2487 2387 5187 5187 2675 1769	2343 572 572 572 572 5526 5995 5695 5695 5176 5995 5176 5995 5176 5995 5176 5995 5176 5995 5176 5995 5176 5995 5021 5023 5021 5023 5021 5025 5025 5025 5025 5025 5025 5025	
Number of pupils reading. A, B, C, to flaculty.	26 571 571 282 283 283 283 283 272 429	682 1242 1451 1193 2593 1338	1210 1550 1550 1550 1550 1834 1834 1884 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 188	
Total number of pupile attending all institutions of education.	157 157 1674 1674 1677 1629 2568 2578	4093 7475 8711 7159 15559 8027 4455	6333 9902 9902 9902 9902 9014 10787 10787 10787 11787 767 7554 7554 7554 7554 73121	
Total number of institu- tions of all kinds.	2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 202	152 139 140 140	2556 2556 261 2556 261 255 251 251 251 251 251 252 251 255 251 255 251 255 251 255 251 255 251 255 255	
Number of pupils.	1107 24 40	277 730 615 121 3511 80	155 175 175 256 175 123 123 15 115 115 115 115 115	
Number of independent schools.	29 1	2 <u>13</u> 20	๛ ๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛	
Kumber of pupils.	84 98 98	380 384 436 2941 548	150 150 1163 1011 724 655 655 655 655 914 1049	Ì
Numbor of educational convents.		n 00 4 00 00	0 - 0007-70 <b>0</b>	
.Xo. pupils.		85 SF	5 <del>6</del> 5	
No. of vermal schools.		-	,	
Zo. of pupils.	28 359	155 252 110 427 105	250 311 40 696 696 570 570 582 582	
No. of colleges.	5	0	-0- C0 0404	
Vo. of pupils.	125 77 70	121 391 427 160	340 947 947 947 947 947 940 610 610 610 610 610 610 610 610 610 61	
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GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE prepared from the Reports of the Inspectors, Commissioners and School Trustees, &c.-Continued.

## Sessional Papers (No. 41).

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ils learning mar.	French.	60	641	244	2869 1094	516	3227	1832	1499	1505	1	340	3553	6845	2836	3524	9282	2910	277	35	60733
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alant lo T	Total numbe teachers.								-						· •	61	1	1	r 61	35	926

#### Sessional Papers (No. 41).

#### A. 1866

.somulov 10.0X	13560           13560           1475           1660           2750           1660           2160           10313           10600           10600           110600           1200           1200           110600           110600	115590
No. of public libraries.	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\1\\1\\5\\6\\6\\9\\9\\9\\2\\1\\1\\2\\1\\2\\3\\6\\2\\3\\5\\2\\5\\2\\5\\2\\2\\3\\6\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2$	174
Maximum of femals toach- ers' salaries.	160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	
Minimum of female teach- ers' salaries.	1221 1221 1221 1221 1221 1222 1222 122	
.No. of female tenchers re- b'wqu bun 001.2 guiries		
X0. of female teachers ro- ceiving from \$200 in. to \$400 ex.	12 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	101
Vo. of femalo teachers re- ceiving from \$100 in. to \$200 exe.	2335593335752525255755555555555555555555	1143
Vo. of fonualo teachers re- ceiving less than \$100.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1796
Maximun of male teach- ers' sularies.	2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500	
'srononsi elani do munuini M salatics.	120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	
		24
No. of mails tenchers re- ceiving from \$200 in. to \$400 exe.	126123462559 1180233462559 1182233462559	318
Vo. of malo teachors re- ceiving from \$100 in. to \$200 exe.	22222222 2222222 2222222 222222 222222 2222	418
No. of male teachers re- ceiving less than \$100.	1         1         5         1         2           1         1         5         1         1         1           2         1         1         5         1         1           2         1         1         5         1         1           2         1         1         5         1         1           2         1         1         5         1         1           1         1         1         1         1         1         1           2         2         1         5         1	216
Total number of femsle feachers.	48 48 48 48 48 59 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	3124
No. of femals long of the second seco	2 4 2 2 2 4 2 4 1 1 2 6 1 1 0 3 6 3 3 6 3 2 4 4 5 3 8 3 3 0 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 6 1 1 0 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	555
	7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2569

#### TABLE F.

TABLE of the distribution of the grant for Superior Education, for the year 1865, in virtue of the Act 18 Vic., chapter 54.

LIST NO. 1.—UNIVERSITIES.	CIES.	ERSIT	IVE	NI	-U	1.—	No.	LIST	
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NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Annual grant for 1864.	Annual grant for 1865.
McGill Collego To the same, for one year's salary of the messenger of the Royal Institution, and casual expenses		\$ ets. 2359 00	\$ ctr≥. 2336 00 271 00
Bishop's College	15	1687 00	1670 00
To tal	••••		4277 00

LIST No. 2 .-- CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Annual grant for 1864.	Annual grant for 1865.
Nicolet St. Hyacinthe Ste. Thérèso Ste. Anne Lapocatière L'Assomption Ste. Marie, Montréal High School of McGill College, for the instruction of 30 pupils appointed by Government Quebec High School St. Francis, Richmond Three-Rivers Morrin	236 210 228 180 264 264 264 125 124	\$         cts.           1687 00         1887 00           1850 00         1350 00           1350 00         1350 00           1350 00         1350 00           1128 00         1128 00           1012 00         588 00           392 00         392 00	\$ cts. 1670 00 1670 00 1337 00 1337 00 1337 00 1337 00 1128 00 1128 00 1002 00 582 00 388 00
Total			13249 00

#### LIST No. 3 .- INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Annual grant for 1864.	Annual grant for 1865.
Joliette Masson	0.00	\$ cts. 829 00 900 00-	\$ cts. 821 00
Notre-Dame de Lévis St. Michel de Bellechasse Laval	180	829 00 829 00	$\begin{array}{c} 891 & 00 \\ 821 & 00 \\ 621 & 00 \end{array}$
Ste. Marie de Monnoir	142	332 00 829 00 580 00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 329 & 00 \\ 821 & 00 \\ 574 & 00 \end{array}$
Ste. Marie do Beauce Rimouski Lachute	115	$\begin{array}{r} 332 & 00 \\ 490 & 00 \\ 225 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 329 & 00 \\ 485 & 00 \\ 223 & 00 \end{array}$
Varennes Sherbrooke	110	$\begin{array}{r} 332 \ 00 \\ 248 \ 00 \\ 248 \ 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Longucuil St. Laurent	000	336 00 490 00	240 00 333 00 485 00
Total	••••••		7554 00

Sessional Papers (No. 41).

**A.** 1866

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of	Annual grant for	Annual
	pupils.	1864.	grant for 1865.
		S cts.	\$ cts.
Aylmer, Catholies	65	222 00	220 00
Aylmer, Protestants	42	222 00	220 00
Beauharnais, St. Clément	216	222 00	220 00
Bonin, St. André, Argenteuil Baie du Febvre		222 00	220 00
Baie St. Paul		148 00	147 00
Barnston	50 72	161 00	162 00
Berthier	150	148 00 330 00	147 00
Belœil	68	330 00	$\begin{array}{c} 327 & 00 \\ 327 & 00 \end{array}$
Bedford	- 51	100 00	100 00
Chambly	115	173 00	171 00
Cap Santé	22	148 00	147 00
Clarendon	55 -	148 00	147 00
Cassville		148 00	147 00
Compton	-10	148 00	147 00
Cookshire	44	148 00	147 00
Charleston		148 00	147 00
Danville	70•	300 00	297 00
Dudsweil	$120 \\ 38$	222 00	220 00
Dupham	60 60	1 148 00	147 00
Durham	. 75	131 00	292 00 130 00
St. Eustache	120	222 00	220 00
Parnham, Catholics	259	197 00	195 00
Farnham, Protestants	72	222 00	220 00
relighsburg	54	197 00	195 00
st. Colomban de Sillery	164	148 00	147 00
ste. Foye	52	148 00	147 00
Gentilly	104	145 00	147 00
Franky	126	295 00	292 00
icorgeville t. Grégoire	45	148 00	147 00
irouard Academy, St. Hyacinthe	120	148 00	147 00
luntingdon	250 91	150 00	149 00
t. John Dorchester, Catholics	360	328 00 295 00	$325 \ 00 \\ 391 \ 00$
ot. John Dorchester. Protestants	102	295 00	292 00
nowlton	65	295 00	292 00
(amouraska	77	328 90	325 00
Japrairie	220	197 00	195 00
otbinière	22	131 00	130 00
'Islet	125	222 00	220 00
Catholic Commercial Academy, Montreal	130	222 00	299 00
Iontmagny te. Marthe	207	246 00	244 00
Iissisquoi	100	148 00	147 00
ointe-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga	80	226 00	224 00
hilipsburg	72	295 00	292 00
Derbrooke	70 59	$   \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	147 00
orel, Catholics	359	328 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
orel, Protestants	22	131 00	130 00
stanbridge	50	222 00	220 00
utton	67	187 00	185 00
befford	76	340 00	337 00
tanstead	170	526 00	521 00
t. Timothée	125	131 00	130 00
audreuil	99	148 00	147 00
Tamachiche	130	222 00	220 00
Roxton	100	148 00	147 00
St. Andre	57	129 00	128 00
	$105 \\ 50$	93 00	93 00
Dufresne, St. Thomas, Montmagny			$150 00 \\ 200 00$
Total	•••••		13075 00
		• j	

#### LIST No. 4 .- ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.

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A. 1866

## LIST No. 5.-ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Annual grant for 1864.	Annual grant for 1865.
Ste. Anno de la Pérude		\$ cts.	\$ cts
Ste. Anno de la Peride St. Ambroise do Kildare	160	133 00	132 00
Assomption	100	93 00	93 00
St. Aim6	170	133 00	132 00
	144 108	112 00 112 00	111 00
Baie St. Paul	85	93 00	
Eonchorville	119	93 60	93 00 93 00
Berthier	138	100 00	100 00
Les Cèdres	69	93.00	93 00
Chambly	141	149 00	148 00
St. Césaire	163	125 00	124 00
Sto. Croix	65	149 00	148 00
Cowansville	30	149 00	148 00
St. Charles, Industry	309	199 00	1 197 00
Châteauguay	116	93 00	93 00
St. Clémeut	255	149 00	J48 00
St. Cyprien	164	93 00	93 00
St. Denis	130	93 00	93 00
St. Eustacho	102	199 00	197 00
te. Famille	145	96 00	96 00
St. Grégoire	54	191 00	189 00
Ste. Genevièro	202	224 00	222 00
st. Henri do Mascoucho	84	93 00	93 00
St. Hilaire	102	93 00	93 00
St. Hugues	. 90 100	93 00 298 00	93 00
st. Ilyacinthe, Sisters of Charity	250	133 00	295 00
st. Hyacinthe, Sisters of the Presentation	228	133 00	132 00
_'1slet	80	133 00	$132 00 \\ 132 00$
le Verte	93	131 00	132 00
t. John, Dorchester	480	224 00	222 00
st. Jacques de l'Achigan	198	199 00	197 00
st. Joseph de Lévis	290	298 00	295 00
Kakouna	95	166 00	164 00
(amourasita	100	149 00	148 00
Japrairie	136	93 00	93 00
ongueuil	378	298 00	295 00
t. Lin	125	93.00	93 00
st. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier	144	199 00	197 00
ong-Point	40	149 00	148 00
Montreal, Sisters of the Providence			
sylum for 12 female deaf-mutes te. Marie de Monnoir	68	440 00	440 00
te. Marie de Beauce	150	149 00	148 00
t. Martin	136	166 00	164 00
t. Michel de Bellechasse	103	93 00	93 00
t. Nicolas	96	224 00	222 00
t. Paul de l'Industrie	86	93 00	93 00
'ointe-Claire	52	93 00	93 00
onte-aux-Tremples. Portnenf.	95	93 00	93 00
Liver Ouelle	$110 \\ 80$	199 00 171 00	197 00
limouski	133	224 00	169 00
te. Scholastique	140	224 00	222 00
berbrooke	200	298 00	99 00
orei	418	343 00	295 00
te. Therese	151	93 00	340 00
t. Thomas de Pierreville	71	149 00	93 00
	104	133 00	$148 00 \\ 131 00$
t. 1homas do Montmagny	193	224 00	222 00
LICC INVERS	296	224 00	222 00 222 00
	130	93 00	93 of
Distance and a second sec	40	131 00	130 09
rois-l'istoles, No. 1		166 00	164 00
arennes	97		
rols-Pistoles, No. 1			93 00
rois-Pistoles, No. 1	97	93 00 149 00	93 00 148 00
errebonne	97 114	93 00	148 00
rols-Pistoles, No. 1 arennes	97 114 144	93 00 149 00	
rols-Pistoles, No. 1	97 114 144	93 00 149 00	148 00 148 00
rols-Pistoles, No. 1 andreuni amachiche ouville and St. Benoît Denis Street Academy. Montreal	97 114 144 94  142	93 00 149 00 149 00	148 00

Sessional Papers (No. 41).

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#### LIST No. 6.-MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Annual grant for 1864.	Annual grant for 1865.
	P. P. P. P.	1001	1000.
		§ cts.	\$ cts
t. Andrew's School, Quebec	39	501 00	498 00
British and Canadian School Society, Montreal		663 00	656 00
colonial Church and School Society, Sherbrooke		166 00	164 00
Rritish and Canadian School Society, Quebec		726 00	719 00
oint St. Charles, Montreal		368 00	364 00 243 00
ociété d'Education, Quebec		927 00	243 00 918 00
ociété d'Education, Three-Rivers		499 00	494 00
'ree School in connection with the American Presbyterian School			
Society, Montreal		332 00	329 00
olonial Church and School Society, Montréal		663 00	656 00
orette, Girls' School	••••••••••	133 00	133 00
t. François, Indian School	32	133 00 166 00	133 00 164 00
uebec. Lower Town. Infant School		166 00	164 00
uebec. Upper Town, Infant School		201 00	199 00
t. Jacques, Montreal	738	828 00	820 00
he Catholic Commissioners of Quebec	631	•••••	•••••
or their Model Schools		332 00	329 00
eaumont	75	56 00	56 00
écancour	87 160	74 00 56 00	74 00 56 00
erthier, diss	30	56 00	56 00
oucherville	106	74 00	74 00
ury	63	74 00	74 00
hateauguay	72	74 00	74 00
hâteau-Richer	63	74 00	74 00
hâteau-Richer, (girls) ap St. Ignace	70	56 00	56 00
arleton.	93 75	$\begin{array}{c} 74 & 00 \\ 109 & 00 \end{array}$	74 00
hicoutimi		138 00	$   103 00 \\   137 00 $
dte des Neiges	87	74 00	74 00
dteau St. Louis	130	74 00	74 00
Steau du Lac	51	74 00	74 00
eschambault	50	149 00	148 00
cschambault, (convent)	102	74 00	74 00
curcuils	78 125	5600	$\begin{array}{c} 74 & 00 \\ 56 & 00 \end{array}$
scoumains	33	74 00	50 00 74 00
urnham West	77	56 00	56 00
rande–Baio	44	74 00	74 00
enriville, Ibervillo	110	56 00	56 00
enriville, (convent)	185	56 00	56 00
untingdov, (convent)	67 118	74 00 74 00	74 00
achine.	266	74 00	$\begin{array}{c} 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$
achine, diss	200	74:00	74 00
Acadie	113	74 00	74 00
acollo	126	74 00	74 00
ucolle, diss	120	74 00	74 00
ceds	52	74 00	74 00
agog	30 22	74 00	74 00
albaie	64	74 00 74 00	$\begin{array}{c} 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$
atane	77	56 00	56 00
clbourne, (girls)	82	74 00	74 00
ontreal, Panet Street Protestant School	130	74 00	74 00
ontreal, German Protestant School	64	56 00	56 00
ontreal, Visitation Street School		56 00	56 00
ontreal, St. Patrick's School, Point St. Charles	112	74 00	74 00
otro-Dame de la Victoiro	94	56 00	56 00
binto Claire	190 60	74 00 149 00	74 00 148 00
	63	74 00	74 00
ointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf			

Sessional Papers (No. 41).

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3.—Continued.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Annual grant for 1864.	Annual grant fo 1865.
		\$ ct3.	S c
aebec, St. John's Suburbs	\$7	74 00	74 0
gaud, (convent)	108	74 00	74 0
ver des Prairies	30	56 00	56 0
ver du Loup, Maskinongé	70	74 00	74 0
ult au Récollet	47 73	74 00	74 0
efford West	50	74 00 75 00	74 0 75 0
erring ton	118	93 00	93.0
merset	39	149 00	148 0
anfold	40	56 00	56 0
. Aimé	129	74 00	74 0
Alexandre, Iberville	. 45	74 00	74 0
Alexandre, Kamouraska	73	74 00	74 0
Anicet	50	56 00	56 0
André, Kamouraska	75	74 00	74 0
e. Anne Lapérade	103	74 00	74 0
e. Anno des Plaines e. Anno No. 2, Kamouraska	113	74 00	74 0
Anselme, (convent)	140 88	74 00 74 00	74 00
Antoine de Tilly	22	74 00	74 0 74 0
Calixte de Somerset, (convent)	60	74 00	74 0
c. Cécile	155	74 00	74 0
Césaire	140	74 00	74 0
Charles, Bellechasse, (girls)	96	74 00	74 0
Charles, Bellechasse, (boys)	78	74 00	74 00
Charles, St. Hyacinthe	106	74 00	74 00
e. Claire	S0	74 00	74 0
Constant	112	112 00	111 00
Denis, Kamouraska	102	74 00	- 74 00
Denis, No. 1, Richelieu	63	74 00	74 00
Edouard, Napierville	124	74 00	74 00
ver du Loup, Temiscouata, (girls)	86	74 00	74 00
ver du Loup, Temiscouata, (boys)	74	74 00	74 00
. Foye	56 105	74 00 74 00	74 00
François du Lac	110	74 00	74 0( 74 0(
Frederic, Drummond	49	74 00	74 00
. Hermas. Two Mountains	95	74 00	74 00
Jacques-le-Mineur	103	112 00	111 00
Janvier	84	56 00	56 00
Jean-Baptiste, villago	230	74 00	74 00
Jean Chrysostôme, No. 2.	. 95	56 00	56 00
Jean Deschaillons	62	74 00	74 00
Jean Port-Joli, (girls)	40	74 00	74 00
Jérôme Joachim, Two Mountains	127	56 00	58 00
Joseph de Lévis	80 275	$74 00 \\ 74 00$	$\begin{array}{c} 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$
Julie de Mégantic	50	56 00	56 00
Genevieve de Batiscan	\$9	74 00	74 00
George de Cacouna	48	56 00	56 00
. Gertrude	35	74 00	74 00
Gervais, (convent)	65	74 00	74 00
Gervais	24	74 00	74 00
Grégoire	53	74 00	74 00
Helene. Kamouraska	<b>S1</b>	56 00	56 00
Henri de Mascouche	65	74 00	74 00
Henri, diss., Hochelaga	90	74 00	74 00
Henri, comm., Hochelaga	150	74 00	74 00
Henri, Hochelaga, (convent) Henri de Lauzon	350	56 00	56 00
Hilairo	70	74 00	74 00
Hubert	43 53	74 00   56 00	74 00 56 00
Irénée	55   65	74 00	74 00
LSIGORE	84 84	74 00	74 00
Lambert, Lévis	U.L.	• * • • ·	56 00

A. 1866

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Aunual grant for 1864.	Annual grant for 1865.
St. Laurent, Montmorency St. Léon Ste. Martine, (boys)	93 82 130	\$ cts. 74 00 56 00 56 00 56 00	\$ cts. 74 00 56 00 56 00 56 00
Ste. Martinc, (girls) St. Michel Archango St. Narcisso St. Nicolas	120 75 94 45 96 69	$\begin{array}{c c} 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 90 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$
Ste. Philomène St. Pierre les Becquets St. Philippe St. Placide St. Roch de l'Achigan	62 72 61 92 195	$\begin{array}{cccc} 56 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 56 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$
St. Romuald de Lévis Ste. Rose St. Sévèro Ste. Scholastique St. Stanislas, Champlain	80 50 80 90 142 102	$\begin{array}{ccc} 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 60 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 56 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 56 & 00 \end{array}$
St. Stanislas, Champian St. Stanislas, Beauharnois St. Sulpice Ste. Ursule St. Valentin St. Vincent do Paul St. Vincent do Paul, (convent)	93 99 92 42 40 60	56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 74 00 74 00	56 00 56 00 56 00 56 00 74 00 74 00
St. Jean Chrysostôme, Lévis	100 53 93 54 129		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
St. Joseph de Chicoutini St. Jacques de l'Achigan Grondines	63 128 82 115 98 92		74 00 56 00 74 00 74 00 56 00
St. Martin Notre-Dame de Portneuf Percé Sto. Brigide	107 70 46 67 80 1:22		$\begin{array}{c} 74 & 00 \\ 56 & 00 \\ 56 & 00 \\ 56 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$
Waterloo, Templeton Acton Vale, (boys) Acton Vale, (girla) Montreal, (Ste. Marie School) Montreal Trinity Church School	74 80  115 158		$\begin{array}{c} 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \\ 56 & 00 \\ 74 & 00 \end{array}$
Montreal (Ann St) Montreal, St. Mathews, Pt. St. Charles St. Roch, south St. Roch, south (convent) Cotcau Landing, diss	40	·····	56 00     74 09     74 00     56 00     100     10000000000000000000000
Total		•••••	18628 00

LIST No. 6.-MODEL SCHOOLS.-Continued.

Sessional Papers (No. 41).

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#### LIST of Pensions granted to retired Teachers, for 1865.

				<u> </u>
	S cts.		5	cts
Widow Olivier Aubry	8 50	William Hartley		5 00
Jean Marie Annette.	21 00	Agnès Hamel		L 00
F. X. Allard	18 00	John Hughes		00
Adèle Bouchard	19 00	Anna Howison		00
Jonathan Beers	13 00	Léon Kérouse	28	8 00
Alexis Bouchard	11 00	Miss E. Landry	14	ι ΰ0
Joseph Belleau	15 00	L. Lacasse		00
Louis Bolduc	13 00	E. Lortie		F 00
H. F. Bernard	4 00	Hélène Létourneau	. 17	
Miss E. Brown	11 00 11 00	Louiso Liévain	22	
Miss G. P. Bélair	7 00	Eléonore Létourneau	22	
Miss E. Badeaux Joseph Bussière	16 00	Catherine Lamb		2 00
L. M. Bertrand	16 00	James Lloyd Magloire Langlois		F 00
P. Bouchard	18 00	Luce Lesieur Désaulniers		2 00
Reine Beaubien	8 00	P. J. Mathon		.00
Miss A. Butler	18 00	C. Michaud.		5 00
Louis Boucher	18 00	John Martin		5 00
Ursule Bouffard	20 00	Lydia McElkin		3 00
Virginie Buteau	22 00	Isidore Manseau		5 00
Victoire Bérubé	22 00	John McManus		00
Pierre Brisset	22 00	Walter McVicar		00 (
Pierre Bélanger	21 00	F. X. Montmarquet		00 (
Ursule Beaudoin	24 00	Mrs. F. X. Montmarquet		00 (
Odile Baril	24 00	Robert Morrow		2 00
Joseph Bonin	24 00	William Miller		L 00
Marguerite Beliveau	24 00	Mclanie Michaud	12	
P. Boucher.	7 00 26 00	J. Mathon		0.00
Joseph Bernier	15 00	Emilie Malherbe		5 00
Andrew Clarke M. Anne Courteau	6 00	Matthew O'Meara		5 00
William Colgon	21 00	Jeremiah O'Shea		2.00
Esther Clément	13 00	R. P. O'Donnell		0 00
Marie Carpentier .	20 00	Miss E. Pellerin	1. 1.	5 00
Miss Milburge Casault	18 00	M. Anne Pinard		5 00
Marcel Côté	5 00	J. B. Philinger		5 00
Héloïse Courville	26 00	Flore Pelletier		3 00
Marguerite Dorion	15 00	Thersile Pothier		
L. De Montigny	7 00	J. C. Pacaud		9 00
De Tonnancour	9 00	Elizabeth Paquet	19	00 0
Madame Vict. Denault	5 00	C. H. Paquin	22	2 00
L. A. Desrochers	17 00	Rodolphe Puize		1 00
Mrs. L. A. Desrochers.	19 00	F. O. Pâquet		3 00
Deniso Desgagniers	12 00	Mrs. F. X. Perreault		5.00
Edwidge Dupont		Miss Césarie Richard		5 00
Mrs. Widow Dastou Marguerite Dupuis	3 00 11 00	Henriette Rhéaume		00
Louiso Demers		Démerise Raymond Anna Reece		
Mrs. C. Dion	18 00	Adèle Rivard	· · · ·	
Mrs. Widow Decelles	14 00	Miss H. E. Roy	-	
Julie Fournier	15 00	Caroline Rankin		7 00
J. B. Fortin		Maurice Racicot		7 00
Clémence Frégeau		F. Renaud	i	
P. Guay	9 00	Adam Ross .		5.00
George Guay	14 00	Eliza Robin		00 6
H. Guyon	15 00	Pierre Rouleau		00
Miss M. A. Greensil	15 00	James Ryan	2	L 00
J. B. Goudreault	15 00	William Ramsay	26	5 00
M. Louise Girouard	15 00	Mrs. Greggs		7 00
Elizabeth Gagné	15 00	L. F. St. Michel		5-00
André Gagnon	10 00	Henriette Ste. Marie		L 00
Joseph Gagnon	17 00	Mrs. F. Sénéchal		3 00
Martin Grocier	19 00	Miss M. Sénéchal		3 00
J. R. Grant	15 00	Alexis Soulard		0 00
Antoine L. Gouin	22 00	Peter Scannell		1 00
James Garatiy Aurélie Gagnon	26 00	Thomas Strong		9 00
F. X. Gaudry	12 00 26 00	Montaigne Scott		5 00
B. Gravel	28 00	Lucile Toussaint	ļĮ	9 00
	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	Germain Tremblay	1	9 90
	. 1		1. 1.	

LIST of Pensions granted to retired Teachers, for 1865.—Centinued.

Mrs. Widow Thibault Adelaide Talon M. Anne Thibeult Marceline Theuvette Basile Vanier Claire Watters William Wilson A. C. Wolfe Marguerite Young Raymond Chaput Nazaire Caron Miss L. Lalovde Mare Lamontagne	\$ cts. 15 00 5: 00 5: 00 2: 00 10 00 7 00 12 00 28 00 28 00 26 00 17 00 12 00	NEW PENSIONERS. Agnds Boul6 Esther Couture Mathilde Fournier Victor Mignault. Mrs. C. O'Keefe Emelie Robiteille Augustin Vallidres Honorine Dumeis Total	\$ cta 15 00 4 00 15 00 11 00 11 00 22 00 11 00 11 00 7 00 2034 50
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STATEMENT of the Expense of Printing the Educational Journals, for the year 1865.

<b>T</b>				==			1		
1865					and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second		cts.	\$	cts.
1805	- 1	Amount of	the overd	rawn l	balance on the 31st December, 1864	••-			
January	4	E. Sénécal	French J	ourna		217 153			
do	19		English	do					
Feby	5	Do	French	do			00		
do	16	Do	English	do		110			
March	15		French	đo	24 pages	106			
April	3		English	do		165			
do	12		French	do -	24 pages	71			
May	4		English	do		100			
do	19	Do	French	do		71			
June	5	Do	English	do		110			
do	20		French	do		271			
August	3	Do	English	do	24 pages	165			
do	18	Do	French	do	do				
Sept	14	j Do	English	do					
do	25	Do	French	do	20 pages				
October	17	Do	English	do			00		
Nov	4		French	do	24 pages do		50		
do	28		English	do	dotables and calendar		50		
Deor	. 18	Do	French	do	tables and calendar				
			~						0 00
June 6	, 1865	Letter of	Credit		- Desciner Goneral			24	4 38
		Deposit to	the credit	orth	e Receiver General			29	7 48
De	2	Do	<b></b>		balance, on the 31st December, 1865			64	5 08
		Amounto	i the overc	irawn	valance, on the orst becomenty reconner				
		ł .				2986	3 94	298	694
		1 1 1						1	

## STATEMENT of the Expenditure of Normal Schools for the year 1865.

	l. İ	
JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
alance in hand on 31st December, 1864		1219 13 8936 00
rant from the Government		3028.44
xpenditurealance		•••••••••
LAVAL.	13183 57	13183 57
alance in hand on 31st December, 1864		497 18 8532 00
ees of pupils mount due on 31st December, 1865 xpenditure		4621 11 1509 71
хрепаниге		
McGILL.		15160 00
alance in hand on 31st December, 1864		1089 34
erant from the Government.		8532 00 2322 62
xpenditure	12046 16 1	102 20
	12046 16	12036 19

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2       2	Bibliothèque de la Jeu- pesse Obrétienne. Série.				
2     2       3     3       4     3       5     3       6     1       7     1       8     1       9     3       9     3       9     3       9     3       9     3       9     1       10     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       11     1       12     1       13     1       14     1       15     1       15     1       16     1       17     1       18     1       17     1       18     1       18     1       19     1<	Publique. Doubles, 26.	49			49
Definition     Definition       Definition <td>Conseillors du Peuple. 3 oxp. Rameau. 6.</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td>	Conseillors du Peuple. 3 oxp. Rameau. 6.	6			6
Definition     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition     Definition       Printing     Definition     Definition	Manuel de l'Apostolat.	4			4
Arabianbark       Barlos         Arabianbark       Barlos         Arabianbark       Barlos         Arabianbark       Barlos         Arabianbark       Barlos         Barlos       Barlos	Rovue Agricole.	53			22
B Poortal Constrained on the Joyner Poortal Constrained on the Joyner Constrained on the Joyner B Brandy Constrained	L'Abbé Langevin. Cours de Pédagogie.	1S 			18
Bardy     B       Crépault     B       Dorval     B       Bardy     B       Crépault     B       Bardy     B       Crépault     B       Dorval     B       Bardy     B       Crépault     B       Dorval     B       Bardy     B       Bardy     B       Dorval     B       Dorval     B       Maertin     B       Martin     B       Martin     B       Nongler     B       Painelaud	Benard. 1)ictionnaire Classique.	20			00
BOOKS DISTRIBUTED BY Borintendent Alazamandu Alazamandu Alazamandu Bruco	Bibliotdéque de la Jen- nesse Chrétionne. Séric grand in-8.	21			10
£2322222222222222222222222222222222222		porinte	· · · · ·		V 213400

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Sessional Papers (No. 41).

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English Books for Pro- testants only.	
Hunter's Ottawa Sconery, C. W. O	4
Kational School Books.	6 6 18 18
Paul and Virginia.	
Agricultural Review.	2
The Prince of Wales, Visic to America.	5 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Life of Bishop Plessis.	
The Child's Book of Nature.	6
The Journal of Education.	11
Еперия воска for Catho. Лics and Protostants.	
Canon Schmidt's Tales,	88 188 24 24 16 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Sadier's Popular Library.	253 258 268 268 268 123 268 123 268 123 268 123 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268
English Books for Catho- lies only.	
Сететовівз Fingèbres. Вго- оригез.	000 000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Артеge de Géographie.	ალი დიდიდიალი დიაკო კონი დიდიდიალი დიაკო კონი დი კონი დი კონი დი კონი დი კონი დი დი დი დი დი დი დი დი დი დი დი დი დი
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### (No. 42.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th ult., for information respecting leaves of absence granted to Judges of Lower Canada during the last three years, and relative to the holding of Courts.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 16th July, 1866.

### (No. 42.)

# SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th ult., for information respecting leaves of absence granted to Judges of Lower Canada, and relative to holding of Courts. By Command,

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 24th July, 1866.

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

**A**. 1866

## REPORT

#### OF THE

# COMMISSIONERS

FROM

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

#### APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO

# THE TRADE OF THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND BRAZIL.

Flinted by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



OTTAWA: PRINLED BY HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY. 1866.

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# REPORT

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Commissioners appointed by the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, "to proceed to the British West Indies and to the Foreign West India Islands, Brazil and Mexico, for the purpose of inquiring as to the trade of these countries, and of ascertaining how far it might be practicable to extend the commerce now existing between them and British North America," have the honor to report :---

That in accordance with their instructions, they met in London in the month of December last, and immediately conferred with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Honorable E. Cardwell, on the subject of their mission.

That after receiving from him and from the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, letters of introduction to the Governors of the British Colonies in the West Indies, and to the British Consuls resident in the Foreign Islands and Countries they were directed to visit, and after collecting such information relating to their mission as could be conveniently obtained in England, they proceeded to the West Indies to execute to the best of their ability the important duties assigned to them.

That the Commissioners were not clothed with authority to negotiate commercial treatics, but only to inquire, to furnish information, to report, and to make recommendations to their respective Governments which might lead to future negotiations and arrangements by competent authority.

That acting upon the suggestion that the Canadian Government "would be prepared to recommend to Parliament the reduction, or even the abolition of any customs duties now levied on the productions of the countries" the Commissioners were instructed to visit, "if corresponding favor were shown to the staples of British North America in their markets," they obtained from the Governments of the British Colonies of Demarara, Trinidad, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, and Jamaica, a formal assent to the following proposition :

"That customs duties and port charges on the produce and shipping of the respective colonies shall be levied solely for revenue purposes and for the maintenance of indispensable "establishments, and that the several governments will be prepared to consider in a liberal spirit any complaint having reference to imposts that may be preferred by another government on the ground that such imposts are calculated to obstruct trade." That finding the Postal Service between British America and the West Indies irregular and insufficient, the Commissioners obtained from the same authorities a conditional agreement to aid, by a subvention or otherwise, in the establishment of improved postal communication.

That the Commissioners assented to these propositions, subject to the approval of their respective governments.

That the nature of the inquiries made, the variety of subjects investigated, and the diversity in the laws, customs, tariffs, &c., of the countries visited, would seem to invite, and would probably justify, a voluminous report. The Commissioners, however, have endeavoured to avoid needless repetition, and have therefore digested and arranged the mass of materials collected by the different members of the Commission in the form of an Appendix to their Report, embracing :---

1st. A narrative of their proceedings at each colony and country visited.

- 2nd. A brief description of each, under a separate head, with statistical tables and statements showing the population, revenue and expenditure, tariffs, productions, imports, exports, prices of commodities, harbor dues, tonnage dues, and trade generally, with suggestions for the information of producers, manufacturers, merchants and shippers, &c.
- 3rd. General observations upon the respective productions of British North America, and the countries visited, and the reasons which induce the Commissioners to believe that commercial intercourse between them may be greatly extended.

That the "suggestions" which the Commissioners are enabled to offer for removing "obstructions to direct trade" between British North America and the British and Foreign West Indies, Brazil and Mexico, will be found under each of the heads above mentioned, but may be briefly stated as follows :--

- 1st.—To establish promptly a line of steamers suitable for the carriage of mails, passengers and freight, between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, touching (until the completion of the Intercolonial Railway) at Portland, in the United States. so as to ensure regular semi-monthly communication between the ports mentioned.
- 2nd.—To make a convention or agreement with the Postal authorities of the United States for the prompt transmission of letters, &c., from Canada and the Maritime Provinces, by every United States mail which leaves the ports of Boston or New York for the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, &c., and also for the transmission through United States mails of correspondence originating in those countries.
- 3rd.—To establish a weekly line of steamers between Montreal and Halifax, and to complete as soon as possible the Intercolonial Railway.
- 4th.—To procure, by reciprocal treaties or otherwise, a reduction of the duties now levied on flour, fish, lumber, pork, butter, and other staple productions of British North America, in the West Indies, and especially with Brazil and the Colonies of Spain.
- 5th.—To obtain, if possible, from the Spanish and Brazilian authorities a remission of the heavy dues now chargeable on the transfer of vessels from the British to the Spanish and Brazilian flags.

- 6th.—To procure, by negotiation with the proper authorities, an assimilation of the Tariffs of the British West India Colonies in respect to flour, lumber, fish, and other staples of British North America, a measure which would greatly facilitate commercial operations, and may well be urged in view of the assimilation about to be made in the tariffs of Canada and the Maritime Provinces.
- 7th and lastly.—To promote, by prudent legislation and a sound fiscal policy, the rapid devlopment of the great natural resources of the British North American Provinces, and to preserve as far as lies in their power, the advantage which they now possess, of being able to produce at a cheaper cost than any other country, most of the great staples which the inhabitants of the Tropics must procure from northern ports.

That the Commissioners are happy to inform your Excellency that they were received with marked attention, by the Representatives of Her Majesty in the British Colonics; by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and by the authorities of all the Foreign Islands and places visited by them; and that everywhere they found both the governments and the people anxious to obtain information, and to promote the objects of the mission.

. That the Commissioners would humbly beg your Excellency to convey, through the proper channel, their deep sense of the obligations they are under to the Lords of the Admiralty and to Vice Admiral Sir James Hope, commanding on the West India and North American Station, for having placed at their disposal one of Her Majesty's vessels, by which they were conveyed from Demerara to the different Islands within the Barbados Station.

The Commissioners finding that Mexico was still the theatre of war, deemed it inexpedient to delay their return by a visit to the capital of that Empire.

For the more convenient illustration of the subject of postal communication, a map has been prepared, and is herewith submitted.

The Commissioners very respectfully submit their report for the consideration of their respective governments.

Canada	WM. MCDOUGALL, Chairman THOS. RYAN, A. M. DELISLE, J. W. DUNSCOMB.
Nova Scotia	JAMES MACDONALD, I. LEVESCONTE.
New Brunswick	WM. SMITH.
1	

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Confederate Council for Trade, which assembled at Quebec in September, 1865, for the purpose of establishing concerted action amongst the British North American Provinces in reference to the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States and commercial matters generally, resolved :-

"That in the opinion of this Council it would be highly desirable that application be "made to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, requesting that steps be taken to enable the "British North American Provinces to open communications with the West India Islands, "with Spain and her Colonics, and with Brazil and Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining "in what manner the traffic of the Provinces with these countries could be extended, and " placed on a more advantageous footing."

This Resolution of the Confederate Council was approved by Her Majesty's Sceretary of State for the Colonies, \* and was transmitted by His Excellency Sir John Michel, the

. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of Canada. Canada, No. 154.

(Copy.)

#### DOWNING STREET, 28th October, 1865.

Sin,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Viscount Monck's despatch of the 23rd Septem-ber, No. 187, forwarding copies of two approved Minutes of the Executive Council of Canada, suggesting that measures should be taken with a view to the extension of the Commerce of Canada in the British and Spanish West Indies, in Mexico, Brazil and other places. I request you will assure the Provin-cial Government that Her Majesty's Government cordially approve the suggestion they have made and will support it by all the means in their power.

The scheme is of course not applicable to Canada alone, but to the British North American Colonies collectively.

On that understanding I shall request the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to recommend the ob ect in view at the requisite Foreign Courts, and to introduce to the British Ministers abroad those gentlemen who shall be selected for the mission.

I, on my part, shall be happy to instruct the Governors of the British Colonies to afford them every assistance they can. For this purpose, however, it will be necessary that you furnish me with the names of the gentlemen who will undertake this office. I have by this mail sent copies of the correspondence to the Lieutenant Governors of the Maritime Provinces, to Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and have instructed them to communicate to you without delay the names of the gentlemen who shall be willing to represent the respective Colonies.

On the receipt of this information, and after consultation with your Executive Council, you will inform me of the result. Her Majesty's Government will then take the further steps which I have indicated.

Having been in communication with the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade upon the subject of this proposed extension of the commercial relations of the British North American Provinces, I have received from their Lordships a letter of which I think it advisable to send you herewith a copy.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

Sir Emerson Tennent to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, 26th October, 1865

(Copy.)

SIR,-I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date and of your previous communication and enclosures, relative to the proposal of the Confederate Council of the British North American Colonies to despatch deputations to Washington, to the West Indies and to various South American Countries, with a view to the improvement and extension of the Commercial relations of the British North American possessions with the United States of America and the other Countries. 4

Administrator of the Government of Canada, to the Governors of the Maritime Provinces, with a request that they would state whether they would unite with Canada in sending Commissioners as indicated in the resolution.

The Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island replied in the affirmative, and appointed commissioners to join those from Canada, for the purpose of carrying the resolution into effect.

The Commission consisted of the following Gentlemen :----

#### FROM CANADA.

The Hon. WILLIAM McDougall, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary of Canada;

The Hon. THOMAS RYAN, M.L.C.; J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esquire, Collector of Customs for Quebee; and A. M. DELISLE, Esquire.

In reply I am directed to request you to state to Mr Secretary Cardwell that My Lords fully approve of the object which the Confederate Council appears to contemplate, and they are of opinion

that Her Majesty's Government should signify its approval of the step about to be taken. It appears to My Lords beyond the province of this Department to enter upon the question of the advisability, as a matter of general principle. of separate commercial conventions being established between groups of Her Majesty's Colonial Dependencies and Foreign Countries. At the same en between groups of her majesty's ocional bependences and rotegal ocurries. At the same time, My Lords think it right to call attention to the difficulties which may arise with respect to Foreign Countries having Reciprocity Treaties with this Country, if any Colony or Colonies should make arrangements for giving to one Foreign Country advantages which are not given to others. This point was so much discussed on the occasion of negotiating the Treaty between the United States and British North America that it is unnecessary now to do more than express a hope that it may be found possible to avoid similar difficulties in the present case.

The original papers which accompanied your letter of the 25th instant are herewith returned.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) J. EMEBSON TENNENT.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

Mr. Hammond to Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

#### FOREIGN OFFICE, 11th November, 1865.

Sin,-I have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 7th instant and its enclosures, relative to the measures proposed by the Government of Canada for the extension of the Commercial relations of the British North American Provinces with the British and Spanish West Indies, and with Mexico, Brazil and other Gountries, and I am to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Gardwell that His Lordship concludes that, as regards Foreign Countries, the Agents who may be sent from the British North American Colonies will not assume any independent character, or attempt to negotiate and conclude arrangements with the Governments of Foreign Countries, but will only, as proposed by the seventh resolution of the Confederate Council on Commercial Treaties as regards negotiations with the United States, enclosed in Lord Monck's Despatch, No. 185, of the 23rd of September, be authorized to confer with the British Minister in each Foreign Country, and to afford him information with respect to the interests of the British North American Provinces.

A similar process has been adopted in various negotiations for Commercial Treaties in which Her Majesty's Government have recently been engaged with foreign Powers; and Lord Clarendon, on receiving from Mr. Cardwell copies of the instructions given to the Colonial Delegates, will be ready to authorize Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid as regards the Spanish West Indies, and Her Majesty's Ministers on the continent of America, to communicate with these Colonial Delegates, and in the first instance to assist them in their enquiries as to what openings there may be for extending the Trade of the British Colonies, and afterwards to ascertain how far any overtures for that object would be likely to be well received by the Governments to which those Ministers are accredited.

Having thus obtained grounds for further proceedings, Her Majesty's Government might in the next place consider, in communication with the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, how far any proposals might be made to foreign Countries in behalf of the Colonies, consistently with the general Treaty engagements of the British Crown; and this point being satisfactorily ascertained, instructions might be framed in this Country for Her Majesty's Ministers in the Countries in question, and full powers issued to them by Her Majesty, under which they would endcavor to bring into the shape of International engagements such arrangements as might be ultimately considered acceptable, not only to the Colonies themselves, but also to the foreign Powers with whom they were contracted.

#### I am, &c.,

5

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Signed,)

E. HAMMOND.

### FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The Hon. JAMES MACDONALD, M.P.P., Financial Secretary of Nova Scotia; and The Hon. ISAAC LEVESCONTE, M.P.P.

### FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, Controller of Customs at St. John.

### FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

# The Hon. W. H. POPE, M.P.P., Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island.

It was arranged that the Commissioners should proceed to England, and there place themselves in communication with the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. In accordance with this arrangement all the Members of the Commission, with the exception of Mr. Smith, assembled in London early

After reporting their arrival to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Commis-sioners placed themselves in correspondence with the Governor General of British North America, His Excellency Viscount Monck, then in Ireland, who at once repaired to London. In company with His Excellency, they had several interviews with Mr. Cardwell, at whose instance Lord Clarendon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave them introductory letters to the British Consuls at all the places they intended visiting in foreign possessions, while Mr. Cardwell himself furnished them with introductions to the Governors of the British Colonies in the West Indics. They were also placed in communication with the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, by whom they were supplied with valuable statistical information; and the Admiralty gave instructions to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, commanding the fleet on the North American and West Indian station, to order a steamer of war to be in readiness to convey them from place to place in the West Indies.

The instructions, which received the approval of the Imperial Government, and under which the Canadian Commissioners acted are these :-

"FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

"Ottäwa, 17th November, 1865.

"GENTLEMEN,-By command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint you Com-missioners to proceed to the British West Indies and to the foreign West India Islands, Brazil and Mexico, for the purpose of enquiring into the trade of these countries, and of ascertaining how far it may be practicable to extend the commerce now existing between them and British North America.

"The countries referred to all produce articles which enter very largely into the consumption of the people of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, while at the same time they consume the staples of production here to an immense amount. Naturally, therefore, trade should exist, and be carried on between them under the most favorable conditions. Practically, however, it is found that the commerce is very restricted in amount and of slow

"The causes for this state of things may be found partly, no doubt, in the difficulty development. which always attends the opening of new markets and the diversion of trade; but principally in the fiscal laws which both on our part and on theirs interfere with the free interchange of our respective commodities. The rapid extension of the productive power of Canada in lumber, cereals and fish, and the early prospect that the great resources of the Maritime Provinces will equally be brought under an uniform commercial policy for all British North America, render it in the opinion of the Government most important that an enquiry should be made into the circumstances and conditions of our trade with the West Indies and South America, and into the best mode by which it can be developed.

" The subject becomes of the utmost importance at a time when our important trade with the United States is threatened with interruption, and will certainly hereafter be continued under different conditions from those which have hitherto existed.

"Knowing then that the countries to which you are about to proceed offer a market for all the surplus products of British North America, and that they can afford us in exchange

all the productions of the tropics, it is most desirable that an effort should be made to remove the artificial obstructions which exist to free commercial intercourse.

"The Government have decided to confide this important duty to you, in which it is probable you will be aided by one or more representatives from the Maritime Provinces. It is confidently believed that the views of these gentlemen will coincide with your own on all points, but if unfortunately meterial divergence of opinion should be found to exist, it will then be your duty to act under the authority now given you, on behalf of Canada alone, reporting the circumstances to His Excellency to enable him to communicate with the Governments of the Sister Provinces for the purpose of re-establishing joint and united action.

"The instructions under which you will act must necessarily be of a very general character, and their application must be left in a great measure to your own discretion, in which the utmost reliance is placed.

"You will in all cases report the nature and extent of the productions of the respective countries you visit, their trade, tariffs and all other burdens imposed upon commerce, the ordinary prices current, &c. It will also be desirable to note the several customs of trade among merchants, and other points valuable for the information of our commercial community.

"It will then become your duty to consider whether you can offer any suggestions for removing what may appear to you to be obstructions to direct trade with British North America.

"It would be improper for the Government to anticipate the action of the Legislature in reference to taxation; but it is necessary that you should be informed that this Government would be prepared to recommend to Parliament the reduction or even the abolition of any customs duties now levied on the productions of these countries, if corresponding favor were shewn to the staples of British North America in their markets.

"Your first attention will probably be directed to the British West Indies, and subsequently to the Spanish, French and other foreign islands, ultimately visiting Demerara and Brazil. If time permit you will visit Mexico, but in the disturbed state of that Empire it is not desired that you should much delay your return for this purpose. It is hoped that your labors will be completed by 1st April next.

"You will proceed to England as soon as possible, reporting yourselves to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom His Excellency will furnish you with letters, and you will, I am sure, receive from him such introduction to the British authorities in the places you intend to visit as will secure every facility for your enquiries.

"You will be pleased to report to me, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, from time to time, the progress you make, with advice as to the points at which you may be addressed.

" I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

"A. T. GALT,

" Minister of Finance of Canada."

The instructions to the Commissioner from New Brunswick were communicated to him by the Governor of that Colony, and were as follow :----

FREDERICTON, N.B., December 15th, 1865.

"SIR,—Her Majesty having been pleased to authorize the appointment of Commissioners charged with a mission of enquiry into the most available means of extending the commerce of the B. N. A. Provinces, I have nominated you as Commissioner for the Province of New Brunswick on that behalf, having the fullest reliance on the ability and zeal with which you will discharge the duties entrusted to you.

"I have now to instruct you to proceed to the West Indies—there to join and co-operate with the Commissioners appointed on behalf of the other B. N. A. Provinces.

"You will in conjunction with them endeavor to accertain how far it may be possible to "You will in conjunction with them endeavor to accertain how far it may be possible to effect arrangements with any of the British Colonies or Foreign possessions in the West Indies, or with the Empires of Mexico or Brazil, by which the trade between these countries and the B. N. A. Colonies would be further developed and extended. You are not authorized to make any engagement or give any pledge on behalf of the Government of New Brunswick, but you are at liberty to make any suggestions which may appear to you to be suitable, and you will discuss the subject of your mission with those appointed to confer with you in the fullest and frankest manner. It will be your duty in these conferences to obtain all possible information as to the mutual commercial concessions and corresponding changes in the respective tariffs of the several Colonies and Countries referred to, which may seem calculated to facilitate the attainment of the object desired.

"You will further generally collect such information at the different places visited as may, in your opinion, be of utility to the Commercial Community of New Brunswick or which may tend to open up new markets for the productions of the Province, and new fields for the

"You will from time to time report your proceedings to the Honorable the Provincial employment of its industry. Secretary, and on your return to the Province, will make a general report of the information you have obtained.

" I have, &c., (Signed,)

" ARTHUR H. GORDON."

"Wm. Smith, Esquire,

" Controller of Customs, "&c."

The instructions to the gentlemen from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were not &c.,

given in writing; they were however similar to the above. The Commissioners left England on the 2nd January in the Atrato, and arrived at St. Thomas on the 16th. Mr. Smith, from New Brunswick, was awaiting them there. It being deemed expedient to divide the labors of the Commission, three of its members, Messrs. Dunscomb (Canada), Levesconte (Nova Scotia), and Pope (Prince Edward Island), were requested to proceed to the Brazils, while the remaining five agreed on consideration to proceed by the mail line of steamers to Demerara, where they were informed by letter from Sir James Hope, that H. M. S. Buzzard would, on the 26th January, be in readiness to convey them to the different West India Islands they might desire to visit within the limits of the Barbados Naval Station. The party selected for the West India mission left the same evening for Demerara, and those for the Brazils by the next New York steamer for Rio.

On their voyage to Demerara, the intercolonial mail steamers call at St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia and Barbados; the Commissioners, however, did not land at any of these places, as the vessels only stay a sufficient time to deliver and

receive mails at each. His Excellency Mr. Hincks, On the 22nd January they arrived at Georgetown. received them with extreme kindness, and placed a room in the public buildings at their

The Commissioners having ascertained that the import duties established by tariff in disposal. Demerara, and indeed in the British West India Islands generally, were on a moderate scale, it appeared unnecessary to urge any immediate change therein, but they suggested to His Excellency that as a preliminary step towards promoting trade between the West Indies and British North America, the establihment of an improved postal service was very desirable.

The Commissioners informed His Excellency that they would be prepared to recommend their respective Governments to grant a reasonable subsidy to secure this object, if they were met in a liberal spirit by the Governments of the West India colonies. The reasons they urged were principally these, that the communication between British North America and the West Indies was now very unsatisfactory, the only regular service being performed by a steamer leaving Halifax once a month, the day of her sailing depending on the arrival of the European steamer there, and that of her arrival at St. Thomas being consequently uncertain and not so timed as to meet with regularity the intercolonial steamers which distribute the mails among the islands. In consequence of this, letters from North America frequently lay for several days in the Post Office at St. Thomas, and the time occupied before replies could be received was such as to deter merchants in the British Provinces from sending orders to Demerara or the Windward Islands. That moreover great difficulty existed now in sending letters from Canada via Halifax, especially in winter; and although they hoped the difficulty would soon be removed by the construction of an Intercolonial railroad, yet even in that case the existing mail service was quite insufficient.

His Excellency entered warmly into the subject, and promised to give the project his

Finally, on the 29th, after discussion and consultation on the part of the Governor with best aid.

his Combined Court and many influential citizens of Georgetown, the following Memorandum was signed in duplicate by Mr. Hincks on the part of Demerara, and by Mr. McDougall on the part of the Commissioners :---

"MEMORANDUM.—The following propositions are agreed to by the Governor of British Guiana and by the Commissioners from British North America as a basis for future negotiations on the subject of extended commercial intercourse between British North America and the British Colonies in the West Indies :

"1. That customs duties and port charges on the produce and shipping of the respective colonies shall be levied solely for revenue purposes and for the maintenance of indispensable establishments, and that the several governments will be prepared to consider in a liberal spirit any complaint having reference to imposts that may be preferred by another government on the ground that such imposts are calculated to obstruct trade.

"2. That it is desirable to extend and improve the postal communications between the West Indies and British North America.

"3. That if it should be found practicable to effect a satisfactory arrangement for the establishment of such a communication on the basis of the West India Colonies contributing a fair proportion to any subsidy which it may be found necessary to grant, the Governor of British Guiana will be prepared to recommend the Combined Court of the Colony to contribute an equitable share of such subsidy."

In the interviews with His Excellency an understanding was arrived at, that it would be a fair division of the burden for the West Indies to pay half the necessary subsidy and British North America the other.

During their stay at Georgetown, the Commissioners were indebted to His Excellency for the unvarying kindness he extended to them; and they must also bear testimony to the hospitality of the citizens. They were entertained at a public dinner at which they stated at length the objects of their mission, and received repeated assurances of the favor with which any plan for the promotion of trade with British North America would be considered in Guiana. They left on the 31st January, in H.M.S. *Buzzard*, for Trinidad, arriving at Port of Spain, its chief town, on February 3rd

At Port of Spain they at once waited upon His Excellency, Mr. Manners Sutton, formerly Governor of New Brunswick, with whom the following official communications were exchanged :---

"MEMORANDUM.—Referring to the interview had this day between His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Governor of Trinidad, and the Commissioners on Trade and Commerce from British North America, the undersigned, for the purpose of arriving at a more definite understanding of the points discussed between them, has the honor to submit on head of the Commissioners, the following propositions:

submit, on behalf of the Commissioners, the following propositions: "1. That measures ought to be taken to extend Trade and Commerce between British North America and the West Indian Colonies, and with this view customs duties and port charges on the produce and shipping of the respective countries ought to be levied solely for revenue purposes and the support of indispensable establishments.

"2. That the present Postal communication between British North America and the West Indies is unsatisfactory and ought to be improved, and, to that end, the several Colonies ought to assist by a subvention (if found necessary) to secure the establishment of a semi-monthly line between St. Thomas and Halifax—touching at suitable intermediate commercial ports on the North American coast.

"Port of Spain, 5th February, 1866.

(Signed) "WM. McDougall, "Chairman, B. N. A. Commission."

"MEMORANDUM.—I concur in the opinion expressed in the memorandum of the Commissioners of Trade and Commerce from British North America that any Customs duties or Port charges which may obstruct the extension of Trade and Commerce between the West Indian Colonies and British North America, and which are not necessary for Revenue purposes, should be removed.

"I agree also with the Commissioners in the opinion that the existing system of Postal Communication between the West Indies and British North America is unsatisfactory, and

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I shall consider, with a full appreciation of the commercial importance of the question, any scheme which may be submitted to me for the improvement of that system.

(Signed,) "J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

# " Trinidad, 5th February, 1866."

The Commissioners had an interview here with a numerous body of commercial gentlemen, to whom they fully explained their views, and by whom a favorable disposition was evinced to encourage an interchange of products so desirable for both parties, especially by securing more direct and frequent postal communications. These gentlemen expressed their regret that the stay of the Commissioners was so short as not to admit of their accepting the public hospitality which the citizens of Port of Spain were desirous to extend to them—a regret which was fully reciprocated.

The Commissioners sailed for Barbados on the 6th. They were exceedingly sorry that the necessity they were under of reaching Barbados by the 8th, in time for the mail Steamer for St. Thomas, frustrated their original intention of calling at Tobago, Grenada and St. Vincent, especially as they understood the residents of those islands desired and expected a visit.

They duly reached Bridgetown, Barbados, on the Sth. On their arrival, a deputation from the Commercial community came alongside—expressed a desire. to be of service during the Commissioners' stay, and accompanied them to Government House, where they had a long interview with His Excellency, Mr. James Walker, and on the 9th they formally met him, with the Attorney General, Hon. John Sealy, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Chas. Packer; and the agreement arrived at with the Governor of Demerara was ratified by His Excellency in the following terms:—

" BARBADOS, 9th Feb., 1866.

"I fully concur in this minute. With regard to the two last propositions, I shall be quite ready, as soon as they assume a practical shape, to promote the favorable consideration of the arrangement by all the means in my power.

(Signed,) "JAMES WALKER."

The interval between this and the 14th was spent in obtaining a general knowledge of the commerce of the island and visiting various points of interest. The Commissioners were treated by His Excellency, with uniform kindness. He placed at their disposal all the public documents they desired to consult, and afforded them every opportunity for collecting statistical information. On the 13th they were entertained by the merchants at a public dinner, and availed themselves of the opportunity of again making statements of their views and objects. They had here the good fortune to meet the Lt. Governor of St. Vincent, Mr. George Berkely, and received all the necessary documents respecting the commerce of that island, Tobago and Grenada, which are sub-governments of Barbados.

On the 14th they left for the French Island of Martinique, and arrived at St. Pierre, next day. They were received by Mr. Lawless, the English Consul there, and were taken to the City Hall (*Mairie*) and the Exchange (*Bourse*), where they were presented to a number of the principal merchants. Mr. Laborde, the President of the Board of Trade, having expressed on behalf of the merchants a desire to receive detailed information respecting the object of the Commission, a meeting was held, and the views of the Commissioners on the subject of Trade and Postal communications were laid before the members of the Exchange. The meeting subsequently expressed, through Mr. Laborde, their concurrence in these views, and their belief that Martinique would not be backward in doing all in its power to foster reciprocal trade, and to contribute towards the improvement of the means of communication with British North America. The Governor of Martinique, Mr. de Lapelin, resides at Fort de France, 19 miles from St. Pierre, and the Commissioners had to leave Martinique without visiting His Excellency. He was, however, so obliging as to send his Aide-de-Camp with instructions to the Public Departments to afford the Commissioners all the information they desired.

Martinique being a French Island, all the proceedings there were conducted in the

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French language, and French copies of the Canadian Trade Returns and other documents were selected for presentation to the officials and merchants.

The Commissioners sailed from Martinique on the 16th, and cast anchor at English Harbour, Antigua, on the evening of the 17th February.

From English Harbour they went next morning overland to St. John's, and on their arrival they were called upon by the Hon. Chas. M. Eldridge, Acting Colonial Secretary, who intimated the wish of His Excellency Col. Stephen J. Hill, that they should at once proceed to Government House.

The next day they had another interview with His Excellency and some members of his Executive Council, and after full discussion, His Excellency and the members of the Council who were present expressed their unanimous concurrence in the views they advanced. His Excellency formally sanctioned the preliminary agreement in reference to the proposed line of postal steamers by endorsing as follows the memorandum drawn up at Demerara :-

#### "ANTIGUA, 19th February, 1866.

"I fully concur in the accompanying minute, and with the advice of my local Government, I shall be prepared to recommend to the Legislature the most favorable consideration of the propositions therein referred to.

"STEPHEN J. HILL, (Signed,) "Governor in Chief of Leeward Islands."

In the afternoon His Excellency kindly consented to preside over a public meeting which had been organized and at which resolutions were adopted favorable to the proposals of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners left Antigua on the 20th, and arrived at St. Thomas on the next day. In their course from Barbados they had passed, without calling, St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadaloupe, (where the quarantine, on account of cholera, would have delayed them,) and St. Kitts.

On the 22nd February, they waited upon His Excellency the Danish Governor Rothe, with whom they had a long and satisfactory interview.

While here they deemed it their duty to investigate as fully as possible the reasons which had led to the selection of St. Thomas as the chief distributing point for the West India Mails from Europe, the nature of existing postal arrangements there, and the facilities which could and would be afforded to the proposed line of British American Packets. They therefore placed themselves in communication with the British Postal Agent there, and with other persons connected with the mail service. For the results of their interviews and enquiries they refer to the Appendix under the head of St. Thomas.

The Hon. Mr. McDougall, who had until this time acted as Chairman of the Commission, having decided to return to Canada by the line of Steamers from Brazil to New York, which touches at St. Thomas, the Hon. Jas. Macdonald (Nova Scotia) was chosen Chairman in his Mr. Macdonald with the remaining Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Ryan, Mr. Delisle and stead. Mr. Smith, sailed for Porto Rico on the morning of the 24th, arriving at St. Johns, the capital of that Island, the same afternoon, where the English Consul, Mr. Cowper, came on board to receive them.

On calling upon the Acting Captain General, the Commissioners were informed that the Captain General, General Marchesi, would be absent from town until the 1st of March. They therefore decided, in the meantime, to visit Mayaguez and Ponce-two important cities of the island-to which they were kindly accompanied by Mr. Cowper, the English Consul.

Mr. Macdonald desiring to proceed to Havana, Mr. Ryan was chosen Chairman. .

At Mayaguez the Commissioners were introduced by Mr. Krug, the Vice-Consul, to the Corregidor, (Chief Magistrate,) and to several important commercial firms.

At Ponce Mr. Bassanta, the Vice-Consul there, gave them similar introductions.

At both places the merchants expressed in strong terms their desire to extend their trade

with British North America, and wrote letters expressing an opinion that the object of the Commission would be greatly promoted by improved postal service.

On the 2nd the Commissioners returned to St. Johns, and had a long interview with His Excellency General Marchesi, who expressed himself favorable to the establishment of a new line of steamers, so as to secure regular communication between Porto Rico and British North America, and at his desire, letters were exchanged upon the subject, which are as follow:—

"ST. JOHNS, PORTO RICO, 2nd March, 1866.

"SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that we have been appointed by our respective Colonial Governments, with the sanction of the Government of Great Britain, to visit the West Indies and other countries with a view to extend commercial relations between these countries and the Provinces of British North America.

"In the various possessions, whether of Spain, or France, or England, which we have visited, we have been met with one general complaint of the insufficiency of the present postal communication with British North America, and of the want of a more regular and rapid mail service with these Provinces, and we have received assurances from all the local governments with which we have had the good fortune to negotiate upon this subject, of their readiness to contribute in fair rateable proportions towards a reasonable subsidy in establishing a line of steamers from Halifax to some central point in the West Indies, where a bi-monthly distribution of letters to all the islands and the main can be made by means of the intercolonial steamers which now meet the steamers from Europe every fortnight at St. Thomas.

"We feel that the object with which we have come to the West Indies will be materially promoted if your Excellency will be graciously disposed to recommend the project we have suggested to the favorable consideration of the Government of Spain; and we feel convinced that the island of Porto Rico, as regards increased revenue and trade, will derive peculiar advantages from the successful establishment of an efficient line of steamers from British North America.

"We have the honor to remain, with the assurance of our highest respect,

(Signed,)

" Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

"T. RYAN, Chairman, "A. M. DELISLE, "WM. SMITH."

" To His Excellency General Marchesi, " Captain General of Porto Rico, &c., &c., &c."

#### (Translation.)

29-30 Victoria.

" ST. JOHNS, PORTO RICO, 2nd March, 1866.

GENTLEMEN, — Being informed by your letter of this day's date of the important mission with which you are entrusted by your respective colonial governments with the sanction of the British Government, to visit the Antilles for the purpose of endeavouring to extend the commercial relations between these countries and the Provinces of British North America, I feel it incumbent on me to congratulate you on being engaged in a duty as useful as it is interesting, and which has conducted you to this Spanish Island, where I am happy to have the honer of receiving so distinguished a deputation.

"One of the objects which you have in view, that of establishing a more efficacious system for securing rapid and regular postal communication between British North America and the West Indies, concurred in, as you assure me this happy idea has been by many of the West Indian local governments, meets with my fullest approbation, and I look upon it as likely to be productive of great benefit to this island.

" I have the honor to be,

"With the most distinguished consideration, yours, "MARCHESI."

" Messrs. Ryan, Delisle & Smith."

The Commissioners left Porto Rico on the 3rd March, but being delayed on the passage, they only arrived at St. Thomas on the evening of the next day, too late for the mail steamer by which they had intended proceeding to Jamaica. Here they left H M.S. *Buzzard*, as she could not proceed beyond the bounds of the Barbados Station. Their thanks are due to

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Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope for placing the vessel so freely at their disposal, as well as to Capt. Lindsay and his officers, for the unvarying kindness and attention shown them.

On the 12th of March the Commissioners left St. Thomas on the *Tyne*, arriving at Havana on the 17th. In company with Mr. Synge, the English Consul, the Commissioners had the honor of calling, by appointment, on the Captain General, General Dulce, and upon the Intendente, Count Armildez de Toledo. During the interview with the Captain General commercial questions were not discussed; but this was fully done with His Excellency the Intendente, who has charge of the financial affairs of the island. After a lengthened conversation, during which the advantages which might arise from the extension of trade between the Spanish and British Dominions, and the concessions which might be mutually made for its encouragement, were canvassed, His Excellency requested the Commissioners to address him a letter on the subject, which he promised to embody in a despatch to be sent to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, at the same time expressing his individual views as not opposed to the spirit of the suggestions. His Excellency presented to the Commissioners documents relating to Cuban Trade, and was pleased to accept copies of the Trade and Navigation returns of the several Colonies.

The letter of the Commissioners and His Excellency's acknowledgement are as follow:

#### "HAVANA, 22nd March, 1866.

"SIR,—Referring to the interview with which you favored the Commissioners from British North America, on the 20th instant, I have now the honor, in compliance with the wish expressed by your Excellency, to recapitulate in writing the verbal statement which I then made to you.

"The Commissioners on whose part I address you, have been appointed by the Provincial Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, to visit the Antilles, with a view to obtain information and if possible to devise means by which commercial relations may be encouraged and extended between these countries and British North America.

"The appointment of this Commission and the object it has in view have received the approval of the British Government, whose intervention will, of course, be requisite for perfecting any arrangements which the Government of Spain may be disposed to approve of between its West India possessions and those of England in North America.

"The trade which exists between Cuba and British North America is already very considerable, although its full extent and value do not appear in the published statistics of our commerce, in consequence of a large portion of this trade having hitherto found its way to seaports of the United States in transit from Cuba to the British Provinces, and vice versa.

"Large, however, as the existing trade confessedly is, it is not the less susceptible of very great expansion. The consumption of sugar and molasses can be largely and rapidly increased by reducing the present high import duties in Canada, and I am authorized to say that there is every disposition on the part of the Canadian Government to entertain in a liberal spirit any proposition for a reduction of these duties if coupled with regulations by which reciprocal encouragement may be extended to the products of British North America in Cuba.

"There are many articles largely consumed in this island which are produced in common both by the United States and by British North America. These articles have hitherto been imported chiefly from the United States, owing to a geographical advantage of position in the proximity of her shipping ports, and because she has admitted these articles for some years past *free of duty*, from the British Provinces, being thus enabled to supply them to Cuba and other parts of the West Indies as cheaply as the provincial producers. "But matters are now altered. The United States has declared the Reciprocity Treaty

"But matters are now altered. The United States has declared the Reciprocity Treaty at an end, and she can no longer draw supplies from the British Provinces without payment of the heavy duties imposed by her present tariff, and it follows as a consequence that grain, flour, meal, butter, lard, provisions, horses, cattle, fish and fish oils, boards and planks, staves, shooks, &c., &c., will henceforth be found cheaper in the British Provinces, and that supplies for the West Indies will be obtained on better terms there than in the United States.

"But apart from the important consideration of buying in the cheapest market, another question not less important, and intimately connected with the colonial policy of Spain, presents itself. Is it prudent, is it wise for Spain to allow her rich West Indian possessions to remain wholly dependent for many necessaries on a single source of supply, and that source the United

States, a power so proverbially uncertain in her relations with other countries, but especially so with Spain? Will it not rather be sound policy to foster and encourage a competing source of supply in British North America, the provinces of which when united together in one government, as now contemplated, will form from the outset a confederation of about four million people well qualified to establish on the continent of North America a check and counterpoise to the aggressive and absorbing principle which seems to animate the democracy of the United States.

" If difficulties should unfortunately arise between the governments of Spain and the United States, it will obviously be advantageous for the Spanish West Indies to have a solid commercial connection previously established with British North America, so that their necessary supplies may not at any time be cut off abruptly. But in order to initiate a connection of this nature, some reasonable concessions, beneficial alike to the Spanish West Indies and to British North America, may be found essential on the part of Spain, and I venture to suggest to your Excellency that it would be an important step in this direction if the Spanish Government would sanction some considerable reduction in the rates of duty, say on grain, flour, meal, provisions, fish, lumber and other productions, provided they be imported from British North America, in vessels sailing under the flag of Spain.

"The effect would be to give to British North America the supplying of these articles, and at the same time to secure to the Spanish shipowner an extensive carrying trade.

"Another concession likely to promote the object in view will be to grant the remission, to a large extent, of the very heavy tonnage dues now chargeable on the transfer of vessels from a foreign flag to the flag of Spain.

"If the tax be sufficiently reduced, Spanish shipowners will purchase ships in British North America, where they are built of the very description and cheaper than elsewhere, and will thus obtain suitable vessels with which they may command the carrying trade not alone between the British Provinces and Cuba and Porto Rico, but also between those islands and the North Western portion of the United States, whose most direct and cheapest water channel from and to the ocean is through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the rivers, lakes, and ship canals of Canada.

"There is another concession which the Spanish Government will doubtless be disposed to make, namely: its aid to any line of mail steamers which the Governments of British North America and the West Indian possessions of Spain, France and England may determine to establish in order to secure more rapid and direct inter-communication and postal service.

" Concessions such as these will go far to produce an intimate commercial intercourse and material interests in common, which are the certain forerunners of national sympathies and friendships.

" I have already said that the Government of Canada is well disposed to reduce the duties on sugar and molasses, and as Canada draws her principal supplies from the Spanish Islands, these will be benefited proportionately by the increased consumption which will follow a reduction.

"I may further mention, as a proof of the liberal spirit of the British possessions, that Spanish ships and cargoes are admitted into their ports on the same footing in every respect as British ships and cargoes, which fact presents a striking contrast to the imposts and restrictions to which the Spanish flag is elsewhere subjected.

"Your Excellency is no doubt cognizant whether any obstacle to granting the concessions I have enumerated may exist in consequence of any special treaty stipulations between Spain and other countries, but if it be the case that Spain does not usually include her Colonial trade in her commercial conventions with other nations, no difficulty on that score can arise. I shall be glad however to learn if I am correctly informed on this point.

"I have further only to thank your Excellency on behalf of my fellow Commissioners and myself for the kind and courteous reception accorded to us, and to assure you of the high respect and consideration with which

"I have the honor to be,

"Your Excellency's most obedient servant, "T. RYAN,

" Chairman of B. N. A. Commission."

#### " 31st March, 1866.

"The Count A. de Toledo has the pleasure to tell to Mr. Ryan, President of the British Commission from the Provinces of North America, in answer to his kind letter of 22nd instant, that he has received with the utmost satisfaction the books and notices concerning the statistics of the British Provinces, that he had the goodness to forward to him, being very grateful for this kind and valuable attention.—Mr. Ryan may also be assured that he will do all in his power to study such interesting documents in order to favor the views of the said Commission. " In the meanwhile he begs Mr. Ryan and the Commission to accept the assurance of his

high respect and consideration.

"L. U. C. ARMILDEZ DE TOLEDO.

"Thos. Ryan, Esq., " President of the British Commission."

On the 23rd March, previous to the receipt of the Intendente's reply, it was arranged that Messrs. Delisle and Smith should proceed along the southern coast of the Island to Santiago de Cuba and thence cross to Kingston, Jamaica, while Mr. Ryan remained at Havana to com-plete negotiations and prosecute enquiries. He then visited the neighboring port of Matanzas on the north shore, whence Muscovado sugar and molasses are largely shipped to the Provinces. There he met Mr. Da Costa, the British Vice Consul, and made the acquaintance of merchants interested in the business of the place, to whom the Commission is indebted for much information. On the 28th March he returned to Havana, and on the 31st, the date of the Intendente's reply, he took his departure for New York.

Messrs. Delisle and Smith left Havana for Batabano on the 24th of March, and embarked on board a coasting steamer for Santiago de Cuba, where they arrived on the 28th, and remained until the 8th of April, their time being occupied in obtaining information respecting the commerce of that part of the island.

On the ninth they arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, and wrote to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Storks, that they would wait upon him the next day, which they accordingly did, and His Excellency, who received them with great cordiality, expressed himself as fully concurring in their object. He introduced them to the members of his Executive Committee, by whom it was determined that a meeting of merchants should be called, which took place of the 13th. The Commissioners explained their views to the meeting, and the following resolutions were adopted :---

"Resolved,-That this meeting hails with pleasure the arrival amongst us of Mr. A. M. Delisle and Mr. William Smith, Commissioners on Trade from British North America, and desires to tunder its cordial thanks to those gentlemen for the lucid and interesting explanations they have afforded on the subject of trade between British North America and the British West India Islands.

"Resolved,-That this meeting fully concurs in the views which have been enunciated by the Commissioners on the subject of Intercolonial Trade, and in the event of their being brought into maturity would strongly urge upon the Government the advisability of contributing a fair share of any subsidy necessary for the establishment of a line of steamers to perform the service, the disposition on the part of the British North American Provinces being to establish such trade on a footing mutually advantageous."

Sir Henry Storks subsequently appended to the minute drawn up at Demerara the following assent :--

" I fully concur in the minute, I shall be prepared to promote the arrangement submitted when the new form of Government for the colony is established.

"H. K. STORKS."

#### "Kingston, 17th April, 1866."

The Commissioners left Kingston on the 18th, and on the 20th arrived at Port au Prince, They were introduced by Mr. St. John, the British chargé d'affaires, to Mr. Elie, Havti. the Haitien Minister of Finance and Commerce, by whom they were presented to President Geffrard, who received them with great civility, expressed himself favorable to their views and supplied them with statistical documents. They left Port au Prince on the 21st April, and arrived at New York on the 29th.

The Commissioners who proceeded to Brazil, visited first the cities of Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. They met in each of these places several of the chief merchants and obtained from them information relating to the trade of their respective districts. The Commissioners arrived at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Empire, on the 27th day of February, 1866, and at once made known to the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor—through the British Vice-Consul—their arrival, and the object of their visit.

His Excellency Senhor Saraiva, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was pleased to intimate to the Commissioners his readiness to confer with them upon the subject of their visit, and appointed a day on which to receive them.

The Commissioners accordingly waited upon His Excellency and explained fully the commercial position and prospects of the British North American Provinces, and the desire of the respective Colonial Governments to extend their commercial relations with Brazil. His Excellency expressed himself much interested in the several questions which were brought to his notice, intimated his readiness to do anything in his power calculated to promote the trade of the Empire, and requested that the Commissioners would furnish him with a memorandum of the propositions which had been discussed with him, in order that he might submit the same for consideration of ministers, at a meeting of the Cabinet to be held next day. The following memorandum was accordingly transmitted to His Excellency :--

> "HOTEL DES ETRANGERS, "Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1866.

"The undersigned have the honor respectfully to submit to His Excellency that they are members of a Commission recently appointed by the Governments of the British North American Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, to visit the Empire of Brazil, and to ascertain whether the Government of His Imperial Majesty concurs with the Governments of the several Provinces named, in the desire entertained by them, to increase the mercantile intercourse between Brazil and these Provinces; also, to ascertain whether the Government of His Imperial Majesty would be disposed to regard the establishment of reciprocal free trade between the Empire of Brazil and the British North American Provinces as calculated to increase the mercantile intercourse between the two countries, to develop their resources and to conduce to the mutual advantage of their respective inhabitants; and also, whether the Government of His Imperial Majesty concurs in the expediency of reciprocally opening the coasting trade of the two countries and permitting the transfer of British Colonial built ships to Brazilian registry upon the same terms as Brazilian built vessels may now be transferred to British registry.

"The undersigned beg permission further to submit to His Excellency, that the countries which they represent contain a population little less than four millions, who consume largely sugar, coffee, tobacco, hides, india-rubber, furniture woods, and other productions of Brazil, and that these countries produce flour, fish and lumber.

"The right reciprocally to interchange the productions of Brazil and of the British North American Colonies free of duty—the mutual opening of the Brazilian and British Colonial Coasting Trade, and the permitting of the trnsfer of British built ships to Brazilian registry on the same terms as Brazilian ships may now be transferred to British registry would, in the opinion of the undersigned, lead to the establishment of a very extensive trade between these countries, would promote the development of their vast resources, and advance the interests of their inhabitants.

(Signed,)

"J. W. DUNSCOMBE, "ISAAC LEVESCONTE, "W. H. POPE."

"To His Excellency, "Senhor JOSE ANTONIO SABAIVA, "His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for "Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c."

The Commissioners subsequently had several interviews with the Minister of Finance and also with the Director General of Revenue and an officer of the Customs Department, and with these gentlemen fully discussed the question of the trade of the British North American Colonies, and the several propositions contained in the memorandum submitted for the consideration of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Commissioners furnished the Brazilian Government with statistical tables of the trade of the respective Provinces, and received from them the official Returns of the Trade and Commerce of Brazil. The reply of the Imperial Government to the proposition submitted by the Commissioners, was communicated in the following letter\* from His Excellency Senhor Saraiva :--

#### (Translation.)

#### "RIO DE JANABIO, 27th March, 1866.

"FOREIGN OFFICE.

"The Imperial Government has received the memorandum which was addressed to them by the Commissioners from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, containing the following propositions :---

"1st. A fuller reciprocal establishment of free trade between the two countries.

"2nd. Free permission of coasting trade, with the same clause and reciprocity.

"3rd. Permission to transfer vessels built in the British Colonies from their own to the Brazilian flag, and under the same conditions as that of Brazilian vessels to the British flag.

"It is incumbent on me to say in answer, that the Imperial Government has the intention of making an effort to obtain the insertion in the Brazilian laws of all the principles which tend to develop our commerce to the fullest extent, not only with America, but also with all other nations of the globe.

" The realization of the views of the Imperial Government, however, depending on measures of legislation, they can only assure you that the proposition in question shall be opportunely considered, and I have the pleasure of announcing to you that, in reference to coasting trade, the Imperial Government has just enlarged that traffic by permitting foreign vessels to con-duct it between the ports of the empire, in which there are custom houses, until the end of December, 1867-a term which will be naturally extended.

" If this is not quite as much as the Commissioners wish, it is without doubt a step in that direction; added to which a project is pending in the Senate which is to facilitate the transfer of the flag of foreign vessels to that of the national.

#### RIO DE JANEIRO, 27 de Março de 1866.

\* Gabinete do Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros.

O Governo Imperial recebu o memoradum que lhe foi dirigido pelos Snrs. Commissarios do Canada, Nova Escossia, Nova Brunswick e Ilha do Principe Edward, contendo as seguintes proposiçoens :

10. Mais amplo e reciproco estabelicimento de commercio livre entre os duos Paizes. 20. Franqueza de commercio de cabotagem aos navios das ditas Possessoens com a mesma claus-

ula e reciprocidad. 30. Admissão da transferencia dos navios construidos nas colonias inglezas para bandeira brazilleira e sob as mesmas condiçoens de que os navios de construcção brazileira sejão transferidos para u bandeira das colonias inglezas.

Em resposta cabe-me dizer que e Governo Imperial esta no proposito de esforçar se para que sejão inseridos na leglação do Brazil todos as principos que tenhão a desenvolver mais o nosso commercio, não sô com a America como com as demais naçoens do mundo.

Dependeudo porém, de medidas legislativas a realisação das vistas do Governo Imperial apenas pôde elle agora afiançar que será opportunamente considerada a proposta de que se trata, e tenho o prazer de annunciar que, em relção à cabotagem o Governo Imperial acaba de ampliar a respectiva navegação, permittindo que os navios estrangeiros a fação entre os portos do Imperio em que ha Alfan-

degas até o fim de dezembro de 1867; prazo que naturalemente será espaçado. Se não é isso quanto desejão os Snrs. Commissarios, é sem duvida um passo n'esse caminho; accrescendo que do Senado pende um projecto que facilita a transferencia da bandeira dos navios estrangeiros para a nacional.

Approveito a occasião para afferecer aos Snrs. Commissarios a expaessão dos meus sentimentos de perfeita estima e distincta consideração.

JOSE ANTONIO SABAIVA

Aos Snrs. Commissarios do Canada, Nova-Brunswick, Nova Escossia, e Ilha do Principe Edward. 3

"I avail myself of the opportunity to offer to the Commissioners the expression of my perfect esteem and distinguished consideration. (Signed,)

" JOSE ANTONIO SARAIVA."

"To the Commissioners from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island."

This communication was acknowledged by the Commissioners in the following terms :----"RIO DE JANEIRO, 28th March, 1866. (Copy.)

"The undersigned Commissioners from the British Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from His Excellency Senhor Jose Antonio Saraiva, His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the memorandum which they had the honor to address to His Excellency on the fifth cf March instant.

"The undersigned beg that they may be permitted to inform His Excellency that they receive with the greatest satisfaction the announcement of the intention of the Government of His Imperial Majesty to make an effort to obtain the insertion into the laws of Brazil of all the principles which are best calculated to develop the commerce of Brazil with all the nations of the globe.

"His Excellency having stated that the realization of the views of the Imperial Government depends on measures of legislation, the undersigned beg most respectfully to tender to His Excellency the expression of their thanks for the assurance which he has given them that the propositions contained in the memorandum which they had the honor to submit to His Excellency shall be opportunely considered. The action already taken by the Government of His Imperial Majesty relative to the coasting trade; and with the view to facilitate the transfer of foreign vessels to Brazilian registry-the subject of two of the propositions which the undersigned had the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency-they regard as an important step towards the accomplishment of the object of their visit to the Empire of Brazil; and they trust that they may be permitted to cherish the hope that the remaining proposition, when opportunely considered, may receive the approbation of the Government and Legislature of Brazil, and in the meantime the undersigned will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to submit to their respective Governments the communication of His Excellency.

"The undersigned beg to tender to His Excellency the expression of their greatful sense of the attention and consideration which they have received, not only from His Excellency, but also from those officers of His Imperial Majesty's Government with whom they have had intercourse, and they now avail themselves of this opportunity to tender to His Excellency the expression of their profound respect and distinguished consideration, and to subscribe themselves,

"His Excellency's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed,)

"J. W. DUNSCOMB, " ISAAC LEVESCONTE, "WM. H. POPE."

The Commissioners think it proper to state, that shortly after their arrival, they had the honor of being presented to His Împerial Majesty the Emperor, by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil.

The Emperor during a lengthy audience with which the Commissioners were honored at the Palace of Boa Vista at Saint Christoval, heard with manifest pleasure the expression of the desire of British North America to extend her commercial relations with the Brazilian Empire. His Majesty made minute enquiries relative to the Victoria Bridge, the extent, climate, agriculture, the railways, canals, products, trade and tonnage of British North America, and expressed himself much interested in the object which had brought the Commissioners to Brazil.

They also had the distinguished honor of a presentation to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress, who made many enquiries about their respective countries, and evinced her familiarity with the latest works on British North America.

The Commissioners left Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd April, and arrived at New York on he 2nd May.

## BRAZIL.

The empire of Brazil covers an area of 3,134,000 square miles. The United States cover but 2,999,848; China but 1,297,000; British India but 934,000, so that with the exception of Russia with 7,800,000, and British America with say 3,400,000, it is the largest country in the world. It is nearly as large as all Europe. Discovered in 1499 by Pincon, the commander of a Portuguese fleet which was blown out of its course when proceeding to India round the Cape of Good Hope, it remained with some vicissitudes a Portuguese colony, until the beginning of the present century. In 1808 the Royal family of Por-tugal fled to Brazil in consequence of European complications-returning to Portugal in 1820. In 1821, a national congress proclaimed the independence of the country, and in 1822, Don Pedro, the eldest son of King Joan VI of Portugal, was chosen and proclaimed Emperor. His son, Pedro II, now rules. The Government of Brazil is a constitutional monarchy-the lower house having the initiative in the assessment of taxes, and the ministers being, as with us, responsible to the chambers.

The geographical position of Brazil gives it many advantages, It is in the direct rout of vessels bound to or from European or North American parts and the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and Pernambuco is often made a half way station for them to receive orders. With a coast line of 3000 miles, an interior river navigation of many thousand more \*--with numerous fine harbors, safe and easy of access-with a soil of great fertility, and a climate which allows tropical vegetation to develop itself in all its luxuriance-with varied and almost inexhaustable mineral wealth-it seems specially marked out to be a wealthy and prosperous country.

It is now estimated to contain a population of 10,045,000, of whom one-fifth are slaves, but as no accurate census has ever been taken, these figures are by many supposed to be ex-The slave population is being rapidly diminished, as the negroes are allowed to emancipate themselves, and for years past the importation of slaves has been forbidden under very severe penalties. The chief cities, Rio de Janeiro (with nearly half a million of souls), Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, are well built, and possess the requisite facilities for carrying on commerce on the largest scale.

For a thorough knowledge of the trade of Brazil, it is necessary not only to examine the returns of the business of the whole empire, but also to investigate the particulars relating to the provinces separately, several of them being as large as many independent countries.

Their names and population are as follows :

<b>.</b>	S. Pedro Rio Grande do Sul	420,000	
1.	S. Pedro Kio Grande do Bui	150,000	
2.	Santa Catharina	100.000	
3.	Parana		
4.	San Paulo	1,400,000	
5.	Rio de Janeiro	65,000	
6.	Espirito Santo	1,400,000	
7.	Bahia		
8.	Serjipe	275,000	
9	Alagonas	300,000	
10	Pernambuco	1,500,000	
11	Parahyba	280,000	
10	Rio Grande del Norte	225,000	
10	Ceara	540,000	
13.	D'	250,000	
14.	Piauhy		

*Steam navigation on the Amazon is re In Brazil: Para to Manaos do Manaos to Tabatinga In Peru: Tabatinga to Yurimagua	862 English miles 859 do 709 do	5: Fare 50 00 40 00 23 00
	2,430	123 00

This is no doubt the best route for many manufactures from Europe or North Amorica to Peru.

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	400,000
15. Maranhao	320,000
10 Dama	320,000
16. Para 17. Minas Geraes	. 1.450.000
17. Minas Geraes	220,000
18. Goyaz	100,000
19. Matto Grosso	100,000
20. Amazonas	
20. Amazonas	

10,045,000

#### FINANCES.

The revenue and expenditure of the empire for the three most recent years for which we have returns, are :---

- Revenue.	Expenditure.
1861-2\$27,935,405	\$28,023,728
$1862 - 3 \dots 25,743,738$	29,760,495
1863-4 29,086,638	29,182,278

The principal receipts of 1863-4 were from the following sources :

Import duties\$	15,398,013
Export duties	4,540,626
Internal revenue	4,684,836
Internal revenue	_j•• _j•= -

The principal expenditures were made by the Departments of

Finance\$	9,517,651
War	6,101,400
Navy	4,354,698
Public Works	3,791,692

The debt is of several kinds. The foreign debt, owned exclusively in England, amounts (1863-4) to £7,947,100 sterling and the interest upon it is about 5 per cent.; the home funded debt (March 31, 1865) is \$40,188,200, almost entirely at 6 per cent. interest. In addition there is a floating debt of about \$2,000,000, and an issue of Government

paper money of about \$14,000,000, shewing a total indebtedness of say \$96,000,000.

#### EXPORTS.

The productions of so large a territory are necessarily very diversified. They include all tropical vegetables and fruits, many kinds of furniture and dye woods, many medicinal drugs, gold and diamonds. We are, however, chiefly concerned with the great staples exported, which were as follows in the three latest years for which we have returns :-

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL.\*

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.
Spirits (Rum) Cotton Sugar, white Sugar, brown Itair and Manilla Cocca Coffee Hides, salted Hides, dry Diamonds Tobacco India rubber Rosewood Gold (bullion) Miscellanoous	721,029 29,373,497 2,926,376 1,916,885 2,120,724 2,439,309 1,219,079 463,919 702,188	\$ 409,615 8,408,904 3,004,933 6,635,581 159,466 789,468 28,287,467 2,417,294 1,207,923 2,053,088 3,101,005 1,637,956 391,028 757,391 388,813 1,585,066	\$ 325,135 14,167,805 2,301,378 7,621,013 215,971 654,371 27,065,342 2,613,037 1,360,809 2,064,362 1,756,317 1,847,687 335,116 755,204 57,018 1,594,785
Total	60,359,971	61,239,998	64,735,350

The countries to which these exports were sent in 1863-4 were :---

<b></b>		D Is forward	62,637,605
Great Britain and her possessions\$	26,242,549	Brought forward\$	319,175
Great Britain and her possesses	10,833,383	Ports on the Mediterranean	310,172
United States	8,530,467	Belgium	282,574
France and her possessions	6,789,614	Italy	298,595
Ports in the British Channel	3,331,129	Turkey	247.407
Portugal and her possessions	2,158,308	Russia	245.684
Spain and her possessions	2,007,132	Coast of Africa	
Rio da Prata		Baltic Sea Ports	154,070
Sweden and Norway	842,400	Mexico	145,759
Hanse Towns	592,190	Greece	46,123
Chili	594,328	Ports not specified	23,899
Austria.	382,417	Ports not specified	20,667
Denmark	333,688	Holland hand ship	3,620
		For consumption on board ship	
Carried forward	62,637,605	\$	64,735,350

The exports of the year were from the following provinces :---

Rio de Janeiro\$ Pernambuco\$ Bahia Alagoas Maranhao	5,529,083 3,296,591	Parahyba Rio Grande Other Provinces	2,914,930 2,904,528 2,378,515 7,296,811
		1	64,735,350

\*In reducing the above table from Brazilian money to our own, the value of the mil réis is taken to be 50 cents. This is a very close approximation indeed.

to		This is a very close apprentic		
	BRAZILIAN	CUBRENCY, at par Contos, =1000 mil réis	2 10	0 stg.
			02	
				10.8
	1. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.	$\begin{array}{c} Cruzado, = 400 \\ Pataca, = 320 \end{array}$	0 0	
			0 0	
		Testao, $\equiv$ 100 " $\equiv$ Vintem, $\equiv$ 20 " $\equiv$	0 0	0.54
		Vintem, $\equiv 20$		
	COINAGE :			· .
		Gold, 10 mil réis.		
	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Silver, 500 réis,—200 réis. Conver, 40 " 20 "		1.1
	1999 - Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Carlo Ca	Copper, x		
	BRITISH C	OIN:		
		Sovereign-Rs. 8 \$888. (Read eight mil eight hundred and eighty-eight reis.)		
		(Read eight mil vight hundred and angal and a		
		21		1 - C. A.

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The export duty amounted to the following sums :

1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.
\$4,005,788	\$4,076,827	\$4,452,069

In 1863-4 it was collected at the following places :

Rio\$	1,848,598	Brought forward\$	3,166,105
Pernambuco	653,949	Santos	220,238
Bahia	409,922	Alagoas	230,784
Maranhao	253,637	Other places	834,942
Carried forward\$	3,166,105	\$	4,452,069

The other duties collected at the Customs Houses in 1863-4 were-

Clearances (despacho maritimo)\$ Duties peculiar to the Provinces	114,202 285,161
Extraordinary imposts Deposits	34,360
	741,690

#### IMPORTS.

The articles imported into Brazil in return for the exports, were :

	1861-2.	1862–3.	1863-4.
	/·		
	\$	s I	S
11	482,944	464,866	561.14
od and other fish	757,429	744,766	691,68
pirituous Liquors	1,475,172	728,725	832,86
pirituous Liquors	660,160	617,558	663,10
oots and Shoes	4,005,472	2,748,734	3,571,88
eats	1,402,733	1.038,171	916.83
oals		696,512	692,24
ats	686,545	487,533	450,62
ides and Skins	384,507		749.07
rugs	619,648	499,805	
lour	2,899,899	2,461,313	2,071,29
ardware	3,099,185	2,603,943	2,398,95
on	516,006	725,364	335,02
arthen and Glassware	812,488	920,870	731,42
achinery	382,104	425,465	310,68
utter	925,579	1,103,163	970,06
anufactures of Cotton	17,469,384	11,913,703	11,985,44
" Wool	1,958,492	1,983,529	2,200,50
" Linen	1,183,037	1,085,198	1,496,31
" Silk	1,069,771	1,093,859	1,175,49
" Mixed	1.398.790	1,243,035	1,367,97
ullion	1,021,744	2,194,444	9,803,53
old and Silver ware	902,651	1,149,371	771.27
	544.579	496,747	603.72
aper owder	284,579	300,798	259,30
	47,750	68,000	382,61
ilver	632,963	865,448	764.78
lothes	564.636	564.038	663.36
alt	2,082,865	2,354,369	2.816.03
ther articles	6,994,582	7,987,017	11,285,65
Total	\$55,265,595	\$49,586,354	\$61,522,93

The Countries whence these imports were derived were---in 1863-4:

Great Britain and her possessions\$ France and her possessions Rio da Prata Portugal and her possessions United States Hanse Towns Belgium Ports in the Empire Sweden	204,994	Brought forward\$ Denmark\$ Holland Italy Austria Chili Peru Ports not mentioned Pesca Africa Paraguay	60,261,610 66,210 58,046 389,202 388,272 73,341 11,490 135,000 4,948 134,812 6
Carried forward\$	00,201,010	Total\$	61,522,937

These imports were thus distributed among the Provinces :---

Town when into	Rio\$	35,316,677
imports into	Downomburgo	3,190,101
"	Bahia	8.051.435
	Para	2.642.117
	Rio Grande	2.073.536
"	Rio Grande	1.953.957
	Maranhao	
"	Ceara	
4	Santos	
**	Other Provinces	1,000,404
		\$61,522,937

The Brazilian returns, from which all the above figures are taken, do not devote a separate line to the British Colonies in any part of the world. To find the amount of the exports from Brazil to British North America, the tables of imports into the several Provinces must be consulted. To find the imports into the Empire we must take the exports from the Provinces. This gives us the following tables:

TABLES shewing the extent of the direct Trade of British North America with Brazil.

Exports.	Quantities.	Value	95.
Prince Edward Island, (1864) New Brunswick, (1864)	nil nil	\$	\$
Nova Scotia, (1865). Codfish, — lbs.	277,120	12,000	12,000
Newfoundland, (1864). Dry Codfishbls. Flourbbls. Board & Plankfeet	154,518 580 4,000	772,590 2,900 40	775,530
Canada, (Quebec,) (1865). Deals } Feet, Imperial or Quebec standard	355,946 18,000 }	3,560	3,560
Total			\$791,090

\* The Commissioners have no returns from Gaspó, except that seven vessels cleared thence for Brazil in 1864-5, with cargo, and there was no doubt a considerable export of fish.

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Imports.	Quantities.	Values.		
rince Edward Island	nil nil	\$	\$	
Coffeelbs. Tobaccopkgs.	42,886 60	6,433 60	6,493	
Tewfoundlandand	nil nil			

These Tables of course relate to direct trade. The quantities of Brazilian produce which reach British North America, especially Canada, through the United States and through England, and those of British American produce sent in the same round-about channels, are undoubtedly much larger, and it is a matter of regret that they cannot be accurately ascertained.

#### SHIPPING.

The ships and vessels engaged in the business of the Empire for the three latest years given in the returns, were-

	186	1-2.	186	2–3.	186	3-4.
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Clearod.	Entered.	Cleared.
LONG SEA VOYAGES-VESSELS.						· · ·
Brazilian	214 2,579	128 2,470	400 2,664	177 2,550	374 2,516	368 2,428
	2,793	2,598	3,064	2,727	2,890	2,796
TONNAGE.						
Brazilian Foreign	30,215 908,692	27,934 1,055,194	42,695 903,518	41,216 1,055,800	61,604 854,197	45,796 984,257
	938,907	1,083,128	946,213	1,097,016	915,801	1,030,053
COASTING VOYAGES.						
VESSELS	3,110	3,013	3,452	3,411	3,370	2,966
Tons	659,420	610,345	726,390	724,489	658,651	567,435

Foreign shipping is at no disadvantage in Brazilian ports. Imports in foreign vessels are not subject to higher rates of duty than those in Brazilian ships. The coasting trade has just been thrown open to vessels of all nations, as the Commissioners were formally made acquainted, by order of the Imperial Government, in a communication from His Excellency Sr. Saraiva, His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

#### PRICES, &C.

The Brazilian Custom House officers give the following as the average official prices of leading articles of export, during the year 1863-4, at the chief ports of the Empire (Brazilian currency) :--

	Rio.	Bahia.	Pernam- buco.	Maranhao.	Para.
Rum	\$400 16\$073 4\$886 3\$112 6\$749 6\$163 7\$380	\$356 21\$854 2\$642 2\$402 6\$311 6\$425 7\$502	\$385 22\$657 3\$542 2\$473 8\$460 4\$447 3\$215 4\$792	22\$160	

The most reliable commercial Brazilian price-list supplies us with the following figures for the Rio de Janeiro market :

	Brazilian price current, 24th March, 1866.	The same reduced to Canadian currency and weights or measures.
Cotton	95 \$000 @ 100 \$000 per pipa         20 \$000 @ 21 \$000 per arroba         2 \$100 @ 2 \$200 "         3 \$600 @ 4 \$500 "	34       (a)       32       cents       "         6       (a)       7       cents       "         12       cents       "       "         5       cents       "       "         124       (a)       14       cents       "         11       (a)       12       cents       "         64       (a)       11       cents       "

#### BRAZILIAN WEIGHTS.

Ton =  $13\frac{1}{2}$  quintal = lb av. 1748.93 Quintal = 4 arrobas = " 129.55 Arroba = 32 libras = " 32.39 Libra = 2 marcos. Marco = 8 oncas.

#### LIQUID MEASURES

Pipa = 180 canadas = 105<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Imp. gls. Almude = 12 canadas. Canada = 4 quartilhos.

Mem .- The canada of Bahia is 435 cubic inches, the above canada, that in use at Rio, is 1622 cubic inches.

#### LINEAL MEASURES.

Braça = 2 varas = 10 palmos = inches	86.6162
Vara — 5 palmos ==	49.9001
Palmo = 8 polegadas =	8.6616
Polegada <u>—</u>	1.0827

By a law recently passed, the French metrical system of weights and measures is immediately to supersode the Brazilian system.

To these prices should be added the Brazilian export duty, which is of two kinds: first, the Imperial duty, which is the same throughout the Empire, and is 7 per cent. on all articles; and, secondly, the Provincial duties which vary in the different Provinces and amount to from 2 to 14 per cent. If we add 20 per cent. to the prices in the above list, we shall arrive at a close approximation to the cost of the several articles free on board ship.

It is not easy to state with precision the cost of freight to North America, for it depends on so many varying circumstances. It should certainly not exceed that to Britain itself to which several of the above articles are sent before being brought hither.

#### TARIFF.

A distinction is made in the Brazilian Tariff between the necessaries of life and the luxuries—the latter being charged with the higher rates of duty. Lumber, furniture and clothes are almost the only exceptions to this rule.

The duties on imports are nominally *ad valorem*, but are in reality specific in their operation, for there is an official value fixed on every possible variety and kind of import, and the *ad valorem* duty is levied upon this official value. The published Tariff enumerates no less than 1475 articles, and extends over an octavo volume of 31S pages, with an alphabetical index of 85 pages more. In consequence of this system the price lists in use by merchants give the duty at so many *réis* on each unit of measure or weight, as if the Tariff were specific, instead of mentioning the *ad valorem* rates.

These duties are of 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 per cent. with, in some cases, 2 or 5 per cent. on the amount of duty added for special purposes or limited periods.

The 50 per cent. duty applies only to fermented liquors, (beer, cider, mead,) and to spirits and wines.

The 40 per cent. duties are levied upon furniture and other manufactures of wood, and upon ready-made wearing apparel of almost every kind, such as boots and shoes and coaus, trowsers, shirts.

Hats pay 30 per cent., also velvets, silks, cottons, hardware, lumber of all kinds, tea, whale or other animal oil.

The 20 per cent. list is limited, comprising chiefly hides and metals in pigs.

The 10 per cent. list embraces horses, smoked or salted meats, fish, wheat and wheat flour, bran, potatoes, oats, &c.

Gold and silver ware (including watches), garden and grass seeds are charged with 5 ter cent.

Agricultural implements, machinery for factories, steamboats or railways, cows, sheep and goats, bees, silkworms, coals, coke, guano and other manures are free.

The following is a list of the rates of duties established according to official valuation upon the principal articles the produce or manufacture of British North America, which might perhaps be sent into the Brazils, to which is added a column of the quantities of these articles exported in 1863—4 from the United States to Brazil. The year was not one of extensive trade between the two countries, owing to the effects of the war, but the statement is given to shew that a trade is done in these articles by a people who have no greater natural advantages for producing them, and not much greater geographical facilities for sending them than the British Provinces possess :—

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ARTICLES.	Official amount of the duty, (Brazilian currency—reis and mil reis,)	which this official amount is	Quantities or values of the the articles exported to Brazil from the U. S (U. S. Cy.)
	and min reist)	based.	(0. 5. 05.)
Agricultural Implements		Free	\$29.073.
Agricultural Implements Ale and Beer (a)	\$280 per canada	50 per cent.	•
Ale and Beer (a) Boots (b) Shoes Coals	2 \$000 per pair	<b>{40 "</b>	7640 paira-
Shoes	5000	Free	319 tons.
Coals	\$600 per quintal	10 per cent	1654 CWIE.
Codfish	\$480 per arroba		010 ballots
" tongues	\$600 "	"	566 barrels.
Smoked)	\$060 per libra	. "	1 134 999 lbs
Bacon	\$600 per arroba	10 per cent)	(5123 bar'ls ) Worth
Bread and Biscuit (sea)	\$150 per arroua	30 per cent }	1485 kegs \$26,971
Crackers :- Fine biscuit	\$400 per arroba	. 10 per cent )	(1558 boxes.)
Butter	\$120 per libra	. 30 per cent	11.729.017 lbs.
			1
Barley-in the husk	\$020 per libra	"	
Wheet			407,974 barrels.
// Thomas	35100	•	
Bran	\$300 per top		. 2518 tons.
Clothes-ready made	Many enumerated kinds, Cot	-	[
Ciotics Tours	tons, Woollens, &c	. 40 per cent	\$2401.
Woollen manu- Coarse,	\$480 per vara \$600 "	30 per cent.	
factures (f) Fine.	1 \$500 "		
Animals :Horses	5 \$000 each	. 10 per cent-	
			. 58 bushels.
Potatoes	\$020 per libra	"	<b>.</b> \$32 013.
Other kinds	.1	30 per cent.	56 bales.
Potatoes Paper :Printing Other kinds Hay	. \$120 per arroba		\$48,660 house furniture.
		Fire por commente	
Oats Fish and animal oils (a)	\$180 per canada	So per cont	34,452 gal. Pet. cruub.
		1	1 298 316 " retined.
Burning oils (a)	\$200 per libra	•••	
	Various.	20 per cent	460,928 lbs.
Soap	\$500 and \$700 per arroba.	10 per cent	45,878.
Tallow			
Sq. tim-   in thick-		m 30 per cont	••••
ber and ness.	Over 40 palms 060 " Up to 50 palms		
Pine   and to 10 in.	2 long 080		•••
or any thick.	( Above 50 palms. 100		8008 shooks staves.
timber   Over 10 and	Up to 50 palms. 150 "		••••
except up to 20 in. oak and thick.	Above 50 paims. 240		
oak and   thick. teak   More than 20	Up to 60 palms. 400 "		
(g). up to 30:	Over 60 palms 600 Up to 60 palms 800		•••
More than 30.	Over 60 palms 1000 "	"	J
CI CONTRACTOR			
PLANK AND BOARDS.			
Pine up to one inch thickno	ss \$20 per palm		
For each additional inch	<b>AG</b>	"	4
thickness	20 "	••••	.1
	1		in hand duting and Oils ar

(a) When Beer, Ale and Oils come in casks, they are subject only to the above duties, and Oils are allowed 10 and 12 per cent. tare. When they are in large bottles (demi-johns, carboys,) they pay 25 per cent. more; when in ordinary bottles, flasks, or other such vessels of earthenware or glass, 50 per cent. more.

(b) To shew fully the character of the Brazilian Tariff and the minuteness of its cnumerations, the 27

#### REMARKS RESPECTING CERTAIN ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE EXPORTED TO BRAZIL FROM BRITISH NORTH"AMERICA.

Ale and Beer .- There appears no reason why ale and beer should not be sent to

Boots-Long Riding boots of white or colored leather ..... 6 000 leather varnished in whole or in part ..... 3 200 " Of varnished leather ..... " 2 000 " Of any other quality ..... " " (Hessian bottines) of leather of any other quality-for men or women ...... 1 600 ... " boys and girls ..... 900 .. ... 400 iufants..... " Of any kind of wool, cotton or linen stuff-for men and women. ~ 1 000 " " boys and girls ..... 700 " " infants ..... 300 " " Of any quality of silk-for men and women..... 000 " 1 300 " boys and girls ..... " " 800 " infants..... " Buskins of sheepskin or any other skins or textile material-for boys and girls... 200 " " 150 ... Slippers or sandals of varnished leather or goatskin or the like ..... 600 " " leather of any other quality, plain ..... 200 " embroidered or ornamented..... 360 " " any kind of cotton or linen, plain ...... 160 " " embroidered or ornamented..... 300 ... " 240 list or any woollen fabric, plain ..... ... 1 200 " embreidered or ornamented..... any quality of silk, plain ..... " 800 " 1 600 " embroidered or ornamented ..... " 2 000 " Half-boots of varnished leather..... 1 600 " any other kind ..... coarse, proper for coldiers, sailors and the like ..... " 600 " Wooden shoes of any kind ..... 600 Shoes (sole and strap, thick soled) of varnished leather-for men and women ..... 1 280 " " 800 boys and girls..... " ... infants ..... 300 " " ù any other kind of leather-for men and women ..... \$00 " boys and girls ..... 600 " " 240 " infants..... coarse, such as soldiers, sailors, &c., use..... thin-soled, of varnished leather—for men ..... " 400 " " 800 " " women..... 400 " boys..... " " 500 " girls..... 300 " " " 200 " " ... infants..... of any material of silk, plain-for men and women ..... " 600 " " boys and girls ..... 400 " " " infants..... 300 " " 600 ... " embroidered or ornamented for nien and women ..... 1 " 200 " . boys and girls..... 1 " 800 " .. infants ..... " 600 " of any other kind of leather or textile fabric-for men...... i. 300 women ..... " " 400 " .. hovs ..... " 200 girls..... infants..... " 150 Common Shoes (Tamancos) of varnished leather, with or without ornaments-for men and women..... 300 " " 200 " boys and girls ..... " " " infants..... 150 " of any other quality-for men..... 200 " " 150 " boys and girls ..... " 100 11 " children..... Buskins, Turkish or Chinese shoes and slippers for balls, theatrical performances and other --- Ad valorem. public shows .....

(c) Tare, 16 per cent. off when in casks.

(d) 35 per cent. tare on the gross weight allowed when in barrels or casks.

(f) Canadian and Nova-Scotian Tweeds would probably be in this category.

(g) Oak has the same classification as pine, and the rates are about in proportion to its relative value. The thickness or diameter is calculated according to the mean of the two ends of the same stick. 28

Brazil from the British North American Provinces, which are barley growing regions. The consumption of the article in Brazil is very large.

The quantitics exported from Great Britain to Brazil were-

Tn	186214,98	7 barrels
"	186320,46	3 "
"	186418,55	it "
		·

It is sometimes imported in casks, but the heat of the climate makes it preferable to send it in bottles.

Meats.—A great deal of the beef consumed in Brazil is the jerked beef from the Southern Provinces and from Buenos Ayres, which is entering more and more into competition with the salted meats and even the codfish of the North. The United States formerly did a larger business with Brazil in these articles than they now carry on, and when beef and pork again recede in price their trade will no doubt revive, and ours may grow with it. Prime sorts of salted and smoked meats will always command a high price in any tropical climate.

Flour.—The greatest care should be taken to send none but the best quality of our products to Brazil. This remark applies specially to wheat flour. The consumers are the wealthy classes and the population of the cities. If on the one hand they are fastidious in their tastes, on the other they are always ready to pay high prices for a really superior article, and none but flour prepared with great care and from selected dry, or kiln dried wheat, such as will stand the moist heat of the tropics, without deterioration, should be shipped from Canada.

It is a pleasing fact that a considerable quantity of Montreal flour has for the last three years been sent to Pernambuco, by way of England, and has given great satisfaction. It is certain that much of the flour shipped southward from New York is made in that city in imitation of Southern Ohio, both as to the barrels and as to the flour itself, and is found to answer. It is worthy the attention of the trade whether it would not be desirable to establish a special brand for flour manufactured for tropical consumption, since with care and honesty in the shipments of the article, Canada flour would in time attain a high character.

Fish.—The Brazilian market for fish is extensive and one of the best in the world. The codfish from Gaspé is preferred to any other, and always commands the highest price. While the Commissioners were in Rio de Janeiro, two cargoes of British North American fish arrived at that port, one from Halifax, the other from Jersey. They were sold at the very remunerative price of \$12.50 per Portuguese quintal of 128 lbs. English. The fish of the brand of C. R. C., put up by the house of Charles Robin & Co., always commands the highest price.

The superiority of this fish is owing to the circumstance of its being more carefully selected and packed in better tubs than the fish of any other house in the trade, generally uniform in size, and very small, while the tubs in which it is packed are made with the greatest care.

Codfish is sent to Brazil in drums and tubs, each containing one Portuguese quintal. In the Pernambuco market drums are preferred to tubs, but in Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, the same quality of fish in tubs commands from one dollar to one dollar and a half per quintal more than in drums. No fish should be shipped to Brazil, especially to Rio de Janeiro, but small hard cured merchantable fish, free from salt and sunburn.

To illustrate the value to any country of extended communications with others, affording the choice of many markets for the sale of their products, the Commissioners may here remark that at the very time fish was selling for \$12.50 per quintal in the Brazils, the price in Demerara and the neighboring islands ranged from \$5 to \$6.

The Brazilian daty on fish is but 30 cents per quintal, but it appears to the Commissioners that negotiations for its abolition might not be unattended with success, and would produce results beneficial to the trade between Brazil and the Provinces. An equivalent concession in reference to coffee would, no doubt, be highly valued by the Imperial Government of Brazil.

Lumber.—Brazil abounds with fine and valuable woods, rosewood, mahogany, ironwood, &c., but they are all exceedingly heavy and hard, requiring great labor to move them from place to place, and tools of the highest temper to work, thus involving constant and serious

expense. The pine of British North America being so much lighter and more easily worked would be cheaper for building and many other purposes than the Brazilian woods, and would be in great demand if the supply were constant. A great deal of white and pitch pine is already used in Brazil, being sent from the United States. A commercial house in Rio furnished the Commissioners with the following information on this subject:—

"White pine boards find a sale here; they should be sawn in even lengths of from 14 feet upwards—say 14 feet, 16 feet, 18 feet and 20 feet, &c.,—all 9 inches broad and 1 inch thick. The width and thickness should be carefully attended to. The description will probably be known to the trade as 'one inch lumber.'"

Furniture and Woodenwares.—The market for furniture in Brazil is almost unlimited, but our manufacturers would have to visit the country or take other means to obtain patterns of the chairs, sofas, &c., which are almost all made with cane seats. An exchange could be made for Brazilian woods, which might be used for the better kinds of furniture here.

*Icc.*—The trade in ice might become an important branch of industry. Ice is a necessary of life in Brazil. The chief towns on the coast import it from the United States, and in 1863-4 the American export tables shew that 2,518 tons (value before export \$19,157) were sent from United States ports to Brazil.

In 1865 the exports of icc, from Boston alone, to West Indian and South American ports (east coast) were :---

To Rio Janeiro.         Tons.           Aspinwall         1,209           Kingston (Jamaica)         2,232           Barbados.         1,309           Honduras         706           St. Thomas.         1,282           Demerara         1,238           Surinam         430	To Guadaloupe
Habana       8,130         Cienfuegos       532         Cuba (St. Iago)       420         Antigua       405	Hayti 120 25,719

In addition 55,224 tons were exported coastwise, and 24,411 sent across the Atlantic or to the Indian and Pacific Ocean ports. Nor was this export of ice in 1865 a large one; in one year before the war as many as 142,463 tons were exported.

In Para, which is 70 miles up a river of that name (the southern mouth of the Amazon), it is found cheaper to make ice than to import it, and it is retailed at 3d. sterling per pound. This manufactured ice is, however, far inferior to what we could send. Halifax and St. John have ports open at all seasons, so that ice could be shipped thence in the middle of their winter (the Brazilian summer), while all the Canadian river and lake ports, having clear fresh water ice in unlimited quantity beside their wharves, could store it for summer export with less expense for transportation than any others on the continent.

Butter and Lard.—The butter made in Brazil is poor in quality, and fine samples of butter from North America can be sold at high prices. It does not, however, stand the climate so well, and is not in such general use as lard, of which large quantities are imported. Lard for the Brazilian market should be of the best kind of leaf lard, carefully put up in small packages.

*Coal.*—Coal is found in Rio Grande do Sul, but even into that Province a great deal of English coal is imported. The coal imported into Brazil is used almost exclusively for steam purposes, and in the manufacture of gas. There is no duty on coal or coke.

Agricultural Implements.—Brazil is making great progress in agriculture. Until lately the methods pursued in cultivating the soil were primitive, the ploughs wooden, and other implements poor. There is now a great market for all kinds of field implements used in the cultivation of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c., which are admitted free.

Coal Oil.—Is extensively used in Brazil. The United States have had the monopoly of the supply.

Ships — The figures in the tables given on a previous page clearly shew that the tonnage owned in Brazil is by no means adequate to the business of so productive a country with so extended a coast.

There is now a duty of 15 per cent. on the transfer of vessels from the foreign to the Brazilian flag, which, with other attendant charges, has operated as a prohibition to the purchase by Brazilians of foreign vessels. The removal or material reduction of this duty, to which the letter of His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, quoted in another part of this report, refers, was under the consideration of the Senate when the Commissioners left, and whenever accomplished, the Brazilian market should be a good one for colonial built vessels.

The ships built in Brazil are of hardwood, very durable but very expensive, and our ships, of more easily worked material and less expensive, would certainly be preferred if they could be transferred to Brazilian owners without excessive duties. The recent opening of the coasting trade of the Empire to foreign vessels, one of the concessions asked for by the Commissioners, shows that the Government correctly appreciates the modern liberal principles of political economy, and gives good ground to hope that the other concession spoken of will speedily be made. This opening of the coasting trade will stimulate commerce coastwise, and have an indirect effect upon the foreign trade, and it may therefore be reasonably expected that it will lead the Brazilians to buy more ships themselves. The vessels best adapted for the coasting trade of the Empire would run from 150 to 300 tons. The winds there being steady, the favorites are schooner-rigged vessels very much like those in use on the Canadian lakes. Before being sent into tropical seas, they should in all cases be coppered, to prevent their rapid destruction by marine worms.

Miscellaneous.—There are many other articles which we might manufacture and send to the Brazils. In the United States tables of exports to that country are \$52,049 worth of lamps, \$50,281 worth of sewing machines, \$6,039 worth of brooms and brushes, \$20,538 worth of India rubber manufactures, \$13,369 worth of nails, \$8,980 worth of matches, and of all these we have manufactories in the Provinces.

When we see our neighbors enjoying a trade which the Brazilian returns give as \$10,833,383 of exports to the States, and \$3,129,742 imports; together nearly \$14,000,000, and which the United States returns give as \$14,441,617 imports from Brazil (gold value), and \$5,537,140 (paper curruncy) exports, together say \* \$17,000,000,—when we know besides that we indirectly contribute a large share towards this trade from which we reap little profit and no credit,—it should induce those of our merchants who take a patriotic interest incommerce to risk a little for the sake of participating largely in so rich a mine of wealth.

### THE COURSE OF TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

The great value of the Brazilian staple exports, renders it absolutely necessary in many cases that ships should sail from Brazilian ports to the great markets of the world, such as London, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, New York. It is hardly to be expected that any merchants in the British Provinces would buy a full cargo, say of coffee, while in London such a transaction is frequent. The course of trade therefore, while it should be direct in reference to British American staples of export, would not in all cases flow back along the same route, nor would it indeed be desirable that it should do so. To illustrate this, an actual "round yoyage" may be given :

The Augustina, Bernier, loaded in Montreal with flour and pork, and sailed from Quebec, 28th November, 1865, for St. Johns, Newfoundland. At Newfoundland she took in a cargo of codfish for Pernambuco. At Pernambuco the Augustina obtained a cargo of sugar for Greenock. From Greenock she took a cargo of machinery and coals to Cienfuegos, Cuba; and she now brings a cargo of sugars from Cuba to Canada. The owner is so well

\* The figures agree pretty well, allowing for the freight and profit on imports into the States.

and sold

satisfied with the results of this voyage, that he is now building another vessel of 441 tons to go the same round.

#### ACCOUNT SALES.

The following are *pro forma* account sales of cargoes of various kinds, which will show exactly the nature of the charges to which shipments to Rio are subject :—The currency used is of course Brazilian *réis* and *milréis*.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT SALES of 12 bbls. Hams, received from at Rio de Janeiro.

12 bbls containing 192 hams. Weighing gross 3075 ib. Tare 312 ib.		
Net2763 1b @ 240rs At 8 months' credit.		Rs. 663 \$120
CHARGES.	-	н н. Н.
Freight (variable)		
Dispatcher and conferencia Discharging, weighing, stamps and petties	7.500 11.120	
There is the months 10°1	Rs	
Interest on charges 8½ months 10°?0 Brokerage ½?20 Commission and Guarantee 5°?0	3.320 33.160	
		Rs.

Rio de Janeiro, March, 1866.

#### E. E.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT SALES of Pork, received from

and sold at Rio de Janeiro.

E. E.

20 bbls. Pork @ 26\$000		Rg. 520.000
20 bbls. Pork @ 26\$000 At 8 months' credit.		an an an an an an an an an an an an an a
CHARGES.		
	Rs	
Freight Duty on 130 arrobas @ 600rs	78\$000	1
Freight Duty on 130 arrobas @ 600rs Dispatchor Landing expenses & cooperage	10\$000 8\$500	
Conferring, stamps & petties	9\$800	
	Rs	18
Interest on charges 81 months 10°10	2\$600	
Interest on charges of months to $\gamma_2$ , Brokerage $\frac{1}{2}\gamma_2$ , Commission and Guarantee $5^{\circ}\gamma_2$ ,	26\$000	
		Rs.

Rio de Janeiro, March, 1866.

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1.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT SALES of Flour received from

and sold at Rio de Janeiro.

3560 bbs. Flour @ 20\$000 Less Discount, 6°10	••••••	Rs. 71.200\$000 4.272 \$000
At 1 month's credit.		Rs. 66.928\$000
CHARGES.		
Freight Duty on 21,360 arrobas @150 rs. cr 900 rs. per bbl Dispatcher Storing and bringing into stores Fire Insurance, 4°/0 Policy and Stamps Conferring, stamps and petties	3.204\$000 100\$000 1.231\$000 17\$\$000 5\$560 114\$260	
Interest on charges 45 days, 10°70 Brokerage, 1°70 Commission and Guarantee, 5°70	356\$000 3.346\$400	
		Rs.

Rio de Janeiro, March, 1866.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT SALES of 500 Kegs Lard, received from

.

and sold at Rio de

S. E. & O.

Janciro.

500 Kegs Lard, weighing net Less 6°lo for difference in weight	20,318 1,219			
At 8 months' credit.	19,099	lbs.	@ 500 rs.	Rs. 9.559\$500
CHARGES.				
Freight Duty on 586 arr. 1 lb. @ 1\$500 per arr Add duty 5%, on 30% Labour in Custom House, weighing, &c Storago in Custom House Dispatcher Stamps and petty expenses			146\$510 18\$460 12\$310 20\$000	
			Rs	
Interest on charges, Si months, 10°10 Brokerage 2°10 Commission and guarantee 5°10			47\$750	 
				Rs.

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S. E. & O.

Rio de Janeiro, March, 1866.

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## A. 1866

and sold

## PRO FORMA ACCOUNT SALES of 3036 pieces White Pine, received from at Rio de Janeiro.

#### Rs. 2.956\$980 3036 pieces White Pine, measuring 45,492 feet, 1 inch @ 651s...... Less 5°10 abatement for splits..... 1475840 Rs. 2.809\$140 At 6 months' credit-CHARGES. Rs 513\$080 73.310 15\$000 52\$000 Delivering, negro hire and measuring ..... Delivering, negro hire and measuring ..... Lighterage and discharging is usually at the charge of the vessel if there is no condition to the contrary in the charter party ..... 11\$650 Stamps and pettics ..... Rs..... Interest on charges 61 months 10°?o ..... Brokerage 2°?o.... 14\$050 140\$450 Commission and Guarantee 5°2; .... Rs.

E. E.

Rio de Janeiro, March, 1866.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT SALES of Codfish received from

and sold at Rio de Janeiro.

22579qtl. Codfish @ 18\$000 At 8 months' credit.		Rs. 40.626\$000
2579qtl. Codfish @ 18\$000 At 8 months' credit.		1
CHARGES.		
	Rs	•
Freight Duty on 22579qtl. @ 600rs	1.354\$200 50\$000	
Duty on 22579qtl. @ 600rs him storage and petties	348\$340	
	40\$630	
Stamps, 1º70		-
	Re	
interest on charges 81 months 10°20	203\$130	
nterest on charges 8½ months 10°76 Brokerage ½°76 Commission and Guarantee 5°76	2.031\$300	
Commission and Guarances 5 70		Rs.

E, F.

# Rio de Janeiro, March, 1866.

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## PRO FORMA INVOICE.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st May, 1866.

Invoice of 3000 Bags Coffee of 5 arrobas or 160 lbs cach.

000 Bags weighing 15000 arrobas @ 6500			Rs.	97.500\$000
CHARGES.				
uty on Valn. 15000 arrobas 6\$000		Rs. 90.000.000		
buty on van. 19666 and optimise		Rs. 9.900.000	i e	
Duty 11%	******	120.000	ļ	
ags 700rs. each		720.000		
Duty 11°l <sub>o</sub> opalagias 40rs. pr. bag Bags 700rs. each hipping expenses 240rs. pr. bag Brokerage 50rs. pr. bag		150.000		12.990\$000
	•		Rs.	110.490\$000 4.419\$600
Commission 21°1, & 11°1, for drawing			Rs.	114.909\$500 215\$640
Sill Brokerage & Stamps $\frac{3}{16}$	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	1	115 1058940
	1. J. C. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.		Ks.	115.125\$240
-			1	£11,992.4.3

E & O. E.

# PRO FORMA invoice of Rubber shipped from Para.

46 Cases containing fine India Rubber net weight 470 @ 24\$000 2 Cases containing Enterfine India Rubber net weight 20 @ 21\$000 8 Cases containing Sernamby India Rubber net weight 140 @ 15\$000		Rs. 11,280\$000 420\$000 2.100\$000
CHARGES.		Rs. 13.800 <b>\$0</b> 00
Exp. Duties 20% on Rs. 13,395\$800	2.679.160 2.4S0	
Exp. Duttes 2075 of its. 15,500000000000000000000000000000000000	336 10	3.027\$640
		16.827.640 504.828
Commission 3°2,		Rs. 17.232\$468

# BRITISH GUIANA.

British Guiana, sometimes called Demerara, was first settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580. After repeatedly changing owners, the three settlements of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice were finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814. In 1831 the name British Guiana was first applied to the colony, the three settlements being now termed counties.

The area of Guiana may safely be taken at 100,000 square miles, and will probably be found much greater whenever its boundaries are established.

The census of 1861 shewed the following results :----

	British Guiana,	93,861
Natives of	British Gulana	8 309
64	the West India Islands	0,850
"	Madeira and the Cape de Verd Islands	9,000
"	T. 1.	,001 .
"	A C 1	0.0 سول
	China	2.629
"	China	7,000
Aborigine	cninas	2,869
Miscellan	20US	
· · ·	Total	155,907

Since the census the population has been largely increased by further importations of Asiatic laborers, and by some immigration from the neighboring islands.

#### REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, &C.

The Government of Demerara is somewhat peculiarly constituted. Besides the Governor there is a "Court of Policy," consisting of nine members, and five "Financial Representatives." They meet at stated periods in a Combined Court, for the discussion of financial measures. The Hon. Francis Hincks, C.B., lorg identified with Canada, is now Governor of Guiana, and appears to have done much to promote its prosperity.

The debt of the colony is about \$2,800,000, of which nearly half is covered by notes from planters, given in payment of their proportion of the cost of introducing immigrants. The revenue and expenditure of Guiana for the last three years, for which we have returns, were :--

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1862	.\$1.320.034	\$1,425,407
1802	1 255 800	1,205,692
1863	*1 556 401	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1864		5-,40-,00-

The chief heads of revenue in 1864 were :---

General import duties	\$737,980
General import duties	181,188
Wine and Spirit	278,195
Wine and Spirit	20.126
Beacon and tonnage duties	
	101

Total.....\$1,556,401

Exclusive of \$209,879 received during the year for special purposes.
 of \$186,103 repayments on account of special funds.

The chief heads of expenditure for 1864 were :----

Immigration	\$184,523
Immigration Administration of Justice, Police, &c., &c	260,935
Administration of Justice, Police, &c., &c	
Public Works-roads and bridges	·
Sinking Fund	
Interest on Public Debt	00'00#
Revenue Establishments	
Civil List	
Provision for Ministers of Religion	
Miscellaneous	

\$1,297,652

Perhaps the most important of these items of expenditure is that referring to immigration. The labor question is the most important social and political problem to be solved in all tropical regions, and Guiana has led the van among the British West India Colonies in introducing free labor from India and China. It may here be stated that as far as could be observed by the Commissioners the condition of these laborers was at least on a par with that of the liberated Africans.

The labor market being thus fairly supplied, the productive industry of Guiana is not checked to the same extent as that of the West India Colonies which have not adopted the system of importing labor. Its trade is on this account extremely active—quite in excess of what might be expected from a comparison of its population with that of many of the islands. It does indeed possess a soil of wonderful fertility, and only requires more hands to increase its production to an almost unlimited extent, but without some such method as it has adopted of importing laborers to cultivate its plantations, its fertility would have remained unavailing and unproductive.

There is no duty on exports from Demerara, and the tariff of duties on imports is generally moderate, the amount of duties collected being about 14 per cent. on the value of goods imported. When the revenue of the country will permit, its tariff may be susceptible of some modification in the articles of fish and lumber.

## A. 1866

#### DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

### The tariff on imports is :---

Articles.	Rate of Duty.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Bacon         Beef, Pickled         Beef, Dried         Bricks         Bricks         Buckets and Pails         Batter         Candles, Sperm.         Cheese.         Chocolate         Cigars         Clapboards.         Coals in hhds.         Coals in tons         Cocoa.         Coffee.         Confectionery         Corn and Pulse         Corn Brooms.         Corn Meal	<ul> <li>\$ cts.</li> <li>0 02 per lb.</li> <li>3 00 per brl.</li> <li>0 02 per lb.</li> <li>0 50 per 100 lbs.</li> <li>0 30 per M.</li> <li>0 25 per doz.</li> <li>0 02 per lb.</li> <li>0 05 per lb.</li> <li>0 05 per lb.</li> <li>0 36 per M.</li> <li>1 50 per M.</li> <li>1 50 per M.</li> <li>0 36 per tb.</li> <li>0 36 per tb.</li> <li>0 36 per lb.</li> <li>1 1 per lb.</li> <li>1 1 per lb.</li> <li>1 1 per lb.</li> <li>1 1 per lb.</li> <li>1 2 per lb.</li> <li>1 0 per cwt.</li> <li>0 5 per doz.</li> <li>0 25 per doz.</li> <li>0 25 per l0.</li> </ul>	Onions         Paints         Pepper         Percussion Caps         Pistols         Pitch         Pork         Potatoles         Rosin         Sago         Salt         Shooks         Shot         Slates         Soup         Staves, W. O.         Staves, It. O.         Sugar, Rofned         Sugar, Raw	\$ cts. 0 10 per 100 lb. 0 25 per ewt. 0 05 per lb. 0 40 per M. 1 00 each brl. 0 50 per brl. 3 00 per brl. 0 05 per busl. 0 25 per 100 lbs. 0 50 per M. 0 00 per mk. 1 00 per M. 0 01 per M. 2 00 per M. 1 50 per M. 4 00 per ewt.
Fish, Dried Fish, Pickled, Salmon Fish, Pickled, Mackerel Fish, Pickled, other sorts Fish, Smoked Flour, Wheat Flour, Rye	0 50 per ewt. 2 00 per brl. 1 00 per brl. 0 75 per brl. 0 00½ per lb. 1 00 per brl. 0 50 per brl.	Sugar, Itaw Tapioea Tar Tobacco, in hhds, not less than 800 lbs Do in smaller packages Do Manufactured Tobacco Pipes	0 02 per lb. 0 50 per brl. 0 12 per lb. 0 13 per lb. 0 24 per lb. 0 18 per lb.
Gange Ground Feed Gunpowder, Blasting Gunpowder, in canisters Hams Hay Hoops, Wood Hoops, Iron Hoops, Iron	0 05 per busl. 0 04 per lb. 0 10 per lb. 0 02 per lb. 0 10 per 100 lbs. 1 50 per M. 0 10 per cwt.	Tongues Turpentine Varnish, not containing Spirits Varnish, containing Spirits The f.llowing articles pay an 10 per cent :	0 02 per lb. 0 18 per gal. 0 18 per gal. 2 00 per gal. ad valorem duty of
Lard Lime, Building, in hhds Lime, Temper, puns Lime, Temper, hhds Lime, Temper, brls Lime, Temper, jars Lumber Malt, in Wood	0 02 per lb. 0 25 per hhd. 0 25 per pun. 0 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per hhd. 0 06 per brl. 0 03 per jar. 2 00 per M. 5 00 per hhd.	Asses. Ammunition. Apothecaries' Wares an Building Material. Cider. Carriages. Cabinet Ware and Uphe Corks.	d Groceries.
Malt Liquor, in bottles, quarts Malt Liquor, in bottles, pints Matches, not less than 10 gross Matches, less than 10 gross Match, Splints Mules Opium Opium Opium	1 50 per lb. 0 05 per bushel.	Casks. Clocks and Watches. Coolie Stores. Drugs and Chemicals. Estate Supplies. Earthenware. Eggs. Glassware. Ground Provisions. Grindstones. Hardware and Cutlery.	
Oils Oils, Explosive	0 15 per gal. 2 00 per gal.	Haberdashery and Mill	inery.

Norg.-For the Wine and Spirit duties which the Demerara tables give distinct from the General Tariff, see page 45.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following figures show, the quantities of articles charged with specific duties imported for three years past :---

IMPORTS into Demerara in 1863, 1864 and 1865.

ARTICLES.	1863.	1864.	1865.	
	6.569	6,589	14,279	
con lbs.	4,460	5,026	3,877	
ef (pickled)brls.	2,284	3,667	2,576	
	1,587,358	1,322,608	1,388,578	
eadNc.	2,058,667	2,977,985	2,998,170 1,578	
icks doz.	856	1,832	545,697	
	589,815	613,301	199,980	
ndles (Tallow)	322,164	554,543	333,227	
ndles (Tallow)	182,749	170,722	188,691	
ndles (Sperm)	253,418	288,318 361	123	
1000late	139	1,407,765	1,917,930	
gars	1,329,455	27,288	35,812	
gars	26,025	24,720	30,736	
als (hogsheads)	20,566 100,078	115,130	131,842	
	2,636	2,745	5,013	
	39,149	34,415	32,097	
onfectionery cwt.	284	3,069	2,353	
onfectionery cwt. ordage bush.	66,758	57,946	67,697	
ordage bush. orn, &c doz.	603	461 -	712	
orn, &c doz. orn Brooms lbs.	2,296,144	2,115,844	2,440,460	
orn Meal lbs.	66,851	69,249	70,178	
			125	
" (pickled) say bris.	255	186	17 <b>5</b> 4.817	
" Salmon	5,435	5,031		
" Mackerel	5,522	4,478	8,190 20,778	
" Other sorts lbs. " Smoked	15,108	23,288	77,055	
" Smoked brls. Flour bush.	75,847	\$3,452	13,959	
flour	12,272	7,744	4,35	
fround feed, do lbs.	3,039	2,600	10,93	
Junpowder (kegs) lbs	3,739	9,015	211,41	
localitator / million lbs.	331,058	375,123 975,160	620,65	
Iams Iay	651,790	2,214,155	1,697,01	
Hay Hoops (Wood) cwt.	1,412,360 6,595	10,717	6,96	
(Ioops (Wood) cwt. (Iron) cwt.	99	81	22	
	512,449	568,950	413,25	
Horses	1,175	1,797	2,21	
Lard hhds. Lime (Building) puns.	1,750	2,569	2,70	
" (Temper) foot	6,972,938	10,864,043	9,058,58	
Lumber (all kinds) hhds.	1,840	1,862	2,08	
Mait Liquot doz. t	52,056	S2,646	78,34	
" (in Dotties) gross.	1,560	11,663	2	
Matches	97	200	S.	
Mules	282	593	830.2	
Muskets and Gunsbs. Onions	726,220	640,090 5,082	7,3	
Onions	1,760	63,141	40,3	
Oplum or blang bush.	45,198	97,153	105,9	
Oats	S7,245	4,155	2,8	
Oils cwt. Paints lbs	2,470	21,655	46,8	
Paints lbs.	23,694	1,169,025	1,188,5	
Pepper	1,272,500			
Percussion Caps No. Pistols brls.	445	1,243	2	
Pistols brls. Pitch brls. Pork (pickled), bush.	11.228	12,822	11,9	
Pork (pickled)bush.	11,440	32,216	39,2	

ARTICLES.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Lico lbs.	22,861,908	22,059,800	20,934,436
osin brls. ago lbs. alt	87,875 961,054 710,900	44,696 1,181,854 877,040	108,278 1,295,910 471,700
hingles hooks	53,560 28,270 173,400	65,640 77,270 341,990	55,420 31,885 155,000
nuff lbs. oap taves and Headings, W. O	13,241 723,936 254,585	12,827 970,870 667,605 947,675	5,15) 728,800 581,453 386,960
" other sorts cwt. apioca	465,468 533 746 706	343 419 719	48 96 1.00
ar brls. ca	29,925 238,776 34,380	25,978 323,482 24,297	20,50 340,74 34,85
obacco Pipes	4,193 11,852	4,561 22,338	7,43 17,86
" (Spirits) galls.	1,704 911	4,707 1,871	2,86 1,51

IMPORTS into Demerara in 1863, 1864 and 1865.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandy ga	32,202	44,111	54,238
Gin		29,913	35,001
Rum	112       1,294       22,653       1,960	76 1,567 29,153 2,462 1,338	214 1,889 33,935 2,596 1,625

The following is a Statement of the Value of Goods paying ad valorem Duty for the last three years—1863 to 1865, inclusive :—

1863	\$1,299,915_06
1864	2,229,446 56
1865	2,118,954 40

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A. 1866

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Produce exported from the Colony, for the last three years inclusive.

Year.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Timber.	Cotton.
1863 1864 1865	Hogsheads. 77,105 73,312 86,110	Puncheons. 30,252 26,053 31,336	Casks. 5,704 12,639 14,454		Cubic Feet. 408,769 816,812 503,849	Bales. 52 239 561

STATEMENT of the value of the Machinery imported for Estate's use during the years 1863 to 1865, inclusive.

	 	916 42	
1864	 257,9	65 56	
1865			

NUMBER OF CATTLE imported from 1863 to 1865, inclusive.

	2054
1863	
1864	1010
1804	2779
1865	

RETURN of Duties received on Imports, and Wines and Spirits, shewing the Drawbacks paid yearly, and the net amount of Duties from 1863 to 1865.

	IMPORT DUTIES.			Year.	WINE AND SPIRIT DUTIES.		
Year.	Duties received.	Drawbacks.	Net Duty.		Duties received.	Drawbacks.	Net Duty.
1863 1864 1865		52,619 05 39,105 15 31,761 98	553,015 71 737,980 46 716,287 21	1863 1864 1865	182,440 79	1,253 40 1,252 50 1,505 92	171,166 18 181,188 29 215,666 70

## VALUE of the Imports and Exports.

		Year.			Imports.	Exports.
						]
			e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		£1.121.979 7	1,679,385 11
863 864	•••••••	••••••••••		••••••	£1,121,979 7 1,508,560 3 1,359,292 3	1,679,385 11 1,845,351 13 2,089,639 1
365	••••	•••••			_,	l

-----

TONNAGE entered and cleared at the Custom Houses from 1863.

Year.	Entered.*	Cleared.
	 152,755 tons.	132,178 tons. 145,082 ''
1864	171,861 " 171,465 "	145,082 " 158,066 "

\* The difference between the entrances and clearances is caused by the Royal Mail Steamers being included in one and not in the other.

The values of the separate articles which pay ad valorem duty cannot be given excepting for 1864. They were in that year as under :---

	D. Jacobs	Value.
	Packages.	value.
		S ets.
Arrowroot and Tous les Mois	43	201 54
	62	370 20
	3	56 30
the second fine and f	11,839	39,287 66
and the Arminian and the	7,961	9,506 91
	8	65 95
	45	7,702 40
a then a Wang and Unholstory	1,076	12,597 67
(7)	405	2,708 84 10,026 18
	3,975	2.278 23
at the state of the second state of the second state s		10.170 84
A	1,973	46,802 45
	14.911	80,306 51
Elista Compliant		15,325 45
		15 40
Earthenware	1,972	16,472 68
	3,023	4.689 10
Grindstones		794 44
Grindstones	86,375	326,904 99
Hardware and Collery	3,164	302,058 89
Jewellery	85	5,757 83
T' Alter and Woollong	1 0,000 1	1,126,283 41
Touthon Monufactures	1,010	102,104 70
Marshall Instrumonts	440	8,565 97
News] Stores	1	2,307 04
Tamon Manufactures	1 40,01 <del>4</del>	14,599 99
Disklag and Songe	0.00	1,911 49 13,581 27
Descoved Mosts and Fish	1,011	1,598 97
Descented Fruits		29,815 20
Station and states and		7,269 10
Ctrour Monufacturas		8.222 43
Gaddlowr	. 100	3,284 20
Cilcum and Plated Ware		284 90
Spars		3,032 00
Spars Toys	450	2,076 82
Vinegar Wood Manufactures	8,134	10,438 61
wood manufactures		

Machinery imported for Estate use is free-also cattle.

The following tables were kindly furnished by the Customs Officials in Demerara, to show the direction of their trade :---

	-	From United States. Foreign States		12 3 00 1,634 14 6 10	98,825 19 412 10 367 15 26 05 1,592 10 7 00	15 328 6 34	10 08 06 207 207 207		19 120 03 13	15 0,001 15 0,001 02 2,037	4,400 09 170 02	369 19 11 305 08	
	-	From From Colonies. United	\$ cts.	1,293 18 12 9 1,293 18 9 0 06 (9	00 00	70,563 18	00		50 12 4	416 13	27,038 16 50.557 06	4,556 10	3,374 19
•	VALUE	From West Indies. other	\$ cts.	383 05 1,801 03 1,297 06	12,383 19 24 15 2 12	2,049 17 6,350 16	1,496 12 1,678 08	615 10 842 00	136 13 4,802 08	2,250 08 769 02 64 02	1,410 02	427 17	377 00 0 08
ы ч ч т м [Mports, 1864.		From United Kingdom.	\$ cts.	935 08 1,312 11 476 18	2 00 276 15 1.739 11	7,267 18 31,473 06 473 08	22,417 04 290 15 574 17	158 15 115 05 30,539 09	15 09 3,550 04 67 02	1,430	<u> </u>	52 2	20 02
тт 1		Total Imports.	\$ cts.	$13,794 12 \\15,326 12 \\10,784 09$	1 10 111,664 08 695 10 3 442 15	10,232 13 108,810 04 483 15	25,009 00 299 05 24,221 18		16,488 09 49,246 00	8,850 06 3,011 11	3,447 18 32,943 16 19,527 03	58,268 12 469 18 5 255 17	4,155 04
a  -		Total quantity.		1,358,832 lbs. 57,367 bushs. 2.163,392 lbs.	14 bl. 87,531 lbs. 7,727 bushs.	62,306 bushs. 62,989,931 lbs.	610,506 " 7,493 "	3,639 " 287,845 " 372,0851 "		1 20,800 1,579 No. 81 "	200 " 201,118,410 ft. 96.442 gals.	59,	
		ARTICLES.		Bread Corn and Attacon	Flour, Rye Wheet Flour, Rye Wheet	Colata	Bacon	Beef, Fickled Beef, Dried	Hams Lard Pork	Tongues		Vils	Mackerel

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

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Sessional Papers (No. 43).

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				γΑΓΝΕ	U E.		
ARTICLES.	Total quantity.	Total Exports.	To United Kingdom.	To West Indies.	To other Colonies.	To United States.	To Foreign States.
		600 1000			*	\$	6 <del>4</del>
Sugar, Refined	60cwt. 3qrs. 25lbs. 679 hbds. 73,3124 "	129 10,088 1,319,625	8,447 1,239,543	54 131 1,422	156 2,412	1,353 74,034	2,214 300
H Molasses, Foreign	79 puns. 12,639 "	349 56,870 1.603	40 15,732 430	2,349	9,931 95	23,422 885	5,435 S
Coffee	1.1	1,797 247,507	776 222,085	184 5,614	485 11,618		350 8,189
Tobacco, Leaf	150 lbs. 19,052 lbs. 7,273 "	1 1,065 737		035 737	035 737 737	F	
		185		22			201

BRITISH GUIAN

EXPORTS, 1864.

#### WINE AND SPIRIT DUTIES.

The wine and spirit duties are high in all the West Indies, because a great deal of their revenue is raised from excise on the distillation of rum.

The rum duty (excise) in British Guiana is \$2.00 per gallon, and 141,669 gallons were consumed in 1864, producing \$283,338.

The wine and spirit duties are as under :---

	te of D		
Articles.	00 pr.	callon.	
www	70 pr.	dozen.	
Wine, in poblics, quarts	) 85 -	"	
		gallon.	
Whistor	2 00	~~	
Liqueurs and Cordials	2.00	44 77	
British Spirits	4 UU	сс сс	
Perfumed Spirits	1 00	••	

#### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The Commissioners think the following information respecting the special exports and imports of Demerara may be of use in suiding the judgment of those who think of embarking in trade with that colony :---

Planks and Boards.—A great deal of native wood, such as green heart and walaba, is used for the frames of houses. Pitch or white pine scantling for rafters and partitions. Roofs are covered with white pine boards, and so also are the walls. Flooring joists are made of green heart—the floors themselves of pitch pine and grabwood. Thus scantling and boards seem to be the shapes in which white pine should be sent out for building purposes. The Superintendent of Public Works believed that white pine boards, grooved and tongued, would command a ready sale. He had just bought some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch grooved and tongued board at \$40 per m., and remarked that they were cheaper than ordinary boards worked up in the colony. Another well-informed person supplied the following information :—" The boards imported are used for building small houses on the sugar estates; and as labor is very expensive, we wish to have them broad and of good length, but to have great length and narrow boards is objectionable. The average price is \$24 @ \$25 per m., duty paid. Cargoes of lumber should range from 150,000 to 230,000 feet; the former quantity, up to 180,000, would command a preference." The Commissioners deem it right to say that the boards they saw at Demerara were of a very inferior quality—indeed they would hardly be thought merchantable lumber in Canada. They are nearly all imported from the outports of Nova Scotia.

Staves.—Previous to the American war, Demerara merchants looked almost exclusively to Norfolk, Virginia, for their supply of staves, but after the closing of that port, the British Provinces began to send supplies. Most of the shipments were made from Liverpool, N.S., the relatively high price of red oak staves from Canada making the cheaper ash staves from Nova Scotia a desirable substitute. Ash staves, mixed with red oak, are said to make excellent packages, and the Demerara traders think that if the supply is kept up there will be a ready sale. Of course oak staves must be used for molasses casks. All staves should be from 41 to 42 inches long, anything over these lengths and beyond the necessary thickness for making packages will be a waste of wood and increase the cost of freight.

Box Shooks.—It is believed that the planters who make fine sugar by the vacuum pan process might probably be induced to use boxes instead of bags. The reasons for the use of bags instead of hogsheads are first the saving of freight; and, secondly, that many retail dealers in England are unable to buy at one time so large a quantity of sugar as a hogshead These reasons would not operate against the use of boxes like these used by planters in the Island of Cuba. The number of bags of sugar shipped from Demerara is about 50,000 per annum, and they cost, landed in Georgetown, about 55 cents in gold per bag. Boxes containing 4 and 5 cwt., or twice as much as the bags, could be landed at Demerara at about 80 @ 96 cents without duty. Sugar.—Demerara sugar, being manufactured by means of the most modern appliances, is deserving of special attention. The use of vacuum pans and contrifugal machinery produces an article which combines strength of grain with superiority of color—the sugar being almost wholly purified from molasses by this process. Brown sugar is usually put up in hogsheads of 40 inch staves, but a good deal of the vacuum pan sugar is shipped in bags containing about 2 cwt. The market is supplied the whole season through.

#### POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

With reference to the postal communications of Demerara, the Colonial Postmaster, Mr. Dalton, furnished the Commissioners with a memorandum, which they append, as shewing clearly the unsatisfactory state of the service between that colony and British North America.

"The colony has postal communication with England, and with certain of her other colonies (amongst others those of British North America), with foreign countries through England, as well as with the British and foreign West India Islands, twice a month by means of the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

"It has also the benefit of a monthly postal communication with Europe, and with the Islands of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Martinique, through a line of steamers recently put on this route by the French Government.

"The colony can communicate with Canada and the North American Provinces, either by way of England or via St. Thomas. By way of England twice a month by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; but correspondence by this route is unsatisfactory, both on account of the high rate of postage, 1s. 5d., the half ounce, and the time required to convey the letters to their destination.

"The communication via St. Thomas is quite as unsatisfactory, it can only take place once a month; and letters from Demerara to British North America can only be prepaid to that island. No registration by this route is possible. The postage is at the rate of 5d, the half ounce, 4d. of which has to be accounted for to the Imperial Post Office, the remaining penny being the perquisite of the colony.

"The postage of letters between this colony and the British colonies on the route served by the French steamers is 4*d*, the quarter ounce; and the same rate is charged on letters to Surinam, Cayenne and Martinique. To this the colony adds no rate, because as it has only to account to the French Post Office at the rate of 6d. per ounce it actually makes a greater profit on these letters than on those on which the double rate is collected. For instance the colony must receive at least 1s. 4d. on letters weighing an ounce, and it is only responsible to the French Post Office for 6d. on those letters, it must clear 10d. per ounce. \* \*

"Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Nowfoundland and Prince Edward Island, sent by way of England, *must be prepaid*; but those forwarded by way of St. Thomas" may be sent unpaid without the penalty of double rates. In 1859, the last year that the Post Office of this colony was under the control of the Postmaster General, the number of letters that passed through it was only 131,708, whereas during 1865 the number exceeded 230,000.

"G. T. DALTON, C. P. M."

#### DEMERARA CARGOES.

The following are inward cargoes of ships which have gone to Demerara from Quebec, kindly furnished by merchants there, with notes, which cannot fail to be of great value to those who intend to embark in similar ventures :---

\*The dates upon which the "Cunard Mail Packet" is appointed to leave St. Thomas for Bermuda and Halifax, in the course of the current year, are as follow :---

February 13th. July 3rd. O March 12th. August 1st.	November	22nd.	
---	----------	-------	--

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Sessional Papers (No. 43).

Inward Cargo of brigantine B. L. George from Quebec, arrived 16th June, 1865, to Messrs. S. A. Harvey & Co.
1,174 Shooks and heading sold @ \$31 Rum puncheon, and 21 molasses cases. 28,806 R. O. staves
1 barrel flour. S4,675 70
Cleared for Quebec, 10th July, 1865, with 225 casks molasses, costing \$4,167 84.
Inward Cargo of brigantine Myrah from Quebec, arrived 28th December, 1865, to Messrs. Rose, Duff & Co. \$ cts.
4.00
230       Puncheon shocks       72       00         3,960       Headings       72       00         1,000       W. O. staves (inferior)       100       00         3,040       W. O. heading       3       00         123       Bushels potatoes       3       80         2S7       "       Oats       1       25         102       "       Onions (in bad order)       65       00         29,000       R. O. staves (fair quality)       65       00         Vessel now loading with a cargo of molasses for Portland, U. S., price of which will       exceed N. Pds. of cargo inwards, balance will be drawn for upon owner of vessel and cargo in         Quebec in favor of a firm in New York, who will remit same to the European correspondents       of the consignees of vessel and cargo at Demerara.
Inward Cargo of brig St. Cecile, from Quebce, arrived 23rd September, 1865, to Messrs. Rose, Duff & Co.
34,900 W. O. staves (inferior, mostly ash)
Vessel took a freight of molasses for New York, 10th October, 1803.
Inward Cargo of brigantine Myrah, from Quebec, arrived 21st August, 1865, to Messrs. S. A. Harvey & Co.
1,100 Puncheon shooks, with heading sold @ \$3 30 13,200 pieces heading
12,800 W. O. staves
Cleared for Quebec, 22nd September, 1865, with sugar and molasses, costing \$6,870 28.
PRICES CURRENT.
The following price current is given as shewing the quantities and qualities in which the various articles are put up for the Demerara trade :
(Unless specially stated to the contrary, duty paid prices are given, and arc to be considered as prices in lots.)
BEEFHalf barrels family, Halstead & Chamberlain's and Smith's, \$13 50 to \$1 75
in lots. BEER.—Tennents, \$7 25 to \$7 50; Allsopps and Bass, \$9 to \$9 50, in small lots; other brands, \$6 to \$6 50; Ale, \$9 50 to \$9 per barrel, 4 dozen. 'in hhds—duty per hhd. in bulk, \$5.—Best brands \$35 to \$40; others \$25 to \$30. 'BREAD.—(PILOTS)—\$2 75 to \$3 for fresh Goodwin's New York and Titus' Baltimore, per barrel (unsaleable if broken). Navy bread \$3 per barrel. English, \$5 to \$5 50 per 100 fbs. Demand for latter limited. 47

(FIRE) S40 for red.
BRICKS (BUILDING).—Grey Stock and Clyde, \$26 to \$28 retail. (FIRE) \$40 for red,
\$35 for white, retail. All kinds wanted.
SUTTER.—French, \$19 to \$20 per firkin of 70 fbs. net for good. Choice 2nds, Irish, \$24
to SUD Lotton clow in rotal
CANDLES (TALLOW).—American short 7's, 12's 'and 14's, best quality in boxes of 20
the S2 50 to S2 75 nor box for Kaltimore: other Kinus 60, 100g 7 5, 12 5 and
14's, and other sizes unsaleable; Composition (duty 5 cents per lb.), 22 to 23 cents
per the in lots, for Euglish.
American 20 cents Good wanted Interior unsalcapic.
COALS.—Scotch and Liverpool, \$13 to \$14 per hhd.; \$11 per ton, in lots to estates.
COALS.—Scotch and Inverpoor, the to the pot many the rest
Wanted.
CORN.—Yellow, per bag of 2 bushels, \$2 25. Sales in small lots.
CORNMEAL.—Baltimore and fresh Brandywine, \$4 25 per barrel Sales.
CRACKERS.—\$3 50 per barrel. Nominal—seldom imported.
From (Cop) New catch in small lots retailing at \$22 for Newloundiand, and \$29 for
Halifar A at east None in first hands. Haddock, Oal per 4 yes, case.
FLOUR.—For fresh Baltimore and extra Ohio sales in lots at \$9; extra bakers', \$10.
Demand for latter limited.
HAMS.—Superior English, 25 to 30 cents. American, 20 cents. Sales.
HAMS.—Superior English, 25 to 50 cents. Indication and American. Liverpool unsaleable.
HAY.—2 to 2 and 3-oth cents per lo. for how merchands
HERRINGS\$5 to \$5 52 for good; inferior unsaleable.
Herkings. 55 to 35 02 for good, interior automation and the set of the set lengths Hoops (IRON). 3 to 3 20 cents per lb. Wood \$1 50 per 1,000-13 to 14 feet lengths
eso Salashia 11 and 12 feet colled, 525 to 550. Much wanter.
Uonana American and English saddle and draft, S100 to \$200 in retail. Nominal.
LARD.—American, \$5 to \$5 50 per tin of 25 lbs. for good hard New York and Baltimore.
Supply.
True \$12 in now had Botail
"(TEMPER).—Duty 25 cents per pun. \$13 to \$13 50 per pun. for London, Scotch
and Liverpool; \$14 50 for Bristol in lots. All kinds wanted.
and Liverpool, 314 50 for Discord Plantes \$25 Wanted
LUMBER, (W. P.)-Retailing at \$27 for boards. Planks, \$35. Wanted.
" (P. P.)-None in market. Scantlings and plank, 2, 14, 14 inch much wanted.
MANURES (FREE) Phospo and Phosphated Guano, S65 per ton. Supply. Sulphate of
Ammonia, \$82 to \$85 wholesale, \$90 to \$95 in retail. Flenty. Harge and stoudy
consumption of all these manures.
MACKEREL \$10 in retail for good small and medium. Wanted.
Memory S10 to S20 nor asse of 10 gross Wanted.
MATCHES.—519 to 525 per case of 10 gross. An another in retail. Plenty, and sales MuLES.—\$90 to \$160 for good large Brazilian and American in retail. Plenty, and sales
dull.
OATS\$4 75 per sack of 4 bushels for European in small lots. Much wanted. Sales of
OATS
Quebec at \$3 80 per barrel; of P. E. Island at 75 cents per bushel.
PEASE (B. E.)-\$3 to \$3 50 per 2 bushel bag in small lots.
" (SPLIT.)—Per brl. \$5 75 to \$6.
PORK — American mess, \$28 to \$30, clear \$32. Sales. Prime mess and rump, \$20 to
S24. Stock light and all kinds wanted.
Demonstration Sales of good American S2 75 per barrel.
Prop -Vollow Calcutta S5 25; white S7 25 to S7 50 for best quality in lots, per bag,
160 lbs., out of vessels just arrived from Calcutta. Inferior at lower rates
100 hs., our of vision just minist in the
according to quality.
SALMON.—\$20 per brl.; per tierce, \$30. Nominal.
SLATES (COUNTESS)10 x 20, \$60. Wanted.
SOAP.—Per box of 56 lbs. Blake's, \$2 75; Taylor & Timmis' crown, \$3 80; other kind
unsaleable ; American, if hard, og cents per pound.
SALT S2 75 to S3 per barrel for Liverpool in small lots.
STATES (B $O$ ) - S50 to \$60 per 1.000 for good culls; \$65 to \$70 for inspection.
" (W. O.)—With heading. Really good wanted, and worth \$85 per 1,000 with
heading.
SHOOKS.—\$1 45—Sales of second hand American hogsheads in lots.
TAR.—\$6 per brl. for American; \$10 for Stockholm, retail.
TAR
48
48

PITCH.—\$9 per brl. for American; \$12 for Stockholm. TOBACCO (LEAF).—Good held at 40 cents per fb. Inferior unsaleable. Manufactured ditto, 55 to 60 cents, according to quality.

### PRICES OF EXPORTS, FEBY. 22.

SUGAR.-Muscovado, per 100 lbs. \$4 12; sales. Vacuum pan, per 100 lbs. Dutch, \$61 to \$7.

MOLASSES.-Imperial gallon, 18 to 20 cents, as in quality, Muscovado. V. pan, 24 to 25 cents, as in quality.

RUM.-45 to 46 cents as in strength.

NOTE .--- 100 lbs. Dutch == about 110 lbs. English; no charge made for casks; no lighterage paid on cargo coming from estates direct.

STEVEDORE'S CHARGES.—Hhds sugar, 20 cents each, tierces, 16 cents; barrels, 8 cents; pun. rum, 16 cents; hhds., 12 cents; brls., 8 cents.

COMMISSION CHARGES .- The commission merchants of Georgetown charge 5 per cent. on the gross rates for guarantee and remitting. Sales are made at three months, the bank rate being 8 per cent. per annum. If the proceeds of sales are to be invested in produce, the commission on purchase is 24 per cent. If orders for produce are accompanied by bankers' credits on London, the usual charge is 24 per cent.; if by credits on well known merantile firms in London, 31 per cent. All bills being at 90 days.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, &C.

The following are commercial memoranda respecting the colony :----

#### RATES FOR TOWING.

Per steamer Essequebo, 110 H. P. "Berbice, 120 H. P. not exceeding

Tons.	15 feet.	16 feet.	17 feet.	18 feet.	18 feet 6 inches.
400	\$50	\$ 50	\$ 60	\$ 70	\$ 80
500	50	50	70	80	90
600	60	60	80	90	120
700	60	60	90	100	130
800	70	80	100	120	140
900	80	90	120	140	160
1000	90	100	130	160	180

Vessels drawing 17 feet 6 inches, or less, or not exceeding 600 tons register, will be towed as far only as the Chequered Buoy, on the outer edge of the Bar.

Uuse of steamer's warp, ten dollars, provided it is engaged previously to the vessel leaving.

A deduction of 5-12ths on the pilotage rates is allowed by the Committee of Pilotage to vessels taking steam.

Captains and consignees requiring the services of the steamers are requested to give as many days' notice as possible.

Use of Patent Derrick, capable of lifting 14 tons, \$20 per lift,

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#### PILOTAGE.

Rates of Pilotage.	Towing.	Not Towing.
feet or under	\$ 7 00 7 58 10 50 13 42 16 91 20 41 23 90 27 41 30 91 36 16	\$12 00 13 00 18 00 23 00 29 00 35 00 41 00 47 00 53 00 62 00

#### STORAGE RENT

At Government Bonded Warehouse, per month, or fractional part of a month.

Tobacco, per hhd		• •	
Wine, per pipe.	۶L	00	
NULLEF DECKS TOT ID DRODOWNOW			
Gin, double cases	^	~	
" single cases	0	04	
Rum, for cunsumption ner nun	0		
" for export	v v	48	
Sugar, per hhd	0	16	
" for export Sugar, per hhd " per tre" per brl	0	50 50	
" per brl	0	00 08	
		30	
" per hhd	ň	16	
" " per hhd " " per brl	ň	10	
Flour, per brl Cornmeal, per brl Beef, per brl	ň	04	
Cornmeal, per brl	ŏ	04	
	ň	05	
- orally por prises site see a second s	ŏ	05	
	Ô.	05	
	ń.	00	
Soap, per box, 50 lbs. Rice, per bag.	ŏ	02	
Rice, per bag	ŏ	02	
o o o o us por bagessessessessessessessessessessessessess	44	04	
		02	
Lard, per keg	Ô	02	
	-		

All other goods in proportion. Gunpowder stored in Colonial Powder Magazine, for every lb., 1 cent per month.

#### TONNAGE FEES.

Vessels 70 tons and under, 5 cents per ton; vessels above 70 tons, 15 cents per ton.
Sheriff's fee, \$2 for vessels of 70 tons and under; \$4 for vessels above 70 tons.
Fees of Government Secretary's Office—Vessels of 70 tons and under, \$2, above 70 tons
\$3 33 cents.

#### Harbor Master's fee, 4 cents per ton.

Health Officer visiting vessel for inspection, \$4; visiting in quarantine, \$2 each visit.

#### TRADE ALLOWANCES.

There is an allowance of 5 per cent. on W P. lumber for splits. No allowance on pitch pine.

Staves, slates, bricks and wood hoops are sold per short thousand of 1,000 pieces.

#### LIGHTERAGE.

\$3 00 per load=100 barrels. Coals 20 cents per hhd.; 30 to 31 cents per ton. Sugar 24 cents per hhd. Rum 16 cents per pun. Ballast-Sand \$1 10 to \$1 25; mud or caddy, 90 cents to \$1 00 per ton. All cargo goes alongside in lighters; but if they come direct from the estates no lighterage is charged.

# TRINIDAD.

Trinidad, colonized in 1585 by the Spaniards, was surrendered to Great Britain in 1797. The area of the Island is 1,754 square miles or 1,122,880 acres, of which 65,592 were in cul-tivation at the date of the last census, 1861. Its population then was 84,438, an increase of 14,829 in ten years. The component parts of this population were:

Natives of Trinidad	
Natives of Trinidad British Colonies	. 46,936
British Colonies. United Kingdom Foreign States.	. 11,716
Foreign States	1,040
China.	4,301
India	. 461
Africa.	. 13,488
Africa Miscellancous	. 6,035
Miscellancous	• 461

84,438

Port of Spain, the chief town, contained 18,980 souls. Trinidad is a Crown Colony, under a Governor and Council, without any representative institutions.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Island for 1862, 1863 and 1864 were :

1862	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1863	••• \$996,860	\$980,290
		944,905
1864	1,038,365	965,780
The principal heads of Revenue for 1864 were		•
Customs—Imports		
Customs—Imports Tonnage dues Wharfage		£78,112
Wharfage	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	5,979
Wharfage Warehouse dues		435
Seizures, &c		223
	1	
•		£85,624
Bum dut-		
Rum duty Export duty		40.311
Miscellaneous		42,362
		10,004
The principal heads of Expenditure were :		
Establishments.		
Immigration Interest and Redemption		£64,788
Interest and Redemption		25,963
Interest and Redemption Medical Establishments Miscellaneous	••••••	28,201
Miscellaneons		. 14,600
Miscellaneous		41,571
The debt of Trinidad is about \$940,000		,

The debt of Trinidad is about \$940,000.

#### PRODUCTIONS.

The chief productions of Trinidad are sugar rum, molasses, cocoa-nuts, coffee and cocoa, the latter article being of a very superior quality, and bringing \$5 per ton above the price of ordinary cocoa. The sides of the mountains—of which one is over 3000 feet high, and seven others above 2000—are admirably adapted to the production of coffee of the best quality, but not much is as yet exported. The acreage devoted to the principal crops is :

Sugier canes	26 720
Guifeo, cocoa and cotton	14,000
Cocoa-nuts	14,238
	1,345

Another staple of Trinidad is Pitch, a mineral product of great value.

#### EXPORTS.

Trinidad has followed the example of the neighboring colony, Guiana, in importing labor from Asia, and consequently, like Guiana, it is progressive. Its exports have doubled within the ten years last past, and its revenue has nearly trebled. The exports of the last three years were :

(a) A set of the se	1000		
Sugar	1863.	1864.	1865.
Sugarhhds	37,394	39,634	30,837
·····tierces	6,549	6,738	6,143
harle	4,867	5,383	5,215
Molassespuns	8,926	15,227	9,324
tierces	187	408	293
Rum	2,547	661	933
0000a	014,337	5,009,006	6,611,160
Concelbs	89,350	7,110	36,002
Vottonhales	7	381	920
Asphalttons	1.300	2,365	13,700
Cocoa-nutsNo.		246,667	419,752
Total value£7	06 407 -1		
or say\$3,9	90,491 stg.	£1,101,51	
	54,±00	\$5,507,550	

The chief products were shipped to the following countries :-

Great Britain France United States Spain Madeira British North America British West Indies French West Indies	Sugar. 77,897,050 lbs 556,000 " 661,600 " 18,000 " 5,000 " 21,400 " 200 " 400 "	Rum. 49,095 Gallons " 121"  96" 7,296"	
Venezuela	•••••	3,467 "	
	79,109,650	60,075	
Great Britain France United States Spain Madeira British North America British West Indies French West Indies Venezuela	200 4 403,000 4 8,445 4 5,100 4 4,475 4	' 1,065,868 '' ' 524,302 '' '	

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The asphalt or natural pitch was exported to England, Belgium and France; the quan tities to each country are not stated in the returns.

#### EXPORT DUTY.

There is a duty on exports from Trinidad, lovied in aid of immigration, the tax being

On Sugar	5s 3	0d 4	sterling	per	hhd tierce
(i On Malarrar	0	10	"	. "	bbl.
On Molasses	0	8 10	() ()	•• "	puncheon.
On Rum	š	4	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
On Cocoa On Coffee	1	1	" · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Ο.	TO	***********	• **	100 lbs.

#### IMPORTS.

The values of imports into Trinidad for the three latest years for which we have complete returns was:

1862	\$3,667,990
1863	\$2,007,990
1863	3.554.880
1864	4 410 700
	4,419,700

The values of the imports in 1864 from various countries were as follow:

United Kingdom	£ Stg. 426,325
British North America.	~ Dig. 420,323
East Indies	
France	
France.	40,690
British West Indies	. 20, 100
Foreign West Indies	49.007
United States	170 170
Spain	179,178
Italy	6,113
Italy	421
Holland	25
V Chezuela	26,101
	919
Madeira	
	1,110
	£ Star 882 022

£ Stg. 883,932 or say \$4,419,700

The imports of the articles in which British North America is chiefly interested wer derived from the undermentioned countries :

BREAD.—-From United States	6,003	bbls	,
BUTTER.—From Great Britain From France	272 020	lbs.	
From United States From British North America From British West Indies	23,000 600	66 61 66	
From Foreign West Indies	53,076 503,843	 lbs.*	

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\* The Spanish weights sometimes used in the Island are.

1 Fanega = 110 lbs English.

1 Aroba = 25 " 1 Quintal = 100 ""

The Vara of Castile is the measure of length and equals 32,952 English inches.

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CHEESE	From United States	70,000 lbs.
	From British West Indies	81,532 "
	Miscellaneous	11,112 "
1		162,644 lbs.
FISH, DRIED	From Great Britain	3,578 lbs.
	From United States.	
	From British North America From British West Indies	4,446,440 " 344 840 "
	rom venezuela.	22 716 4
	Miscellaneous	350 "
-		4,831,724 lbs.
FISH, PICKLED.	From British North America Miscellaneous	3,092 lbs. 731 "
		2 800 IL
		3,823 lbs.
FLOUR	From United States	50,247 bbls.
	Miscellaneous	2,840 "
		53,087 bbls
LARD	. From United States	222 000 111-
	Miscellaneous	388,000 bbls. 45,464 "
		433,464 bbls.
LUMBER	From British North America Miscellaneous	4,939,893 feet. 71,270 "
· · · · · ·	•	5,011,163 feet.
MEATS, SALTED.	From United States From British North America Miscellaneous	1,379,738 lbs. 17,000 " 601,819 "
		1,998,557 lbs.
Shingles	From British North America Miscellaneous	
		1,727,700
Shooks,	From United States From British North America	49,474 bdls.
•	Miscellaneous	1,090 " 16,231 "
and a start of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second s Second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s		66,795 bdls.
STAVES	.From United States	107,393
and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	From British North America	125,694
	Miscellaneous	71,600
· · ·	ala. 1995 - Angelan State and Angelan State and Angelan State and Angelan State and Angeland State and Angeland Stat	204,687
	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	

#### TARIFF.

The Tariff on Imports into Trinidad is moderate, the duties collected averaging less than 15 per cent. on the gross value of Imports.

15 per cent, on the gross value of Imports.	
Animals (living) viz:	Sterling.
Asses, each.	£sĭd
Calves and Goats, each.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$
Oxen, Cowa, Bulla, each	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$
Oxen, Cows, Bulls, each	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}$
Sheep, each.	
Lamba, each.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$
Swine and Hogs, each	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}$
Kids and Pigs (sucking) each	
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts and Foals, each	
Bricksthe 1,000	
Butterthe 1,000the lb	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$
Candles, Tallowthe 100 lbs	
" Wax, Sperm, Composition, and all others the 100 lbs	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}$
Carriages on springs, four wheeled	
" two wheeled	
Chocolate the lb	
Cheese, Cocoa, Coffee	
Cheese, Cocoa, Coffeethe 100 lbsthe 100 lbs	0 5 0
" loosethe ton	
Corn	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cotton, Linen, Wool, Manufacturers of, or Cot-	$0 \ 0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$
ton, or Linen, or Wool mixed with any other	
material (except silk) for every£100 of value	
Crackers and other Bread stuffsthe barrel	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{array}$
Engines-Machinery, Sugar Pans, and appara-	0 0 7
tus used for the Manufacture of Sugar or	
other produce, for every	9 10 0
Fish, dried or saltedthe 100 lbs " pickledthe barrelthe barrel.	$3\ 10\ 0$
" pickled	0 1 0
Flour, the barrelof 196 lbs	026
Gunpowderthe lb	0 5 0
Gloves and Haberdashery, for every£100 of value	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
Liair. Manufacturer of Hair or Goat's wool or	$10 \ 0 \ 0^{-}$
of Hair or Goat's wool mixed with any other	
material, for every£100 of value	5 0 0
Iron, Manufacturers of Iron, Copper, Brass,	500
Tin, Lead, or Zinc, mixed or unmixed with	
any other material, and all other Manufac-	
tures known as Hardware, for every£100 of value	5 0 0
Jewellery and watches, for every£100 of value	500
Larg	$\begin{array}{cccc} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{array}$
Leather, manufactured or unmanufactured (ex-	026
cent gloves) for every	5 0 0
Lime (Building)	500 010
	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$
Lumber, White, Spruce, and Pitch Pinethe 1000 feet	0 6 0
	0 10 0
" in bottles, the dozen quart bot-)	010 0
tles, and so in proportion.	0 0 6
	3 10 0
matches (Lucher), for every gross of boxes or	O TO O
other package, each box or package not con-	
taining more than 120 matches	0 2 6
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	Sterling.
Manl an other Flows not mhaster	£ s. d.
Meal, or other Flour, not wheatenthe barrel	0 1 0
Mast reltad an annual	040
Meat, salted or curedthe puncheon	0 4 2*
Wiolasses	0 0 6
Muskets, Guns, Fowling-Fieces, Gun-barrels, Stocks	
Oil (Olive)the gallonthe gallonthe bushel	0 5 0
Oats, Peas, and Beans	0 0 9
Opiumthe lb.	0 0 21
Pitch	0 10 0
Pitchthe barrel	006
Ricethe 100 lbs	0 2 0
Shinglesthe 1000 https://www.shinglesthe 1000	0 1 0
Shooksthe bundle	006
Silk, Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk mixed	
with any other material, Ribbons, for every£100 of value	10 0 0
502D	0 1 0
Spirits and Strong Waters	
Liqueurs and Cordialsthe gallon	
Staves	0 6 0
Sugar, Refined or not the 1000 lbs	0 1.0 0
Tarthe barrel	0 10 0
Teo	0 0 6
Teathe lb	0 0 2
Tiles—Pan Tiles and other roofing Tilesthe 1000	0 2 1
	0 1 0
Marble Tiles the 100	0 2 1
Draining Tiles, for every£100 of value Tobacco-Unmanufacturedthe lb	3 10 0
Tobacco-Unmanufacturedthe lb	0 0 4
Manufactured Negro-head, Caven- dish and Snuff the lb	
Cigars	0 0 6
Turnentine Snivite of	0 0 9
Turpentine, Spirits of	0 0 1
Wines in wood, French Wines (except Vin de	
Uote and Muscat)the gallon	0 1 0
Côte and Museat)the gallonthe gallonthe gallon	0 0 2
Leuerine, Ushary, Dry and Sweet Walaco	
Fayal, Sicilian Wines and Muscatthe gallon	0 0 8
Sherry, Madeira, Port, and all other Wines not	
Fayal, Sicilian Wines and Muscatthe gallon Sherry, Madeira, Port, and all other Wines not above enumerated	0 1 0
Wines in bottles-(except Muscat) the dozen	010
quart bottles	
Muscat, the dozen quart bottles, and so in pro-	0 6 0
, I and the second and the bro	
portion	040
Non-enumerated articles, for every£100 of value	3 10 0

Exemptions.—Coins, Bullion and Diamonds, Printed Books, and Poultry, Provisions, and Stores for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

WHARF DUTIES AND OTHER CHARGES ON COMMERCE.

Besides the dutics on Imports and Exports, wharf and tonnage duties are to be paid. The Tonnage Duties are:

50 tons and	upwards	42	ota
20 QO	under by	20	0431
Under 25		6	

\* With the exception of Tasso (jerked beef), which only pays 10d. per 100 lbs. 8 57

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BALLAST-From 80 cts to \$1 per ton.

LIGHTERAGE-\$3 per diem-60 cts. per hhd. No tonnage duties are levied on vessels entering and clearing in ballast.

The Wharf Dues on the principal articles of North American produce are :---

Butter	2	ets, ner	r kea
Bricks	48	do los	M.
Coals	10	. uo	
Flour	40	_	hhd. or ton.
Tial	9	do	brl.
Fish	- 6	do	quintal.
Hams	<b>24</b>	do	100 lbs.
Lumber	48	do	M.
Pork	10	do	
Potatoes.	14	~~	brl.
	. 9	do	
Staves	48	do	M.
Shooks	<b>2</b>	do	bundle.

#### SHIPPING.

The total tonnage entered and cleared in 1864 was :----

	Entered.		Cleared.	
British Foreign	No. 662 188	Tons. 98,151 36,165	No. 673 183	Tons. 98,996 36,728
	850	134, 316	856	135,724

#### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The principal features of Trinidad trade which call for special remark, are :----

*Pitch.*—Large portions of the Island appear to be underlaid with pitch, or solidified petroleum, and at La Brea, about a mile from the sea-shore, there is a lake of pitch covering 100 acres, a small portion of which is in a semi-liquid state. Two companies, one English, the other American, are established for the purposes of digging it out and sending it to market, either partially refined as petroleum or in blocks as asphalt, and it is certain that before long this extraordinary mineral product will become a most important article of the trade of the island. It may compete in neighboring markets with the petroleum from British North America, as it has been ascertained that the raw material produces about 70 gallons per ton of crude oil. Owing to the unhealthiness of the locality, which is to the leeward of some large lagoons, the oil works which have been heretofore established for producing crude oil have been abandoned, as the skilled laborers imported to carry on the operations died, and it was difficult to procure others.

In another part of the Island boring is being carried on with the expectation of tapping veins of oil like those of Pennsylvania and Canada West.

The royalty payable to the Government on shipping the article is

	~	d oter
Raw Pitch	а. О	u. sig.
Liquid Pitch	0	6 "
Boiled Pitch	1	0 "
Crude Petroleum	2	0 mon 210 mala
Distilled.	3	8 <i>"</i> "
Distilled and Refined	4	0 · · · ·
58		•

One of the companies which hold the pitch estates has a contract with a French house to supply 1,500 tons per annum of boiled pitch in blocks, which is used for pavements, at \$8 80 per ton delivered on board ship. The same company has also contracted to deliver 20,000 tons at Antwerp at 50s. sterling per ton for the purpose of making oil. These prices are given as it is not impossible that some use may be found for the article in the British North American Colonies. It should be remembered that pitch is considered by those in the trade a very heavy cargo for ships, and it has happened in several instances that ships have had to be condemned at St. Thomas, on the way to Europe, with cargoes of this material on board.

Cocoa.—Trinidad cocoa is a favorite in the European market. The French, whether in Europe or the Colonies, consume large quantities of it, and it is by no means improbable that with moderate duties in British North America, and steam communication with the West Indies established, the descendants of the French who inhabit British North America will become large consumers of this article.

Flour.—The favorite brands of flour in Trinidad at this time are said to be "Express," "Favorita," "Princess Alice," "Federal," "Kosciusko," "Lake Mills," "St. Lawrence," "Broadstreet Mill," "Empress," "Ohio," "Brandywine." From this the trader can understand what quality would be most suitable for the market. Here, as elsewhere in the West Indies, flat hoops must in all cases be avoided.

Sugar.—The weight of a hhd. of sugar shipped at Trinidad averages about 1 ton, a tierce about  $\hat{s}$  of a hhd., a brl. about 240 lbs. On the voyage to Europe it loses about 10 per cent. in weight.

Fish.- The codfish preferred in Trinidad is of the kind which is sent from Ragged Island, Nova Scotia.

Pork.-Pork should be fat. Mess and clear mess are best suited for this market.

#### ASSORTED CARGOES FOR TRINIDAD.

Trinidad not having a large population, cargoes sent there must be small and assorted to suit the market. Below is a specification of a suitable cargo :----

SPECIFICATION of a cargo of Breadstuffs, Provisions, &c., from the United States, and prices obtained for same, duty paid:

1256 Barrels Extra Flour	ee	75
COLL Meal.	φ0 5	00
140 " ) D''LL D L(	9	75
140         "           50 hlf."         }           Pilot Bread (square)	0	00
100 Tins )	2	00
100 Tins 100 Kegs } Lard, per lb	0	18
10 Qrs. Hams, per lb.	^	10
50 Kegs Butter, 25 lbs. Keg		18
50 Kegs Butter, 25 lbs. Keg 50 Barrels Mess Pork, 200 lbs. brl 100 Boyes Chesse pork	4	00
100 Boxes Cheese, per lb.	25	00
150 Boxes Candles 18 to the lb	0 0	22
150 Boxes Candles, 18 to the lb	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$
100 Bags Yellow Corn, 2 bushels bag	2	50
	T /	00
	2	50
o i ancheons on mear, each 750 lbs.	90	00
2 Hogsheads Tobacco, Leaf, per 100 lbs	30	00

#### PRICE LIST.

The Commissioners had furnished to them price lists of the cargoes with British North American produce, which arrived just previous to their visit (February 5th, 1866).

Coopers' Stuffs.—Last arrival from Nova Scotia, 80,000 staves R. O., \$55 per M. p's. (Last arrival from the United States, 2,000 bundles shooks (second hand), sold for \$1.50 per bundle.)

Terms, three months.

Lumber .-- Last arrival from Clyde River, Nova Scotia, with 125 M. feet W. P. Lumber, 1-inch board, 2-inch plank. Sold for \$24 per M. feet, duty paid; 5 per cent. allowed for splits.

Fish.-Last arrival from Ragged Island, Nova Scotia :--

218 Qrs. Codfish	e01	00	
UT DUACS	77	<b>9</b> Λ	
41 VIS. Haddock	30	00	
30 Boxes Scale Fish	A	00	
Barrels Mackerel, (No. 3.)	7	ŏŏ	

The ruling prices of Trinidad exports were quoted, February 5th, at-

Sugar, per 100 lbs Hhds., with Sugar		50
Hhds., with Sugar	90 5	00
Cocoanut Oil, per gal	1	05

#### TRADE WITH VENEZUELA.

60

A considerable trade has recently sprung up between Trinidad and Venezuela. The unsettled state of the Government in the latter place renders it undesirable to accumulate stocks of merchandize there, and the proximity of Trinidad makes it convenient as an entrepôt for the reception and transhipment to Europe and North America of the products of the Spanish main. Several steamers touch at Trinidad on their way to and from Central and South American ports, and there is a regular line between Port of Spain and Carthagena.

A. 1866

# BARBADOS.

Barbados was first colonized by the British in 1626. It is 21 miles long by 14 broad, and contains 106,470 acres or about 166 square miles. The population in 1861 was 152,727, of whom 16,594 were white, and the remainder colored and black. It is thus more densely populated than any other considerable Island, and occasionally furnishes emigrants to some of the others. Barbados enjoys the advantage of Responsible Government.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Barbados for the last three years was :----

Revenue.           \$468,410           1863         512,860           1864	Expenditure, \$467,305 522,475 521,920
The chief heads of Revenue in 1864 were :	
Customs Duties on imports Tonnage Warehouse rents, Fines, &c	10,568
	£56,736
Rum duty (Excise) Port and Harbour dues Licenses. Loans and Payments Miscellancous.	1,428 4,583 13,226
Totalor say	£107,391 \$536,955
The chief heads of Expenditure were :	
Establishments. Works and Buildings. Roads. Debt. Miscellaneous	10,996 5,250 5,922
Total or say	

The debt of the Island is now only £5,000.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Where so dense a population exists, great industry is essential to enable the people to live. Thus labor is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been fully brought out. A hundred thousand acres are in a high state of cultivation, and the Island has the appearance of a well-kept garden. The roads throughout the Island are excellent, and the buildings substantial. The price of land is much enhanced owing to its limited quantity, and the abundance of labor. The planters have been obliged to avail themselves of every appliance for developing the resources of their estates; the successful introduction of steam ploughs has materially aided their operations, and guano and other artificial manures have

A. 1866

and

been free the impo	ly and profitably used. The exports of the Islands have kept pace with them. The values for the	and have	herefo	re been large,
· · · · •	F Face which shell. The values for th	ne last thr	ee year	s were :
.1	00.2	mports.		Exports.
_	A	201 045		\$5,338,060
1	864	,549,680		4,905,720
		·		4,616,485
	countries with which this commerce was carried			ere :
· . U	nited Kingdom	Imports.		Exports.
		E 1 002		£548,953
	Culdud	51,835		170,602
				50,340
- 0	lineu States	81,525 315,809		35,056
		13,652		91,097
		48,420	ł	1,208
0	ther Countries	12,950		25,641
	Total	£909 936		
	or say	\$4,549,680	<u>ا</u>	£922,897 \$4,614,485
The	staples of export are :			
COTTON :		500		
7.5			bales.	£2,915
MOLASSE	s: To United States	7,603	hda	£94 996
•	Dritish North America	5 000		£34,236
	Other Countries	257		25,573 1,156
			· •	1,100
		13,543		£60,965
RUM :	To Great Britain.	0.910	<b>1</b> <sup>1</sup>	600-
	British North America	9,210 4,526	gais.	£691 339
				003
а С		13,736	"	£1,030
SUGAR :	United Kingdom	36,108	hda	£5.17 coo
	United States	380		£541,623
	Dritish North America	181	"	5,700 2,715
	Other Countries	.60		900
		* 36,729	66	£550,938
The s	taples imported are :			
Bread :	United States1 British North America	.450.6451	hs	£10,155
		14,280	"	100
	Other Countries	50,392		353
		575 0.5		
<b>D</b>		,515,317		£10,608
BUTTER:	United Kingdom	331,7271	bs.	£16,586
	United States	449,995	6	22,500
	British North America	4,250	c	212
• •	Other Countries	75,039		3,752
		861,011 4	¢	£43,050
+ This is	much below the energy mi			~10,000

\* This is much below the average. The exports of Sugar for 1866, will probably amount to 55,000 hhds.

# Sessional Papers (No. 43).

# **A.** 1866

CATTLE :	Spanish West Indies Other Countries	2,149 206	£12,882 1,236
•	a the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	No. 2,147	£14,118
COAL:	United Kingdom	10,525 te	ons. £13,156
Corn Meal	: United States Other Countries	68,135 b 2,045	
		70,180	£55,144
CHEESE :	Great Britain United States Other Countries	23,408 11 277,651 4 13,232 4	' 9,255
		314,291 4	£10,472
Carriages ;	From Great Britain United States Other Countries	2	£2,880 1,850 37
Fish, Dried	: From British North America	No. 108 98,452 ct	£4,767 vt. £59,071
	All other Countries	2,541 4	2,523
ISH, PICKLE	2 <b>0</b> :	100,993 '	£60,594
	British North America United States Other Countries	,	bls. £6,375 " 1,526 " 1,042
			" £8,943
LOUR :	United States British North America All other Countries	010	
		78,551	" £98,188
Horses :	British North America United Kingdom Other Countries	34 21 7	£680 420 140
		No. 62	£1,240
CE:	United States	594 to	
UMBER :	United States British North America4	663,630 fe ,895,746	et. £1,127 ' 9,791
на на селото на селото на селото на селото на селото на селото на селото на селото на селото на селото на селот	5	,459,376 '	· £10,918
ARD :	United States British North America Other Countries	277,307 lb 2,750 " 16,736 "	92
·		396,793 "	

OILS AND	BURNING FLUIDS: *	· · ·	
	Great Britain	373 bbls.	£3,250
	British North America	8"	24
	United States British and West Indies	596 "	1,250
	Other Countries	324 " 12 "	452 28
0		1,312 "	£5,004
UNIONS AN	ID POTATOES :		
	Great Britain.	773 bus.	£222
	United States British North America	1,704 " 972 "	$\begin{array}{c} 512 \\ 292 \end{array}$
	Other Countries	1,408 "	431
· · ·			
1. A. A. A.		4,857 "	<b>£1,4</b> 56
Meat (S <b>a</b> l	-		
	United Kingdom	311,602 lbs.	£5,193
	United States	,239,530 "	37,325
	British North America West Indies	10,450 " 143.000 "	174 2,383
	··· ···· · ··· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	140,000	2,000
	2,	,704,582 "	£45,075
STAVES :	United States3,	142.854	£31,428
	Other Countries	535,600	5,361
	-		
Gunnara		,678,454	£36,789
SHINGLES (	• •		
	United States2, British North America	978,202	£1,197
			990
	5	453,052	£2,187
SHINGLES (			
	United States5,	096,609	£2,530
SOAP:	United States2;	221 404 11-	.019.049
JUAF .	Other Countries	118,300 "	£13,943 72
		040 504 //	
Ween Hee		349,794 "	£14,015
WOOD HOO	Great Britain1,	176 790	611 014
	British North America	184.200	£11,814 1,473
	United States	9,900	77
	1,6	570,820	£13,366
MALT LIQU	OR (IN BOTTLE):	•	/
	Great Britain	12,096	£3,629
	United States	149	44
	British North America	2,109	633
	Other West Indies	56	17
		14,410	£4,324
	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second		

• Petroleum has been found on the north-east portion of Barbados, and a company has been formed for testing and developing the resources of that district.

#### TARIFF.

The tariff of Barbados cannot be called a high or unreasonable one as a whole, but it is worthy of remark that it appears to press most heavily on the staples of British North America. The highest duties are those on Butter (\$1.90 per 100 lbs.), Lard (\$1.02 do.), Hoops and Staves (76 cents per 1,200), Lumber (63 cents per M. feet), Flour (\$1.06 per bbl.), and Salt Meats (\$1.28 per 100 lbs). It is somewhat unequal too in its arrangement ; thus while salt meats are charged \$1.28 per 100 lbs., dry fish pays but 6 cents per 112 lbs. In the event of a modification of its tariff by British North America in favor of Barbadian produce, it will be desirable to urge on Barbados a corresponding action with reference to the more highly taxed of the above articles.

The tariff in detail is subjoined :---

#### TABLE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS INWARDS.

*Memorandum.*—In addition to these duties, there is a further charge of 25 per cent. upon them. Thus arrowroot, charged 10d. is really subject to a duty of 1s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. This additional 25 per cent. will expire in December, 1866.

	£	s.	d	
Arrowroot, Touslesmois, and all other starches, the 100 lbs	0	0	10	
Bread of all kinds, the 100 lbs	0	0	5	
Bricks, the 1000.	0	. 2	1	
Butter, the 100 lbs Candles, (tallow), the 100 lbs	0	6	3	
Candles. (tallow), the 100 lbs	0	4	<b>2</b>	
" other kinds, the 100 lbs	0	8	4	
Cattle (neat or horned), the head	. 0	8	4	
Cement, the barrel	0	1	01	
Cheese, the 100 lbs	•0	6	3 ົ	
Cigars, the 1000	1	- 5	0	
Coal and mixed preparations thereof, the ton	0	2	1	
Cocos the 100 lbs	0	1	01	
Cocoa, the 100 lbs Copper, sheet, the 100 Cordage, except twines, the 100 lbs	Ō	1	01	
Cordage except twines the 100 lbs.	ŏ	1	01	
Corn and Grain, unground, the bushel	Õ.	ō	21	
Fish_dried solted or smoked the 112lbs		Ō	$\overline{2}^{2}$	
Fish—dried, salted or smoked, the 112lbs Fish—pickled, the barrel of 200 lbs	Õ	Ŏ	4	
Flour-wheat or rye-the barrel	ŏ	ž	6	
Indian Meal or other kind, the barrel	ŏ	Ť	ŏ.	
Gin, on every gallon, of or under the strength of 25, by the Hydrometer called	Ň			
the bubble	0	<b>2</b>	1	
And for every higher degree of strength on each gallon, an additional sum of.	Ő	៍	i	
Hoops, wood, the 1200	0	. 2	6	
Hoops, wood, the 1200		13	4	
Horses, each. Lard, the 100 lbs	0		- 4	
Lard, the 100 lbs $\dots$ the 100 lbs	0	0	5	
Lead, sheet or pipe, the 100 lbs	Å	1	01	
"white, the 100 lbs Lumber, white, yellow, pitch pine, and spruce, one inch thick-the 1000 feet	U	, <b>1</b>	02	
Lumber, white, yellow, pitch pine, and spruce, one inch thick-the 1000 feet	Â	2	-	
superficial	0	· 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Malt liquor in wood, the cask not exceeding 64 gallons	0	- <del>4</del>	3	
Malt liquor in bottle (reputed quarts), the dozen	0	V	<u>່</u> ວ.	
Matches, lucifer and others, per gross of 12 dozen boxes, each box to contain				
100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged		~	•	
in proportion	0	2	6	
in proportion	0	4		
	v	1	5	
Oil-meal and Oil-cake, the 100 lbs	0	0	4	
" Kerosene, the gallon	0	0	2	
Rice, the 100 lbs	0	0	5	
9 65		1		

	£	s.	
Shingles, wallaba or cypress, the 1000	0	2	1
Shingles, other kinds, the 1000	0	1	01
Snuff, for every £100 of the value	$25^{\circ}$	0	0
Soap, for every 100 lbs	0	1	01
Spirits (other than Gin and Rum) and cordials, the gallon	0	3	4
Staves or Shooks, per 1200 pieces	0	$\mathbf{\hat{2}}$	6
Syrup, cane, the gallon	0	1	01
Tea, the lb	0	0	$2\overline{\frac{1}{2}}$
Tobacco, the lb			
Wines, for every £100 of the value			

Not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into the Islands by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament :

			d.	
Coffee, the 100 lbs	0	2	1	
Molasses, the 100 lbs	0	1	01	
Rum, on every gallon, of or under the strength of 25 by the Hydrometer called			-	1
the bubble				
And for every higher degree of strength on each gallon an additional sum of.				
Sugar, refined, the 100 lbs	0	7	6	
" raw or Muscovado, the 100 lbs	0	2	1	
All other kinds, the 100 lbs	0	5	0	

Not being imported into the Islands from any place from which they are prohibited by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament to be imported :

	£	s.	d.
Gunpowder, blasting, the keg of 25 lbs	0	1	01
All other articles not herein particularly enumerated or excepted, 3 per cent.	ad v	alor	rem.

Table of Exemptions.

The following articles are not to be subject to duty :---

<b>e</b>	
Articles for the use of the Governor of the Is- land and Commander of the Forces for the time being.	Hulls, Boats, Masts, Spars, Apparel, Tackle, and Furniture of vessels condemned by survey and on which tonnage duty shall
Building Materials and Supplies for the use	have been paid.
of Her Majesty's Army and Navy.	Ice.
Asphalte.	Leeches.
Blubbers and heads and offals of Fish.	Lemon and Lime Juice.
Bullion, Coins, and Diamonds.	Lime, building or temper.
Calves (sucking) and Foals.	Live and dead Stock not enumerated.
Cassaripe.	Logwood.
Cider.	Manure.
Cotton Wool.	Military clothing, accoutrements and appoint-
Cocoanuts.	ments.
Eggs.	Nuts.
Empty Bottles or Glass or Stoneware.	Old Metals.
Fresh Fish and Turtle.	Organs, and other musical instruments used
Fresh Meats.	in churches.
Fruits and Vegetables.	Packages in which goods are imported (except
Furniture previously used.	trunks, new vats, hogsheads and puncheons.
Fuel Wood and Charcoal.	Passengers' baggage.
Gravel.	Patterns or samples.
Green Ginger.	Perry.
Hay and Straw.	Personal effects of individuals kelonging to
Hoe Stick.	this Island dying abroad.
Hops.	Pozzolano.
	6
, U	V

Printed or manuscript books, forms and pa-	Tablets and Tombstones.
pers, maps, charts, engravings, music, pic-	Tallow.
tures and statues.	Tar, pitch, rosin.
Raw hides and skins.	Turpentine.
Salt.	Turtle and tortoise shell unmanufactured.
Sawdust.	Wines and other liquors imported by Military
Soda Water and Mineral Water. Specimens illustrative of natural history; seeds, bulbs, and roots of flowering plants or shrubs.	and Naval Messes for the use of such messes.

#### PORT CHARGES AND TRADE ALLOWANCES.

Tonnage dues, 54 cts. B ton, if whole or more than half a cargo is discharged-tonnage being calculated on the value of the cargo. If only half the value is landed, or only one-fourth, the tonnage is paid in such proportions only. Vessels arriving with a portion of cargo are subject to the entire tonnage dues if it be landed. Harbour dues, \$3 each vessel. Colonial Secretary's Fec, \$3. Lighterage, Mcrchant vessels, with general cargoes, including Rice, Oats, Guano, Bricks, &c., \$15 tons boat load, \$4. Coals, loose, \$5 ton, 35 cts. Salted Meat, Pickled Fish, Lard, Candles, Butter, Pitch, Rosin, Cement, and such like articles, \$5 brl., 34 Pickled Fish, Lard, Candles, Butter, Pitch, Rosin, Cement, and such like articles, B brl., 3½ cts. Flour, Meal, Corn, Bread, Crackers and such like articles, B brl., 2½ cts. Kerosene Oil, Wines and other liquids, B brl., 5 cts. Oil Meal, B pun., 550lbs. @ 10 cts., 755lbs. @ 15 cts. Shooks, B bundle, 2 cts. Horses and Mules, from 2 to 12 head, \$4. Cattle from 4 to 16 head, \$4. Fish, B qtl., box or drum, 1½ cts. Staves, B 1,000 pieces, 60 cts. Shingles— small, 5 cts.; 10-in., 8 cts.; 12-in., 15 cts. Wallaba, 10 cts. Loose, 20 cts. B M. Hay, for 15 tons boat load, \$4. Firewood, B cord, 50 cts. Sugar, B hhd., 25 cts., B tierce, 18 cents, B brl., 4 cts. Tobacco, B hhd., 30 cts. Molasses, B puncheon, 16 cts. Rum, B puncheon, 20 cts. Ballast: Dirt, 80 cts. Stone, \$1.20 cts. per ton along side. Labor, 80 cts. to \$1 per day. Water 36 cts. B puncheon, put along side. No wharfage, pilotage or any charge to vessels calling off the port or trying the market, except \$1 to boarding officer. White and Yellow Pine Lumber. Stayes and Shingles, are generally sold pavable by note at three months. Yellow Pine Lumber, Staves and Shingles, are generally sold payable by note at three months. Allowance for splits to purchasers of Pitch Pine, 21 B cent.; White Pine, 5 B cent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The characteristics of the articles Barbados exports are not such as to call for any remark, but as the Island is the commercial centre of the neighboring group, some information as to the kind of lumber and other articles required for use in its market was sought for, and three valuable memoranda were supplied to the Commissioners by different and reliable houses, which they add, numbered 1 and 2 and 3 respectively.

### Remarks on Lumber, Staves, &c., of the description generally used at Barbados.

#### No. 1.

White Pine Lumber.—This article is used to a considerable extent, and a regular supply is derived from Nova Scotia, besides some from New Brunswick, and occasionally from Maine, U.S. The description required is boards of one inch thick and planks of two inches thick, latter in the proportion of 10 to 15 per cent.; the average price is about \$20 to \$21 per M. with \$18 and \$24 as extreme rates. Sappy lumber, as well as boards under 10 feet, and plank under 20 feet, superficial measure, are thrown aside as unmerchantable and sold at \$3 to \$4 per M. under the price of the good.

Cargoes of this article are frequently sold here, deliverable at neighboring markets.

Spruce boards, with a small proportion of plank, are most saleable during crop, being used for heading for sugar hhds., the price ranging about \$3 to \$4 per M. under that of white pine; such cargoes are also sold occasionally for neighboring markets.

Scantling of spruce and white pine is but little used, plank being cut to the sizes required for small buildings.

For buildings purposes generally, pitch pine lumber is principally used. Staves.—Red oak staves are almost exclusively used; Beech, Birch and Ash, not being liked can only be sold at a very low price. White oak are not used; our exports of rum being small, a sufficient supply of puncheons is obtained from the importers of dry goods, who receive articles packed in them from England.

A good article of red oak staves will generally command \$50 to \$56 per 1200 pieces, they should be 42 mehes long, from 34 to 4 inches broad, and 1 and 1-8th to 14 inch thick; they have rated much higher this season, say from \$60 to \$70 per 1,200 pieces owing to a light stock, and receipts being later than usual; they should be shipped to arrive here during the last months of the year.

Sawed staves are unsaleable.

Shooks, since the late American war, have been used to a greater extent than formerly. Large quantities of second hand hhd. shocks are brought here from the United States, and sold at about \$1 to \$1.20 each. New shooks will not answer, as they do not bring a sufficient difference in price, our planters using staves in preference.

Shingles.—Of this article large quantities are used, principally cedar of 18 and 20 inches long, which are shipped from St. Stephens, N. B., or Calais, Maine, and sell at about \$3 per M. Cedar shingles of a better description, thicker and broader and 22 inches long, are brought from Halifax and sell at \$5 to \$5.50 per M. Loose white pine shingles of good quality are sometimes shipped from St. Johns, N. B., and sell at \$6 to \$6.50 per M. Laying shingles, 4 bundles to the M., are not much used but sell occasionally at \$3 to \$3.50 per M. They must, however, be split, as sawn shingles are not liked.

#### No. 2.

White Pine Lumber .- To consist of boards one inch thick, and plank two inches thick, the width of either to range between eight and twenty inches, and the length from 15 to 25 feet; the proportion of plank in a cargo generally averages 10 to 15 per cent., and the established trade allowance on the above is 5 per cent on the merchantable portion of the cargo, viz : Such portion to be free from sap, dry-rot, &c., &c., the present price of which is \$22 per thousand feet, and varies in our markets from \$18 to 24 per thousand feet according to supply and demand.

Refuse White Pine Lumber .- Consisting of that portion of the cargo which contains sap, and boards under ten feet in length (whether good or not) is always sold at \$3 or \$4 per M. less than merchantable, according to the price of the latter.

White Pine Scantling.—Of following sizes, viz., 3 by 4 and 6 by 8, to the extent of some proportion of plank might be mixed with a cargo of boards and plank, but the demand for it would entirely dopend on the supply of pitch pine, which, if in abundance or in fair supply would retard the sale of it, and the trade allowance on the above is only  $2\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. discount on the merchantable portion and no allowance on the refuse portion, as in the case of refuse board and plank. The price varies according to the demand, but is invariably sold along with the board and plank at the same rate.

Spruce Lumber .- Consisting of the same sizes as specified in White Pine Lumber generally meets with ready sale, and the present price of the article is \$18 per M., and varies from \$14 to \$20 per M. according to supply and demand.

Red Pine.-Of same dimensions as White Pine Lumber would not fetch more than Spruce, except in the absence of Pitch Pine, which is not anticipated.

Shingles.—Say White Pine and Cedar—Loose dressed 22 inches long and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches wide and of fair thickness, say 3-8ths to ½ inch, would fetch from \$6 to \$8 per M. bunches of 100 each, say 18 inches in length and 31 to 41 inches in width, \$3 to \$3.50 per M., and those 22 inches long and of same width, \$4 to \$5 per M.

Staves.-Red Oak, dressed, of full length, say 42 inches, and 31 to 5 inches in width, 1 to 14 inches thick, straight and free from sap, present price, \$58 per 1200 pieces, and varies from \$40 to \$65 per 1200 pieces; but under the above dimensions would not fetch more than half the rate specified for the full size.

#### No. 3.

MEMORANDUM of articles used in this market, shewing the most suitable package, description and quality.

# 1st.-Goods Imported from the United States.

FLOUR should be in barrels giving 196 fbs. net weight, round hoops. The favorite brands here are-from New York-Extra Ohio "Barbados," "Bridgetown," "Roanoke," "St.

Lawrence." From Philadelphia, "Broad-street," and "Princess Alice." Superfine is considered next in quality, and the brands most known are "Favorita," "Prince Albert," "Powhattan," "Valley Mills," &c. Baltimore flour is also much liked, such as "Howard-street." In a "Philodolphic areas for brands Figure 1. Philadelphia cargo a few barrels Extra Family Flour of the brands "Jenny Lind," "Redstone," "Ivory," and "Trumpet Mills" are always saleable, especially the two former.

MEAL in barrels same as Flour. The Meal ought to be a rich yellow. Favorite brands, "Price and Tatnall's," "Brandywine "-then March's "Caloric "-latterly, however, this

has not kept, so that we give the preference to the former. CORN.-Large, flat and bright yellow grains in bags of two bushels, and not less than 112 White and mixed not saleable.

lbs. each bag. CRACKERS in barrels to weigh 70 to 74 lbs. net. Should be always packed. H New York brands, "Treadwell's" and "Goodwin's;" Philadelphia, "Wattson's." Favorite

BREAD.-Brown in bags of 112 lbs. each, same brand as Crackers ; Pilot not used. PEAS.-Canada, in bags of 2 bush. or brls. of 31 bush.; former preferred. Should be all yellow; a mixture with black renders then unsaleable. Black Eye in same size packages. Split, in brls. of 31 bus. each.

OIL MEAL.-In pehns. of 750 lbs. each. Philadelphia preferred.

PORK .--- In barrels containing 200 lbs. net. Should be fat and free from bone, and each barrel should bear the inspection brand. Clear and Mess are the most saleable.

Mess is very little used. BEEF.-Should come only in half brls. of 100 lbs. net, and none is so saleable as that packed by Messrs. Halstead & Chamberlaine. Mess in barrels is very little used and scarcely

HAMS.—Ought never to exceed 12 lbs. in weight. They keep best when they are loose, saleable. covered with cloth.

BUTTER.—The best package is a keg of 25 lbs. "Goshen" is liked. LARD.—In tin pails of 25 lbs. each. "Leaf" refined Lard preferred.

CANDLES.-Tallow. These are in a great measure superseded by the extensive use of Kerosene oil. The sizes which used to be best liked were: long 12's,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  18's in boxes of 10 lbs. each and 20 lbs. each; the former preferred. Good brands—Winchester's and Jackson's (Boston), Allan Hay's (New York), Delbert's, Grant's and Cook's (Philadelphia); must be hard and white.

OIL-Kerosene-best in tins of 6 gals. cach. It is also imported in brls. cf 50 to 60 gals. each.

CHEESE .- Favorite brand, Miles & Son, New York.

2nd.—Goods Imported from Newfoundland, Nova Scotiu, and other British North American Provinces.

COD FISH.—In casks of 1, 2, 3 and 4 qtls. each, and also drums of 100 lbs. each, should be full weight. The quality ought to be a good clear yellow and well cured, the size medium and small. Large fish is not liked, nor should it be thick.

HADDOCK has of late been a good deal used. The packages, quality, and size, are the

same as Codfish.

MACKEREL.—In brls. and half brls. Size, small, medium and large No. 3. HERRINGS.—Pickled—In barrels of 200 lbs. each, both round and split, but not mixed in the same barrel. Large No. 1 preferred. Smoked-In boxes. Medium and small size only used.

SALMON.—A few brls. and half brls. will always find sale. \_Tierces not so much liked.

ALEWIVES .- The same remarks applies to these as to Herrings. In cargoes with Pickled Fish there cannot be too much care taken in seeing that the brls. are filled with pickle and properly coopered before shipment, as in this climate they soon rust and spoil.

COLLED WOODHOOPS .- For molasses punchcons in bundles of 24 each, and not less than 9 feet in length. Barrel hoops not used.

HORSES.—Are largely imported from the Northern States and sell from \$135 @ \$180, according to size and quality; superior animals, about \$200. Canadians, \$100 @ \$150. They must be large size and strong, as small descriptions are not liked.

W. P. LUMBER.-The description used in this market is inch boards with an assortment of plank of 2 inches and 3 inches thick (the larger proportion being of 2 inches) to the extent

of 12 @ 15 per cent. of the whole cargo. The boards should be not less than 15 inches wide or 10 fect long, as any under this size are put aside by the purchaser as refuse, and an allowance of \$1 @ \$4 per M. has to be allowed. All sappy boards are also taken as refuse. They should be as free from knots as possible.

STAVES-RED OAK.-Should be dressed of an uniform width of 4 @ 41 inches, and 4 feet in length. Saleable from November to June. White Oak is very little used in this market.

SHINGLES—CEDAR.—Should be 22 inches long and 4 @ 5 inches broad, but shingles of less breadth will sell here also. The value ranges from \$2.50 up to \$7 per M., as in size and quality.

Sales effected at two and three months credit, but proceeds can always be remitted promptly under a discount of 6 per cent. per annum.

#### ASSORTED CARGOES.

It is difficult to estimate correctly the proper quantities of each article to be sent to Barbados, as so much depends on the stock of each there, but on the presumption that the market is about equally supplied with all, the following may be given as the

Assortment of a Vessel of 1800 to 1900 barrels capacity.

Meal	650	brls.	200	Extra Ohio. Superfine. Family.
Flour	550	"		
Corn	125	"	<b>250</b>	bags.
Crackers	100	"		
Bread	100		100	"
Peas	75	"	$\frac{100}{25}$	" Canada. " Split.
Oil-meal		"	30	casks.
Pork			50	Inspected.
			20	Clear.
Beef	. 25	"	25	half-brls.
Hams	. 5	"	100	Hams.
Butter	12	<u>ب</u>	100	kegs.
Lard		<u>,</u> ".	100	.46
Candles	. 10		200	boxes.
Oil	. 10		20	tins.
Cheese,	. 15	"	50	Cheeses
	1865			

#### Assortment of a Cargo of-say 2,000 @ 2,400 quintals.

300 Casks of 4 qtls. each, Cod	1200 qtls.
50 " 3 " "	150 "
75 " 2 " "	
100 Drums 1 " "	100 "
	90 "
75 Casks 4 qtls. cach, Haddock	300 "
50 Brls. Herrings (round)	50
50 " " (split)	50
50 Half-brls."	25
10 Brls. Salmon	10
20 Half-brls. Salmon	10
50 Brls. Mackerel	50
25 " Alewives	25

2210 quintals.

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

Assortment of a Lumber Cargo of 100 M. @ 120 M. feet.

80 M. Pine Boards 1 inch thick.

Plank (assorted). "

12 M. Spruce Boards 1 inch thick.

10 " 4-inch Shingles

#### STAVES.

60 @ 120 M. Red Oak, inspected.

#### AND ON DECK.

200 @ 500 Bdles. Coiled Wood Hoops,

#### PRICE CURRENT.

The following is a Barbados Price Current and Market Review :---

BRIDGETOWN, 3rd February, 1866.

### Last Sales, cargo prices, duty paid.

ALE .--- Per hhd. 64 galls., \$10 @ \$30 as to brand, Bottled do .-- Duty 6 cents per dozen. Scarce.

ALEWIVES .--- \$5.50 per barrel. Wanted.

BEEF.-Mess brls. at \$6,75 @ \$11 as to quality! Nominal, little used. Family 3-brls.

H. & C's, ex Eastern Star, \$13.86. Other brands at \$10.55. Wanted. BREAD.-Brown. Treadwell's, ex Golden Fleece, \$4.27; ex Milwaukee, \$4.85 per bag;

Goodwin's, ex John Boynton, \$1.84 per bag. Pilot little used. BRANDY.—Martell's Vintage of 1859, \$3.25; Hennessy's Vintage of 1859, \$3.25; Otard's, \$3.00. Gregorie's, Commandon, and Vineyard Company's best, \$2.65—prices nominal.

BRICKS.-Fire, \$26 @ \$32; Scotch, \$25; Scotch Building, \$15; London Building,

\$14.50; Bristol do, \$8; Cork, \$8 @ \$9; Liverpool, \$19. BUTTER.—American, no late sales. Wanted. Irish, no good at Market. French,

sales of firks. at 27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cts., do. at 28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cts. per lb. Wanted CANDLES.—American, Jackson's, ex Northern Star, 12s at \$19.25; 16s at \$15; 18s at \$16.27; and 20s at \$17.06 per 100 lbs; 12s and 16s wanted, say half of each in 10 lbs boxes.

CHARCOAL.-Sales, 85 cents per barrel.

CHEESE.-A. Miles & Son's-no late sales. Wanted.

COAL.-Best shipment is a cargo af 250 tons or thereabouts, to arrive at the end of November. Good large lump and fit for steam purposes. Scotch preferred. A cargo of 700 tons, from Pictou, N. S., sold at \$7.50, It would have brought more had anything been known of it, but being the first shipment of the article from B. N. A. did not command the rate of a known article.

COD FISH .- (Not admitted to bond) Cargo, ex Adelaide, on p. terms supposed \$17.50 per e. Sales of Halifax at \$19 per tierce. Fair supply. Cocoa.-Sales \$9.50. Declining. tierce.

COFFEE.-Jamaica lotting, at \$16.621 per 100 lbs.

CORN.-American ex Golden Fleece, \$2.37 per bag; ex Milwaukee \$2.53; ex J. Boynton, \$2.65. Wanted.

CRACKERS .- Treadwell's, ex Golden Fleece, \$4.37; ex Milwaukee, \$4.67; ex J. Boynton, \$4.86 per brl. Saleable.

CORN MEAL.-Brandywine, ex Golden Fleece, \$4.26; ex Milwaukee, \$4.53; Caloric, ex J. Boynton, \$4.35 per brl. Wanted.

FLOUR.-Extra Ohio, ex Golden Fleece, \$8.59; ex Milwaukee, \$9; ex J. Boynton, \$8.77 per brl. Small supply.

HAMS.-American, sales at 12 @ 15 cents. Supply.

HAY.-No late sales. American in pressed trusses, iron bound and weighing from 300 lbs. to 489 lbs., sells at rates ranging from \$1 to \$2 per 100 lbs.; average rate, \$1.50. It is generally brought on deck say 50 trusses at a time and of very inferior description. English (Meadow) much liked and brings \$1 per 100 lbs. in advance of all others.

HERRING.-Sales at \$4.44 @ \$4.75 per brl as to quality. Wanted.

Horses.-American, \$120 @ \$180 per head.

----

HOOPSWood. Sales \$36 per 1200 pcs. of 13 and 14 feet. 12 feet unsaleable. Coiled,
no late sales. Wanted.
KEROSENE OIL.—Late sales, Tins, ex E. Star, at 90 cents; ex Golden Fleece, 3-100 per
gallon. Wanted.
LARD.—American, New York, ex Golden Fleece, at 19 5-16 cents. LUMBER.—W. Pine, ex Vivid, \$21.77; ex Beatrice, \$22.06 per M.—Wanted. Pitch
Pine, ex H. Beals, on p. t., delivered at Trinidad.
MACKEREL.—Sales at \$9.50 @ \$9.75. Wanted.
MATCHES.—Ex Golden Flecce, at \$8.60 per case of 10 gr. bond: Wanted.
MULESRecent arrivals of American sold at \$130, in bond, for export. Buenos Ayres,
ex Lorance, on p. terms supposed to be \$91 per head.
OIL MEAL.—Ex J Boynton, \$19.78 per 750.lbs. Wanted.
OATSFour bushel sacks, Irish, none in marketWanted. Black do, sales at \$3.68
@ \$4.17 per 160 lbs.
ONIONS.—Sales at \$3.24 per 100 lbs. PEAS.—In bass of 2 bushels B. E. Pcas. ex Milwaukee. \$2 per bag. Canada, no late
sales. Split do, ex Milwaukee, \$6.02 per brl. All descriptions dull. PORKMess, ex Gaston, \$24.50; ex Milwaukee, \$24.37½ per brl.
PORTER.—Hhds., Lane's inferior at \$13 per hhd. of 64 gallons.
POTATOES.—Nominal.
RICE.—Sales White Table at \$3.65. Yellow held at $3.12\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lbs
SALMON.—No late sales. Wanted.
SHINGLES.—Cedar. 18-inch. ex H. Gilbert, $$3.12\frac{1}{2}$ ; large 22-inch at \$5 (a) \$6 per M.
as to quality. White Pine, \$2.76. Cypress, no late arrivals. Wallaba, no late sales.
SOAP.—White disliked. Peech's Black is now imported by the dealers.
STAVES.—Red Oak, ex Vivid, at \$58.50; ex Watchmate, \$59.25 per 1,200 pieces. Sup-
ply for present wants. Shooks, 2nd hand Sugar hhd., ex Golden Fleece, \$1.25. Saleable. SUGARRefined, Crushed, Liverpool, 10½ cts., London, 10 cts., Dutch, 10 cts. Ameri-
can Crushed, 10 <sup>‡</sup> cts.
TOBACCO-Leaf, 11 @ 22 cts. per lb., as to quality. Heavy stock, and nominal. Manu-
factured · Sales at 20 @ 27 cts, per lb. Supply and dull of sale.
NOTEThe above are wholesale rates. In filling small orders higher prices have
to be paid.
•
PRODUCE.
SUGAR.—Sales, \$3.50 @ \$3.75 per 100 lbs.
Molasses.—Sales, 17 @ 18 cts.
RUM.—Sales, 50 @ 55 cts for consumption.
SUGAR HIDS., with produce, \$5 each.
Molasses Casks, ditto, \$4 each.
ACTUAL CARGOES.
The following are memoranda of cargoes imported at Barbados, showing how they
were disposed of :
Per " Golden Fleece," from New York. 12th February, 1866.
100 barrels inspected Mess Pork, sold on private terms. 500 " extra Flour "Barbados" Mills, \$7.701 per barrel in bond.

" "Eagle" Mills, sold on private terms. Corn Meal, "Brandywine" \$4.531, duty paid " "Fairfax" 4.523, " 198 "

168 "

" 200

50 "Split Peas, \$6.47, duty paid.
30 half barrels Family Beef, "Halstead & Chamberlain," \$12.60<sup>‡</sup>, bond.
200 bags Yellow Corn, 2 bushels each, \$2 45<sup>‡</sup>, duty paid.
50 "Black Eyed Peas, 2 bus. "2 72<sup>‡</sup> "

"

50 "	Canada Peas	 <b>6</b>	2 801	

50 bags Navy Bread, "Goodwin's," 2 bushels each, \$4 631, duty paid. 150 tins Lard, private terms. 150 boxes Cheese, \$18.08 7'n, bond per 100 lbs. 150 barrels Crackers, \$4.701, duty paid.
Per "Henry Trowbridge," from New York, 12th February, 1866.
 100 barrels Pork, private terms.         198 "Flour, "Barbados" Mills, \$7 72½, bond.         265 "Meal, "Brandywine," 4 53¼, duty paid.         150 "Crackers, "Treadwell's," 4 76¼, "         50 "Split Peas, \$6.47¼, duty paid.         148 bags B. E. Peas, 2.72¼, "         100 "Bread, 4.63¼, "         150 tins Lard, p. t.         40 bags Corn.       2.49¼, "
30 half barrels Beef, H. & C., \$12.004, in bold.
Per " Scotland," from New York, 10th February, 1866.
609 barrels Flour, (brand not given,) \$8.67 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , duty paid. 100 " Corn meal, "Brandywine," 4.50 "
20 holf harrels Beet. 11. & U., UL privace bernis.
1/1) angog K erogene (Jil. 3) cls per ganon; court mouster of
40 boxes Cheese, \$19.50 per 100 lbs., in bond. 77 bags Bread, 112 lbs. each, "Treadweil," \$4.59, duty paid.
25 barrels Crackers, 2019
300 boxes Tallow Candles, 10 lbs. each, $20.12 + \frac{1}{5}$ 500 second-hand Sugar hhds, (sugar shocks,) \$1.15 offered and refused, held for
\$1.20 per bundle.
Per " Maude," from Philadelphia, 6th February, 1866.
<ul> <li>592 barrels Flour, (inferior), \$8.25 and \$8.50, duty paid.</li> <li>58 " Corn meal, "Brandywine," \$4.45, duty paid.</li> <li>509 bags Yellow Corn, \$2.50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, duty paid.</li> <li>25 " B. E. Peas, 2.55 "</li> <li>58 barrels Bread, 4.99 per 112 lbs., duty paid.</li> <li>15 bags " 4.86 " "</li> <li>423 tins and kegs Lard, 0.16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per lb., "</li> <li>50 puncheons Oil-meal, 750 lbs. each, \$19.55 per puncheon, duty paid.</li> <li>400 Sugar hhds., second-hand shooks, \$1.31 per bundle, duty paid.</li> <li>5 hhds. Delbert's Porter, \$13.37 per hhd., duty paid.</li> <li>Tallow Candles, 17 ets and 18 ets per lb., duty paid as to size 12's, 16's, 18's and 20's to the lb.</li> </ul>
Per "Six Sisters," from Boston, 12th February, 1866.
200 barrels clear mess Pork, \$26.79‡ per 200 lbs., duty paid.         265 "Flour (common), \$.09 to \$8.24, "         25 "Corn-meal, "Brandywine," \$4.50, "         252 boxes Candles, \$19.80 per 100 lbs., "         48 brls. No. 3, large Mackerel, \$8.85 per brl., "         4 "Salmon, \$16.26, "         8 drums Haddock, \$4.25 per qtal. 112 lbs., "
Cargo per " President," from Yarmouth, N. S., 13th February, 1866.
57 casks Cod-fish, 4 qtls., each. 36 boxes "100 lbs., each. 38 " 50 " 12 " 25 " 10 73

32 casks Haddock.
150 barrels Alewives, No. 1.
150 " Round Herrings, (split preferred).
19 M. No. 1, R. O., staves.
20 M. feet Spruce Lumber.

The above cargo was not sold, another market having offered better inducement.

#### ACCOUNT SALES.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of a Cargo of Lumber received Ex Master, from sold by order and on account of

SOLD TO SUNDRIES AT 3 MONTHS.

180 M. feet W. P. Lumber gross less 5 per cent-171 M. feet	\$ 3,762 128			cts.
CHARGES.			3,890	.88
To paid duty on 187,160 feet @ 50 cts. P M 25 per cent additional "Porterage, &c "Bank discount @ 1½ per cent To our Commission, (Juarantec, &c., @ 5 per cent	93 23 3 58 194	40 00 36	372	88
\$3,518 00 or £732 18s. 4d. stg.	••••••••••		3,518	00

Barbados, 12th February, 1866.

#### E. & O. E.

Account Sales of a Cargo of Red Oak Staves received Ex sold by order and on account of Master, from

Sold to Sundries at 3 Months.

	22 31 7 5 2	9 2 9 2 5 2 6 5 2	) Red ) )	44 44 44 44 44 44	Staves	@:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	\$75 70 60 55 52 50 25	296 1,606 1,866 415 291 100	50 00 25 20	4,	\$ cts.
• `	74	1	 5								
	Port Ban	erag k dis	25 pe e, &c. scount	er cont	. nddi	tion	al per cent	0 25 69	00 26 90 82 40		370 33
\$4,218	'07 or	£87	S 15s.	3‡d.	stg.	N	et Proceeds			4,	218 07

74

Barbados, 12th February, 1866.

A. 1866

# A. 1866

PRO FORMA Account Sales of a Cargo of Breadstuffs, &c., 1866.

# Sold in Sundries at 2 & 3 Months.

		\$ cts.
	To 390 barrels Flour, "Gallia" & "Favorita," (3 \$ 9 00 7 28	3,510 00
February.	To 390 barrels ribur, "Galla and the " 7 28	1,965 60
"		868 00
"	" 112 " "Superfine," " 8 20	410 00
"	" 50 " "Gallia," (uninspected) (( A 191)	1,213 65
**		146 26
	" 50 " Brown Bread, 3,850 los. (a) 54 252 (5 112 los.	457 90
	100 herrs Corn. 2 hushels each.	570 00
	30 pung Ostmasi, 750 lbs. each.	772 58
		\$9 70
	69 Molasses Shooks,	00 10
	03 monases biloury	10,002 69
	822.290.50.190.30.25.69	10,002 00
	Charges. SS63 10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
To he paid	and the start of start will be could authought the	
10 00 1	duty \$22 barrels Floir @ 04 cut 25 per cent. " \$7 00   290 " Corn Meal @ 24 cts. & 25 per cent. " \$7 00	
"	a or the Broad (a) III crs. & 20 per cente	
	380 hushels Corn (a) 50 cts. & 50 per cout.	
"		
	\$600 @ 3 per cent. & 25 per ct. additional.	
	2,070 pieces Shooks @ 60 cts. per	
	2,070 pieces Shooks @ 60 cts. per. 1 30 1,200 pieces & 25 per cent. additional}	1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec. 1. Sec.
To paid ge	auging 25 bris on, (g 10 california 60 00	
" SI	torage, Porterage, &c	
" B		
"	ank Discount, on 5,183 69 @ 14 per cent. "	
" οι	ar Commission on Sales, Guarantee, &c., &c., 5 per cent. additional. 500 20	1,715 13
	Net Proceeds	S,288 56
40 000 FR	or £1,726 15s. 8d. stg.	3,230 50
28,288 50	01 21,120 100. 04. 05.	

Barbados, 13th February, 1866.

E. & O. E.

# PRO FORMA Invoice of a Cargo of Molasses and Sugar.

PURCHASED OF SUNDRIES.	Ş	cts.	Ş cts.
<ul> <li>155 Molasses puncheons @ \$4</li> <li>Containing 17,407 gallons @ 18 cts</li> <li>15 Seasoned puncheous sent off to commence</li></ul>	620 3,133 60 10 8	26 00	
Less 20 puncheons returned empty @ \$2 2 Sugar hhds. @ \$5 Containing 3,680 lbs. Sugar @ \$3 35 per cent	3,832 40 10 123	00	3,792 01
CHARGES.			3,925 29
To paid Porterage, Storage and Cartage To our Commission of per cent. on \$3,965 29		62 26	221 88
\$4,147 17 or £863 19s. 10id. stg.			4,147 17

Barbados, 13th February, 1866.

E. & O. E.

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

# **A.** 1866

PURCHASED OF SUNDRIES.		\$	cts.	1	\$	cts.
	@ \$5 00	300	00			
Containing 1,106 lbs. Sugar, net,	" 3 30	3,690	in	Ĺ		
L 55 25 hbdg	" 5 00	125		1.1		
I [79 <sup>25</sup> Inds., Containing 53,073 lbs. Sugar, net.	" 3 30	1,751				
	0.00	1,751	1			
$\Gamma = 63^{25}$ mus.,	0.00	1				
Containing 47,653 lbs. Sugar, net,	" 3 30	1,572	r			
TH 1/10 tierces,	" 3 00	. 30	00			
Containing 10,170 lbs. Sugar, not,	" 3 30	335				
II & S barrels,	" 0 20 " 3 30		60		# 007	~~~
Containing 1,769 lbs. Sugar, net, o Mark, 160 Molasses puncheons,	" 4 00 1	55 640	38		7,997	13
Containing 17,202 gallons Molasses,	" 0 15	2,580				
10 Seasoned puncheons,			00			
12 Molasses hogsheads,	@ 2 50	30	00			
16 " barrels,	. 1 50	24	00			
	-	3,314	30			
Less 31 puncheons returned empty,	@ 2 00		00		3,252	36
			· · ·		11,250	03
CHARGES.					11,200	
o paid Storage, Porterage and Cartage		31	55			
" Lighterage on 160 puncheons Molasses, @ 16 cen	its	25				
" " 10 tierces Sugar, " 18 "	••••••		S0.			
o barrers 4			32			
" " 16 puncheons, "10 " " from Out Ports		. <b>L</b> .	60	1 (A)		
" " on 60 hhds. Sugar, @ 75 cents		45	00	1.1		
		50				
" Cooperage of Molasses on board		26				
" " for Materials for coopering on boar	d	17				
" " Carriage hire to Out Ports, weighin	g Sugar	4	00			
o paid Clerk hire receiving Sugars at Out Ports			00		785	01
o our Commission on \$11,520 99 at 5 per cent		576	05			
	1-	······································	¦		12,035	04
12,035 04 or £2,507 6s. stg.					,	

PRO FORMA Invoice of a Cargo of Sugar.

Barbados, 13th February, 1866.

E. & O. E.

# ST. VINCENT, GRENADA, TOBAGO, ST. LUCIA.

The Governments of these islands are administered by Lieut. Governors, who report through the Governor General of Barbados.

### ST. VINCENT.

The area of St. Vincent is about 85,000 acres, with a population of 31,755, of whom 22,855 are black, 6,553 colored, and 2,347 whites. Its public debt is £1,400 stg. or about \$7,000. Its revenue, expenditure, imports and

exports for 1862-3-4, were as under:

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1862 1863 1864	\$ 701,445 542,445 506,330	\$ 716,615 711,685 782,065	\$ 118,925 96,940 101,800	\$ 115,930 104,435 98,905

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following tables give details of the value and quantity of articles of import and export, in 1864, and of the countries with which the business of the Island is carried on :----

Articles Exported.	Countries whither Exported.	Quantities.	Value.	Articles Exported.	Countries whither Exported.	Quantities.	Value.
Cotton Cocon Hides	Great Britain B. W. Indies. United States Newf'dland Great Britain B. W. Indies. B. W. Indies. Junited States B. W. Indies F. W. Indies Great Britain B. W. Indies	516 (4 Dfls.) Tins. 7461 Brl. Tins. 96 3 Brls. 69 12 No. 84 69 Puns. 365 Hhds. Puns	21430       0       0         667       0       0         130       0       0         30       0       0	Rum	D. W. Indies Lisbon United States British North America New f'dland Great Britain B. W. Indies British North America Nowf'dland Sp. Main F. W. Indies Great Britain B. W. Indies United States British North America	99 34 487 1 411 9uns. Hhds 927 183 143 11 2 0 30 0 73 3 1 0 Hs. Ts. Ba 7917 112 30 115 3 3 8 0	<pre>7090 0 0 10 10104 0 0 5 </pre>

Exports, 1864, St. Vincent.

# Sessional Papers (No. 43).

Imports, 1	.864.	St.	Vincent.
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Bread and BiscuitGr B. ButterGr B. BricksGr B. Cedar postsB. CattleB. Corn MealB. Ur CheeseGr B. Fish, drieu and saltedGr B. Fish, pickled B.	W. Indies ent Britain W. Indies iited States ent Britain W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies eat Britain W. Indies	121       0314         Cwt. Q. Lbss       3         3       0         333       0         198       2         270       0         294       1         202       65         200       44390         202       37         240       Brls. 4 brls         1093       25         416       80         Cwt. Q. Lbs.       15         15       0         192       2	2 1088 5 766 1 22 473 183 1078 5 1460 0 307 134 115 198 3359 1080 385 1080 385 1080 385	15 15 17 2 0 4 12 19 16 8 16 0 0 1 5	2 8 5 11 11 11 11 3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 3 10 9	Ice Lumber, Pitch Pine. Lumber, Spruce and W. Pino Lard Onts, peas, grain	Great Britain B. W. Indies D. W. Indies B. W. Indies B. W.Indies B. W.Indies B. W.Indies B. N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	42 22 Feet. 3697 5810 39629 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 6214 272 30 Galls.	$\frac{195}{2805}$	9 0 13 3 17 17 6 0 12 18 14 15 15 10	0 8 0 6 8 10 5 0 0
PorterGr Bread and BiscuitGr B. ButterGr B. Corn MealB. Corn MealB. CheeseGr B. CheeseB. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseCheeseCheeseB. CheeseChees	W. Indies ent Britain W. Indies iited States ent Britain W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies eat Britain W. Indies	240         11         92           121         0         313           Cwt. Q. Lbs         3         0           333         0         2           198         2         2           270         0         15           294         1         22           65         2         10           204         1         22           37         240           Brls.         4           1093         25           416         80           Cwt. Q. Lbs.         15           15         1           92         2	2 1088 5 766 1 22 473 183 1078 5 1460 0 307 134 115 198 3359 1080 385 1080 385 1080 385	18 18 15 17 2 17 2 0 4 12 19 16 8 16 0 0 1 16 5 5	2 8 5 11 11 11 11 3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 3 10 9	Ice Lumber, Pitch Pine. Lumber, Spruce and W. Pino Lard Onts, peas, grain	B. W. Indies D. W. Indies B. N. Indies B. W.Indies B. W.Indies B. W.Indies B.N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	1 42 22 Feet. 3697 5510 39629 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3020 6214 272 30 Galls.	$\begin{array}{c} 40\\ 654\\ 220\\ 156\\ 34\\ 32\\ 195\\ 2805\\ 6\\ 560\\ 65\\ 65\\ 640\\ 1219\\ 44\\ 16\end{array}$	0 0 13 3 17 17 6 0 12 18 14 15 10	0 8 0 6 8 10 5 0 10 5 0 10 4 7 1 4
PorterGr Bread and BiscuitGr B. ButterGr B. Corn MealB. Corn MealB. CheeseGr B. CheeseB. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseGr B. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseB. CheeseCheeseCheeseB. CheeseChees	W. Indies ent Britain W. Indies iited States ent Britain W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies eat Britain W. Indies	240         11         92           121         0         313           Cwt. Q. Lbs         3         0           333         0         2           198         2         2           270         0         15           294         1         22           65         2         10           204         1         22           37         240           Brls.         4           1093         25           416         80           Cwt. Q. Lbs.         15           15         1           92         2	2 1088 5 766 1 22 473 183 1078 5 1460 0 307 134 115 198 3359 1080 385 1080 385 1080 385	18 18 15 17 2 17 2 0 4 12 19 16 8 16 0 0 1 16 5 5	2 8 5 11 11 11 11 3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 3 10 9	Ice Lumber, Pitch Pine. Lumber, Spruce and W. Pino Lard Onts, peas, grain	B. W. Indies D. W. Indies B. N. Indies B. W.Indies B. W.Indies B. W.Indies B.N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	1 42 22 Feet. 3697 5510 39629 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3020 6214 272 30 Galls.	$\begin{array}{c} 40\\ 654\\ 220\\ 156\\ 34\\ 32\\ 195\\ 2805\\ 6\\ 560\\ 65\\ 65\\ 640\\ 1219\\ 44\\ 16\end{array}$	0 0 13 3 17 17 6 0 12 18 14 15 10	0 8 0 6 8 10 5 0 10 5 0 10 4 7 1 4
Bread and BiscuitGr B. ButterGr B. BricksGr B. Cedar postsB. CattleB. Corn MealB. Ur CheeseGr B. Fish, drieu and saltedGr B. Fish, pickled B.	eat Britain W. Indies iited States eat Britain W. Indies w. Indies W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies do W. Indies aited States eat Britain W. Indies	Cwt. Q. Lbs 3 0 14 333 0 2 198 2 6 270 0 18 294 1 22 65 2 10 Number. 37000 44390 202 37 Brls. $\frac{1}{2}$ brls 1093 25 416 80 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	4 22 473 183 1075 1460 307 134 115 26 198 3359 1080 385 66 295	: S 17 2 0 4 12 19 16 5	5 11 11 11 3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 0 3 10 0	Ice Lumber, Pitch Pine Lumber, Spruce and W. Pine Lard Onts, peas, grain	D. W. Indies B. N. Indies B. W.Indies B. W.Indies B. W.Indies B. N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	22 Feet. 3697 5810 39629 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3020 6214 272 30 Galls.	220 156 34 32 195 2805 6 560 65 640 1219 44 16	0 13 3 17 17 6 0 12 18 14 15 15 10	0 6 8 10 5 0 0 10 4 7 1 4
Biscuit Gr B. Un Butter Gr B. Cedar posts B. Cattle B. Corn Meal B. Corn Meal Gr B. Corn Meal Gr B. Cheese Gr B. Corn Meal B. Un Cheese Gr B. Corn Meal B. Cheese Gr Cheese Gr Cheese Gr Cheese Gr Cheese Gr Cheese Gr Cheese Cheese Cheese Gr Cheese Cheese Cheese Cheese Cheese Cheese Cheese Cheese	W. Indies nited States ent Britain W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies nited States eat Britain W. Indies	3 0 14 333 0 2 198 2 0 270 0 18 294 1 22 65 2 10 Number. 37000 44390 202 37 240 Brls. $\frac{1}{2}$ brls 1093 25 416 80 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	1         2           473         183           1078         1078           1078         1460           134         15           26         134           198         3359           1080         388           66         295	17 2 0 4 12 19 16 8 16 8 16 0 0 1 5	11 11 11 11 3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 3 10 9	Lumber, Pitch Pine Spruce and W. Pino Lard Oats, peas, grain	B. N. Indies B. W.I Indies G. Britain B.W.Indies B.N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	Feet. 3697 5810 39629 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3020 6214- 272 30 Galls.	$     \begin{array}{r}       156 \\       34 \\       32 \\       195 \\       2805 \\       66 \\       560 \\       65 \\       640 \\       1219 \\       44 \\       16 \\     \end{array} $	13 3 17 17 6 0 12 18 14 15 15 10	6 S 10 5 0 10 4 7 1 4
ButterGr BricksGr B. Cedar postsB. CattleB. Corn MealB. Ur CheeseGr B. Fish, dried and saltedGr B. Fisb, pickled B.	W. Indies nited States ent Britain W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies nited States eat Britain W. Indies	333       0       2         198       2       2         270       0       1         294       1       2         65       2       10         Number.       37000         44390       202         37       240         Brls.       4         1093       25         416       80         Cwt. Q. Lbs.       15         15       0         92       2	2 473 183 1078 1460 307 134 15 26 198 3359 1080 388 666 295	17 2 0 4 12 19 16 8 16 8 16 0 0 1 5	11 11 11 11 3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 3 10 9	Lumber, Pitch Pine Spruce and W. Pino Lard Oats, peas, grain	B. W. <sup>A</sup> Indies G. Britain B.W.Indies B.N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	reot. 3697 5810 39629 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 6214 272 30 Galls.	34 32 195 2805 6 560 65 640 1219 44 16	3 17 17 6 12 18 14 15 15 10	\$ 10 5 0 10 10 4 7 1 4
Butter Bricks Cedar posts Cattle Corn Meal Chcesse Fish, dried and salted Fish, pickled B.	nited States eat Britain W. Indies W. Indies eat Britain W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies nited States eat Britain W. Indies	198     2     6       270     0     15       294     1     20       65     2     10       Number.     37000       44390     202       37     240       Brls.     4       1093     25       4416     80       Cwt. Q. Lbs.     15       15     1       122     4	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 183 \\ 5 & 1078 \\ 5 & 1460 \\ 0 & 307 \\ 134 \\ 115 \\ 26 \\ 198 \\ 3359 \\ 1080 \\ 388 \\ 66 \\ 295 \end{array}$	2 0 4 12 19 16 8 16 8 16 0 0 1 0 1 5	11 11 3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 3 10 9	Pitch Pine Lumber, Spruce and W. Pine Lard Onts, peas, grain	G. Britain B.W.Indies J.B.N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	3697 5810 39629 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 6214 272 30 Galls.	32 195 2805 6 560 65 640 1219 44 16	17 6 0 12 18 14 15 15 10	10 5 0 10 4 7 1 4
ButterGr B. BricksGr B. Cedar postsB. CattleB. Corn MealB. Ur CheeseGr B. Tish, drieu and saltedGr B. Fish, pickled B.	eat Britain W. Indies W. Indies eat Britain W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies do W. Indies do W. Indies hited States eat Britain W. Indies	270 0 18 294 1 22 65 2 10 Number. 37000 44390 202 37 240 Brls. 1 brls 1093 25 416 80 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 1078 \\ 5 & 1460 \\ 0 & 307 \\ 134 \\ 115 \\ 26 \\ 198 \\ 3359 \\ 1080 \\ 388 \\ 66 \\ 295 \end{array}$	0 4 12 19 16 8 16 0 1 0	11 3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 3 10 9	Lumber, Spruce and W. Pine Lard Oats, peas, grain	G. Britain B.W.Indies J.B.N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	5810 39629 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 6214• 272 30 Galls.	32 195 2805 6 560 65 640 1219 44 16	17 6 0 12 18 14 15 15 10	10 5 0 10 4 7 1 4
Bricks Gr B. Cedar posts B. Cattle B. Corn Meal B. Corn Meal Gr B. Fish, dried and salted Gr B. Fish, pickled B.	W. Indies W. Indies eat Britain W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies hited States eat Britain W. Indies	294     1     22       65     2     10       Number.     37000       44390     202       37     240       Brls.     4 brls       1093     25       416     80       Cwt. Q. Lbs.     15       15     0       92     2	$   \begin{bmatrix}     1460\\     307\\     134\\     115\\     26\\     198\\     3359\\     1080\\     388\\     66\\     295   \end{bmatrix} $	4 12 19 16 8 16 0 16 0 1 5	3 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 3 10 9	Spruce and W. Pine Lard Oats, peas, grain	B.W.Indies J.B.N. Amer. Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	39529 950220 Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 621.4 272 30 Galls.	2805 6 560 65 640 1219 44 16	6 12 18 14 15 15 10	0 10 4 7 1 4
BricksGr B. Cedar postsB. CattleB. Corn MealB. Ur CheeseGr B. Fish, dried and saltedGr B. F. B. No Fish, pickled B.	eat Britain W. Indies W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies hited States eat Britain W. Indies	Number. 37000 44390 202 37 240 Brls. $\frac{1}{2}$ brls 1093 25 416 S0 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	134 115 20 198 3359 1080 389 60 295	19 16 8 16 0 1 5	0 3 9 0 0 3 10 9	Lard Onts, peas, grain	Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	Cwt. B. Lbs. 1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 621.4 272 30 Galls.	$ \begin{array}{r} 6\\ 560\\ 65\\ 640\\ 1219\\ 44\\ 16\\ \end{array} $	0 12 18 14 15 15 10	0 10 4 7 1 4
Cedar posts B. Cattle B. Corn Meal B. Ur Cheese Gr B. Fish, dried and salted Gr B. F. B. No Fisb, pickled B.	<ul> <li>W. Indies</li> <li>W. Indies</li> <li>W. Indies</li> <li>do</li> <li>W. Indies</li> <li>nited States</li> <li>eat Britain</li> <li>W. Indies</li> </ul>	37000 44390 202 37 240 Brls. ½ brls 1093 25 416 80 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	115 26 198 3359 1080 389 66 295	16 8 16 0 0 1	3 9 0 0 3 10 9	Oats, peas, grain	B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	1 2 14 188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 6214 272 30 Galls.	$ \begin{array}{r} 6\\ 560\\ 65\\ 640\\ 1219\\ 44\\ 16\\ \end{array} $	12 18 14 15 15 10	10 4 7 1 4
Cedar posts B. Cattle B. Corn Meal B. Ur Cheese Gr B. Fish, dried and salted Gr B. F. B. No Fisb, pickled B.	<ul> <li>W. Indies</li> <li>W. Indies</li> <li>W. Indies</li> <li>do</li> <li>W. Indies</li> <li>nited States</li> <li>eat Britain</li> <li>W. Indies</li> </ul>	41390 202 37 240 Brls. ½ brls 1093 25 416 S0 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	115 26 198 3359 1080 389 66 295	16 8 16 0 0 1	3 9 0 0 3 10 9	Oats, peas, grain	B. W. Indies United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	188 0 5 33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 6214 272 30 Galls.	560 65 640 1219 44 16	12 18 14 15 15 10	10 4 7 1 4
Cedar posts B. Cattle B. Corn Meal B. Ur Cheese Gr B. Fish, dried and salted Gr B. F. B. No Fish, pickled B.	W. Indies W. Indies do W. Indies hited States eat Britain W. Indies	202 37 240 Brls. $\frac{1}{2}$ brls 1093 25 416 S0 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	26 198 3359 1080 388 66 295	8 16 0 1 5	9 0 0 3 10 9	grain	United States Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	33 3 12 Bushels. 3920 6214 272 30 Galls.	65 640 1219 44 16	18 14 15 15 10	4 7 1 4
Corn Meal B. Corn Meal B. Ur Cheese Gr B. Tish, dried and salted Gr B. F. B. No Fish, pickled B.	W. Indies do W. Indies hited States eat Britain W. Indies	37 240 Brls. ½ brls 1093 25 416 80 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	198 3359 1080 388 66 295	16 0 1 5	0 0 3 10	grain	Great Britain B. W. Indies United States Madeira	Bushels. 3920 6214 272 30 Galls.	640 1219 44 16	14 15 15 10	4
Corn Meal B. Ur Cheese Gr B. Un Fish, dried and salted Gr B. F. B. No Fish, pickled B.	do W. Indies hited States eat Britain W. Indies	240 Brls. ½ brls 1093 25 416 80 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	1080 388 66 295	0 1 5	0 3 10 9	grain	B. W. Indies United States Madeira	6214• 272 30 Galls.	1219 44 16	15 15 10	4
Cheese Gr B. Un Fish, dried and salted Gr B. F. B. No Fish, pickled B.	ited States eat Britain W. Indies	1093 25 416 80 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	1080 388 66 295	1 5	10 9		United States Madeira	272 30 Galls.	44 16	15 10	4
Cheese Gr B. Un Fish, dried and salted Gr B. F. B. No Fish, pickled B.	ited States eat Britain W. Indies	416 S0 Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	388 66 295	1 5	10 9		Madeira	30 Galls.	16	10	
Cheese Gr B. Un Fish, dried and salted Gr B. F. B. No Fish, pickled B.	eat Britain W. Indies	Cwt. Q. Lbs. 15 0 1 92 2 4	66 295	5	- 9	Oil, fish	Ì	Galls.			v
Fish, dried and salted Gr B, F.B. No Fish, pickled B.	W. Indies	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	66 295		-	Oil, fish	Great Britain		35		
Fish, dried and salted Gr B, F.B. No Fish, pickled B.	W. Indies	92 2 4	295		-					-	10
Fish, dried and saltedGr F.B. F.B. No Fish, pickled B.					- 4	Oils, all					
and salted Gr B, F. B. No Fish, pickled B.	nited States	0 2 02	62		0	other	Great Britain		565		
Fish, pickled B.		Quintals.				1	B. W. Indies		335		4
F. B. No Fish, pickled B.				16	$\frac{3}{1}$	and the second	F. W. Indies United States		123 54		1
B. Ne Fish, pickled B.	W. Indies W. Indies		7134	5 11	4	1	Spanish Main		14	ŏ	ő
Fish, pickled B.	N. America		1105		7	Staves }	D. W. Indies		89		ŏ
	wf'dland			18	- 9	Shingles,			1		
		Brls.	-		l	ceder	B. N. America		185		10
				11	0	Shingles, S	B. W. Indies		593	8	4
	N.America nited States		184	7	10	Wallaba)	B.N. America United States		114	$^{2}_{0}$	0
Na	wf'dland	50	1 20	1	4		Office Duries	711750	759		- 6
Ma	ideira	108		ō		Tobacco,		Cwt. Q. Lbs.			-
		Cwt. Q. Lbs.			1	leaf	B. W. Indies	407 3 13	1601	19	10
Fish, smoked Gr	eat Britain	0 1 0		5	6	Tobacco,				•	
	W. Indies			18	2	mnnufact'd.	B. W. Indics do	1 0 8 0 0 9	22	8 9	02
D.	N. America	25 2 0 Brls. 1 brls		. 8	0	1	F. W. Indies			17	1
Flour B.	W. Indies	6674 16	8635	: 11	.9	Tallow	D. W. Indics		94		í
F.	W. Indies	100		11	s		Great Britain	10 3 26	27	0	2
Un	ited States	1890 161	2297	13	5	1					
Hams and		Cwt. Q. Lbs.				Wood hoop	Great Britain	177320	691		8
Bacon Gr	eat Britain	65 1 16		17	3		B. W. Indies B.N. America		152	4 6	2
	W. Indies ited States		406			1 . 1	D'M' VILLICS	1110	- 30	0	J
	mou biales	1	1.00	. 1	-		a de la companya de	1			
The coun	The countries with which the business of St. Vincent was done in 1865—a later date										te
than the above	tries with	a manon one	nuoi						10001	ua	

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£53,690	$\pounds 142,931$
British West Indies	62,931	6,912
British North America	5,321	4,988
Foreign West Indics	857	<b>5</b> 3 ·
Danish West Indies		
Dutch do		66
Swedish do	8	
Spanish do	3,386	
Madeira	338	500
United States.	4,949	363
Callao	4,312	
Spanish Main		600
- 70		

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

The Vessels entered from British North America were 13, with 1274 tons; from the United States 3, with 300 tons.

#### TARIFF.

Duties are levied at St. Vincent both on imports and exports. The tariffs are :---Duties on Imports. d. £ s.

Alc, Peer, Cider, Porter, or Perry, in wood per ton..... 2 10 .0 Ale, Porter, &., per bottle, for every dozen quart bottles...... Asses, per head..... Beef and Pork salted or cured, for every 250 lbs. weight thereof. 0 12 Bread or Biscuits, per cwt..... Butter, per cwt... Bricks, per thousand... Candles, Tallow, per cwt... Candles, wax and sperm, per cwt..... Candles, stearine or other composition, per cwt..... Cattle (neat), per head..... 0 10 Cocoa..... Cheese, per cwt.....  $\frac{1}{2}$ Coffee, per cwt .... Cordage, per cwt ... Canvas, per bolt not exceeding 43 yards.....  $\frac{2}{4}$ Currants and Raisins or other dried Fruits, per cwt ..... Û Flour, Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs net.... Fish, dried or salted, for every 112 lbs. thereof ..... 0 4 Û Pepper, black and white, per cwt..... Rice, per ewt..... Sheep, Goats, and Swine, per head..... Soap, common and yellow, per cwt..... . 1  $\mathbf{2}$ All other kinds of Soap..... Sugar unrefined, the produce of any British possession, per cwt... 0 10 Sugar, refined, per cwt., manufactured from Sugar or Molasses ... Shooks, red or white oak, per bundle not exceeding 35 staves...  $\mathbf{2}$ Slates and Tiles of all kinds, per thousand pieces ..... Sago, Tapioca, and Oatmeal, per cwt..... On all Spirits and Cordials, on every gallon ..... Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb..... Tobacco, manufactured, per lb..... Û Tea, per lb..... Tallow, mill and cart Grease per cwt.....  $\mathbf{2}$ superficial measure one inch thick..... White and Spruce Pine or other lumber, for every one thousand feet superficial measure, one inch thick ..... Shingles, Cedar or Pine, per one thousand pieces..... 1 Shingles, Cypress, Wallaba, and all other kinds as above enumerated Wood Hoops, for every 1000 pieces..... Staves and Headings of all kinds, for every 1000 pieces.....  $\mathbf{2}$ Mahogany ..... All other kinds of wood not enumerated above, for every one hundred feet superficial measure one inch thick ..... 0 15 Cedar or other Posts or Timber per every 100 pieces..... All other description of Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, not above enumerated, five P

				1	
Coin, J	xcept the following, which shall not be liable to any duty under the Bullion, Diamonds, fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Icc, Printed Bo is; Military clothing and accoutrements, and all machinery import the Wester Wind Steam Cattle or Horse power :	esc I ooks ed t	icts and be	, viz l Paj e erec	: per, ted
in this	Island, driven by Water, Wind, Steam, Cattle or Horse power :				
in this	Isiand, univer by water, what some	£s	. d		
				~	
			-	1	
		0	2	0	
	Herrings, Salmon, or other Fish, smoked, for every 112 lbs. thereof.				
	Hams, Bacon, dried Beel or pickled longues, for every	0 .	6	3	
	weight thereof	ŏ 1		õ	
	Horson Maron Geldings ner head, not exceeding 12 hauts high.				
	All other Horses		-	0	
			<b>2</b>	0	
		0	<b>2</b>	0	
	Lard, per cwt. Lead, sheet or pipe, per cwt. Lime, building, per hhd.		0	6	
		.0	1	3	
	Meal or other Flour not Wheat, per barrel	0 1		Ũ	
		· _		ŏ	
	Nevel Stores Tar Pitch, Crude Turpentine and Rosin, per barrer	-	1		
		0	0	1	
	All other kinds of oil except common fish	0	0	3	
	All other kinds of oil except common ish	0	0	0	
	Powder (Gun), on every pound weight.				
	Powder (Gun), on every pound weight. On every, Musket, Fowling picce, Rifle, Revolver, Pistol or other	1	0	0	
	fire arm	1	U	U	
	Deep and all other descriptions of Grain, per pushel, save		~		
	and except Rice	0	0	1	
	and except mee				
	Detter an Francosta				
	Duties on Exports.	£	s.	d.	
	On every Hogshead of Sugar, the produce of this Government, of	÷Δ	2	0	
		0		υ.	
	On every Hogshead of Sugar as aforesaid, under thirty-eight inch			~	
	truss and not less than thirty-four inch truss	0	1	9	
	On every Hogshead or Cask or Sugar under thirty-four inches				
	On every Hogshead of Cask of Sugar under thirdy loar mounds (17058				
	and exceeding six hundred and seventy-two pounds, gross	0	1	4	
	• • • •	v	. *		
	Que and seven you are succeeding six hundred and seventy-				
	two pounds, gross weight, nor less than three hundred and				
		0	0	-8	
	Inity-six pounds, gloss weighter of Package of Sugar, under				
	On every Cask, Barrel, Half-barrel or Package of Sugar, under	0	0	4	
	three hundred ond thirty-six Duulus, Stops Worghout the				
	On overy Puncheon or Cask of Rum, as aloresaid, containing more	Δ	1	0	
		0	. 1	v	
	Danaboon Cask or Package of Rull of Other Spints,	-	~		
	as aforesaid, not exceeding fifty-two Imperial gallons	· 0	0	6	
	On every Puncheon of Molasses containing ninety gallons or up-				
	On every Puncheon of Molasses containing miller guide of ar	0	0	9	
	On every Cask or Package of Molasses containing less than ninety	۰ م	0	C.	
			· 0	G	
	On and hundred nounds weight of Arrowroot, and so on, in	i.			
	like proportion, for any greater or less quantity	0	0	6	
	like proportion, for any greater or read of Cotton as aforesaid.				
	On every one hundred and twelve pounds of Cotton as aforesaid,	0	0	3	
	and in Lizo proportion for silv iracululat Date of a on other		•	-	
	Our and hundred and twelve houses of Oucout an attrobute	,	•	3	
	and in like proportion, part of a hundred weight	. 0	-0	J	
	www.w.twitter.gringingingingingingingingingingingingingi				

### GRENADA.

The area of Grenada is 76,538 acres, with a population of 31,900 souls. Its public debt is £7,000 sterling or about \$35,000. The Island of Curaçoa, with 6,913 acres and a population of 3,071 souls, is attached to the Government of Grenada, and its Trade Returns are included in those of that island.

The Revenue, Expenditure, Imports, and Exports of the two Islands, for 1862, 1863, and 1864, were as follows:

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1862 1863 1864	\$ 562;595 450,375 544,940	<b>\$</b> 439,305 562,385 726,355	\$ 91,985 95,525 100,475	\$ 85,855 98,010 86,175

The following Tables give the particulars of the Import and Export trade of Grenada, in 1864 :---

EXPORTS.	1864	GRENADA.
----------	------	----------

Articles Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.	Value.	Articles Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.	Value.
Cot'n woo Cot'n seed Cocon	U. Kingdom U. Kingdom B. W. Indies U. Kingdom France United States F. W. Indies F. W. Indies U. Kingdom U. Kingdom U. Kingdom U. Kingdom	Bales.         Bgs.           656         60           101         64           Bags.         2001           60         50           Tons.         329 19 3 0           0         5 0 0           8 7 3 12         86 8 3 17           42 1 0 3         Cwt. Qrs.           S 3         141           248	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hides, Ox. Molasses Rum Sugar,M'0.	F. W. Indies U. Kingdom B. W. Indies United States U. Kingdom United States B. W. Indies F. W. Indies S. W. Indies Dutch W. Indies U. Kingdom B. W. Indies United States S. W. Indies	Tons. 22 10 5 Gals. 51241 354 18542 844 2302 52156 Tons. 4492 15 0 15 69 13 0 19 1 11 1 0	28 0 0

11

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Sessional Papers (No. 43):

**A.** 1866

Imports, 1864.—Grenada.

Articles Imported.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	Value.	Articles Imported.	Countries whenco Imported.	Quantities.	Value.
Bread	U. Kingdom B. W. Indies	Cwt. Q. Lbs. 9 0 24 4 0 12	£ s. d. 55 11 3	Lard	B. W. Indies United States	Cwt. Q. Lbs. 223 3 22 66 3 23 44 1 20	£ s.d. 1070 0 2
Butter {	U. Kingdom B. W. Indies United States		3315 8 10	Linens & }	U. Kingdom B.N. America		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bricks	U. Kingdom	53S00 Feet.	174 S 10	Silk, &c. ) Malt Liq'r		Hhds.	
Cedarposts	B. W. Indies B. Guiana	250 250	5 13 0	in wood.	B. W. Indies		458 2 3
boards	B. W. Indies	374 Tons.	74 S	Malt Liq'r in bottle	U. Kingdom B. W. Indies	2787 8031	   1340 16 S
Coals Cattle,	U. Kingdom B. W. Indies	18 } No.	471 3 4	Matches	U. Kingdom. B. W. Indies	1011 }	303 6 8
	U. Kingdom B. W. Indies Venezuela	67 \$	545 6 0	Ments, salted	United States U. Kingdom B. W. Indies	Brle. 30 )	5982 2 6
Corn Meal.	B. W. Indies United States	129	469 5 6	Oats and Peas	United States	698 Bushels.	
Cheese	U. Kingdom. B. W. Indies United States	71 2 5	441 4 7	1043	B. W. Indies United States Venezuela	31 2448   150	937 11
Earthen- ware		•••••	13445 12 11	Oils	U. Kingdom. B. W. Indie	s 1852 }	606 3
Fish, dried Fish.	U. Kingdom. B. W. Indies B.N. America Venezuela	9419 2 2 31 2 26	8226 5 9	Oils, Olive	Venezuela U. Kingdom. B. W. Indie F. W. Indie S. W. Indie	144 1211 s 357	640 17
	U. Kingdom. B. W. Indies	Bris. Lbs.	626 10 6	Onions	B. W. Indie	Cwt. Q. Lbs s 270 2 27 3 s 34 0 0 5	243 16
	United States B.N. America B. W. Indies	69 40	-	Potatoes	U. Kingdom. B. W. Indie United State	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	174 12
Fisb, smoked	U. Kingdom.	. 194 § Cwt. Q. Lbs. s 43 1 2 )		Staves	B. W. Indie United State	s 11,000 }	234 19
	United States B.N. America	2 0 26) Brls.	58 12 6	Shingles Cedar &	B. N. Americ B. N. Americ United State	a 59,300 s 135,000	319 14
Flour	B. W. Indie United States	1328	12821 18 S	W. Pine. Soap	U. Kingdom	Cwi. Q. Lbs 1329 0 0	
Hams and Bacon		s 119 3 23 }	947 14 10	Tobacco, manuf. Tobacco,	B. W. Indie U. KingJom	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Horses	U. Kingdom. B. W. Indie	No. 7	460 0 0	unmanu.	B. W. Indie D. W. Indie United State	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Lumber, }	U. Kingdom B. W. Indie	Feet. 20632 36979	4229 8 2	Tobacco, Cigars.	B. W. Indie D. W. Indie	s 17,600 s 5,200	64 2
W. Pine.	United State B.N. America	s; 317870			U. Kingdom	Cwt. Q. Lbs 22 1 17	

a

The following table shews the direction of the trade in 1865:

	Imports.	Exports.
Jnited Kingdom 3ritish North America United Statos West India Islands	11,307	£ 140,370 

# IMPORT DUTIES, 1866.

	~		-	
100 11	0	4		
Almonds, shelled, per 100 lbs	0	2	-	
Almonds, shelled, per 100 lbs Do unshelled, per 100 lbs	0	4		
Arrowroot,	0	1		
Bread or biscuit Do fancy or sweet, per 100 lbs	0	2	0	
Do fancy or sweet, per 100 lbs	0	8		)
Butter,	0	5	i ()	)
Do fancy or sweet, per 100 lbs Butter, Bricks, per 100	0	5	6 0	)
Condiag fallow Der LUV US.	0	8	s. C	) .
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs Do. wax, sperm, or composition, per 100 lbs Cocoa, per 100 lbs Coffee, " Cheese, "	0	3	3 (	)
Cocoa, per 100 lbs	Ō	6	5 (	).
Coffee. "	0	6	5 (	0
Cheese. "	Ŏ	2	2 (	0
Cheese, " Coals, per ton	•	-		
Coals, per ton Cattle, viz : Asses, per head	0	6	3 (	0.
A cces ner head	ŏ		•	Ŏ.
Asses, per head Goats, "	ŏ		-	6
Goats, " Kids, "	័ត័	12		ŏ
				ŏ
Bulls, Oxen, Cows, per head Calves, per head Horses, Mares, and Geldings, per head	· 1		-	ŏ
Uarros Mares and Geldings, per head	0			<b>6</b>
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, per head Colts, Foals, Mules, per head	0		-	0
Colts, Foals, Mules, per head	0			ŏ
Sheep, per head Lambs, "	. 0		-	ŏ
Lambs, " Swine and Hogs, per head Flour, wheaten, per barrel	0		2 4	0
Swille and moss, per neuronal	0	1	42	0
Do. other descriptions	. 0	,	2	-
Do. other descriptions Fish, dried, salted, or smoked, per 100 lbs Salmon, pickled, per barrel	. 0		1	0
Fish, dried, saiteu, of smokeu, per 200 meters	. 0		4	0
Salmon, pickled, per barrel Do pickled or preserved in vinegar, per barrel Mackerel and Herring5, per barrel	. 0	-	8	4
Do pickled of pieserved in vinegas, per	. 9	0	2	0
Mackerel and Herrings, per barrel. Fruit, dried or preserved, per 100 lbs	. (	0	8	0
aruit, dried or preserved, per 100 lbs		~		~
Guupowder, (not being prohibited by Act) :-	. (	0	4	
Coarse, for blasting, per 100 issued	. (	0	6	0
Grain viz —			-	_
		0	1	0
Barley, per 100 lbs.s	••	0	0	- 3
Beans, Peas, Uats, Calavances, per busice	•	0	0	3
Maize or Indian Corn, per bushel	•	0	15	0
Barley, per 100 lbs. Beans, Peas, Oats, Calavances, per bushel. Maize or Indian Corn, per bushel Indigo, per 100 lbs.	• •	0	4	0
Lara, per 100 lbs.		0	4	0
Macaroni and Vermicelli, per 100 108		0	0	1
Macaroni and Vermicelli, per 100 lbs Lime, building or slaked, per barrel				

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# A. 1866

•			. *
Meat, saltcd, cured, or pickled, viz :	£	s.	d.
Beef and Pork, per barrel.	0	8	0
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, and Dried Beef, per 100 lbs	0	5	0
Sausages, per 100 lbs Meal, Corn, per barrel	0	10	0
Meal, Corn, per barrel	0		0
Do Oil, per 100 lbs	0		0
Do Oat, per barrel	0	-	0
Malt Liquor, Cider, and Perry, in casks not exceeding 64 gallons	0		0
do in bottles, per doz. quarts	0	-	3
Matches, Lucifer, per gross	0	Ő	3
Molasses, per gallon Oils, viz :	0	0	1
Oils, viz :	~	~	~
Onve, per gallon	0	.0.	8
Olive, per callon Cocoanut, sperm, lard, fish, castor, and other descriptions Pepper, black and white, 100 lbs Rice	· 0	-0	3
Bigo (	.0	2 2	0
Soap,	0		0
Soap,	0	2 12	0
Do Muscovado "	0	12	0
Spirits, viz :	U	0	0
Brandy, Whiskey, Cordials and Liquors, per gallon	0	9	^
Gin	ŏ	3 1	0
Rum and Bay Rum.	ň	2	6 0
Siates, covering, per 1000	Ň	6	ŏ
Tiles covering "	· 0	-6	ŏ
Tiles, covering, " Do paving, " Tea, per lb	ŏ	6	ŏ
Tea. ner lh.	ŏ	ŏ	4
LODACCO, UDMANUTACLIFED, TOV IDS	ŏ	12	6
Do manufactured (except Snuff and Cigars)	ŏ	15	ŏ
Long Cigars, per 1000. Other Cigars. Snuff, per 100 lbs. Tar, Pitch, and Rosin, per brl.	ŏ	5	ŏ
Other Cigars.		10	ŏ
Snuff. per 100 lbs.		15	ŏ
Tar. Pitch. and Rosin. per brl	ŏ	1	ŏ
Turpentine. crude. "	ŏ	$\hat{2}$	ŏ
Turpentine, crude, " Do Spirits of, per gallon	Õ	ō	š
Tallow and Grease, per 100 lbs	Ō	4	ŏ
Varnish, per gallon	Ō	õ	3
Wood, viz:		•	
P P Lumber per 1000 ft	0	7	6
White, yellow and spruce ditto "	0	5	0
Other descriptions "	0	7	6
R O Staves	0	5	0
W O do. and heading " Shooks and Packs for Puncheons, each	0	7	6
Shooks and Packs for Puncheons, each	0	6	0
Do do for Hhds " Empty Puncheons	0	6	0
Emply Puncheons	Û	1	0
Shingles, Cypress and Wallaba, per 1000	0	4:	0
		4.) •1	0
Cedar Boards, per 1000 feet		7	6
Do Posts, per 1000 fcet	0	7	6
Hardwood, per 1000 feet	0	7	6
Mahogany, Rose, and other Woods for cabinet makers' use, per 1000 feet.	0	7	6
Other descriptions	0	7	6.
Wines, in wood, viz :	۰ ۲	à	
French wines (except Bordeaux, Vin-de-Côte, and Muscat), per gallon	0	0	6
Teneriffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga, Fayal and Sicilian Wines, and	0	0	
Muscat, per gallon	0	0	4
Vin-de-Côte, per gallon	0	0	2
04			

Bordeaux, Sherry, Madeira, Port, and other descriptions not enumerated,	£	s.	d.	
per gallon	0	1	0	
Wines, in bottles, viz: Champagne, per doz. qts	0	6	0	
Champagne, per doz. qts	Ŏ	ĭ	6	
Muscat, All other descriptions, per doz. qts Articles of any sort not above specifically montioned, nor included in	the	List	of	
Exemptions given below, pay £5 per cent. ad valorem.				

Five per cent. additional on amount of all import duties.

#### EXEMPTIONS.

Coin, Bullion, Diamonds, Ice, Dogs, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Manures, Hay, Fresh Fish and Meat, Straw, Old Furniture, being personal effects of passengers arriving, Printed Books and Papers, Plants of all kinds, Works of Art not imported for sale, any Articles for the use of Her Majesty's Service, or for the use of the Colony.

#### EXPORT DUTIES, 1866.

SUGAR-42 inch hhd., 2000 lbs	£	s. 1 1	d. 8
40 " 1800 lbs 38 " 1650 lbs Tierce, 1000 lbs Other packages of 100 lbs	Õ	1 0	4
Rum— Puncheon, 120 galls Hogshead, 60 " Other packages, per gall	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 4 01
Molasses— Puncheon	0	Ó	5
CocoA	0	0	2
• FORT CHARGES, &C.			
Port of St. George-			
On vessels arriving or departing, above 60 tons, per ton	v	0	6 9
" with quarter cargo of 60 tons and under, once in every six months, per ton Harbour and water dues, per ton	0	0 1 0	4 6 4
Port of Grenville-Tax on produce shipped.			
On every hhd. sugar	0 0	1 0	2 7
" bale Cotton	0	0	9 2
"hhd Rum, Lime-juice or Shrub	0	0	3
Grenville Rates of Pilotage— Every square-rigged Vessel drawing not less than 13 feet	. 0	13	
" topsail Sloop or Schooner " trading Sloop or Schooner, not being a drogher	200	12 18	U

" island drogher (when required).....

# A. 1866

Wa	rehouse Rents—	£	s.	d.
ru	Prood nor harrel or har	0	0	1
	Bread, per barlet of bagesterior bagesteri	0	0	1
	Cider, Perry, Malt, hhd	0	0	. 4
	Cider, Perry, Mait, Ind	ŏ	Ō	2
		ŏ	ň	ĩ
	" " dozen	ŏ	ŏ	. 1
	Candles, per 100 lbs	-	Å	1
	Cheese, "	0	. V	. 1
	Coffee and Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	Ψ	U V	1
	Corn or Grain, per bushel	0	U U	Ţ
	Cod Haddook Scale or Dry Fish, per quintal	0	0	1
	Fish, pickled, per barrel	0	0	2
	Flour or Meal.	0	0	2
	Lard, per firkin	- 0	0	1
	Meat, salted, per 100 lbs	0	0	1
	Rice.	0	0	1
	Rice, " Rum and other Spirits, puncheon	0	.1	0
		Ō	ō	- 6
	Do " hhd	ŏ	ŏ	1
	Soap, 100 lbs	0	Ň	
	Tea, "	0 0	0	. 4
	Tobacco (leaf) and Snuff. 100 lbs	v	0	. 9
	Cigars, 1,000	0	0	1
	Wine in wood, hhd.	0	0	6
	Do in hottle doz	- 0	0	1
	Sugar refined crushed or Muscovado, 100 lbs	- 0	-0	1
	Spirits, in bottle, per doz	0	0	1
	Churnel in porces, for another states			

### CONSUMPTION DUTY ON RUM.

For every gallon Rum, pf..... 0 1 2 And 1d. additional for every degree stronger.

### TOBAGO.

Tobago contains 62,080 acres and a population of 15,410 souls. The public debt is £3,900 stg., or about \$19,500.

The Revenue, Expenditure, Imports, and Exports, for 1862-3 and 4, were as follows :----

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Revonue.	Expenditure.
1862 1863 1864	\$ 276,875 234,245 238,910	\$ 376,740 244,805 321,430	\$ 49,395 41,460 43,100	\$ 49,955 46,075 41,140

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS, 1864.-TOBAGO.

Articles Imported.	Countries whenco Imported.	Quantities.	Value.	Artioles Imported.	Conntries whence Imported.	Quantities.	Value.
						Lbs.	£
Ale and		Hhds. Doz.	£	Lard	Great Britain.	1184	240
Porter	Great Britain B. W. Indies	47 104 19 299	636		B. W. Indies	7240 \$	
Bread and	D. W. Inuios	Brls.				Pkgs.	
Biscuit	Great Britain	3112 }	332	Linens and Cottons	Great Britain.	138 }	10738
	B. W. Indies	103 S		Woollens	Great Britain.	464 ∫	
		Lbs. 3068 )		11		Brls.	
Butter	B. W. Indies		\$27	Monts, salted	Great Britain.		3839
Bricks	Great Britain	No. 50450	191	<b>H</b>	B. W. Indies	Gross.	
DITCES	B. W. Indies	4000		Mataban	B. W. Indies	615	109
		Hhds.		11 .		Dusueis.	713
Coals	Great Britain		418	Oats	. Great Britain.	3751	115
	B. W. Indie	Brls.	1			Gals.	
Com Meal	. B. W. Indie		369	Oils & Spirit	8 Great Britain		385
	1	1 108.	1	() of Turp ne	. Great Britain B. W. Indies.	1	305
Cheese	. Great Britai	a <u>992</u>	122	1		Bushels.	13
	B. W. Indie	s 2473 100		Onions	.B. W. Indies.	. 27	
	B.N. Americ	Pkgs.	·   .	Potatoes	B. W. Indies.	. 120	74
Forthonwar	e. Great Britai		176		B. N. America B. W. Indies	*	61
Lattionwar	B. W. Indie	5 . 44 ]		Staves	B. N. Americ	5340	
		Quint.		Shingles	B. W. Indies	314100	315
Fish, dried	Great Britai	n 21 4595	4389	Ding.co	B. N. Americ	EI 01400 J	
	B. W. Indi B.N. Americ		SI		·	Cwt. Q. Lb 348 3 21	N 1
	D.N. Amerik	Brls.		Soap	B. W. Indies		935
Fish, pickle	ed Great Brita	in 41	328		D. W. Indica		
	B. W. Indi	es 2201	325	Tobacco.		Lbs.	1
	B.N. Ameri	ca 491 Pkgs.	1	manuf	Great Britain		48
	Great Brita		3 85	1	B. W. Indie	5	2
Furniture.	B. W. Indi		<u>}</u>	H			
	-	Brls.		Tobacco,	Great Britain	4310	622
Flour		ies 3980	5131	41	B. W. Indie	8	<b>١ ا</b>
Ham and		1.bs. 3952	1	Tallow	Great Britain	3319	88
Bacon	B. W. Ind		304	- 11	B. W. Indie	5 414	3
Lumber,	D. W. Ind	Sup. feet		Wood hoor	B. W. Indie		ξ 225
W. Pin	eB. W. Ind	ies 95792	} 1246	- H	D. W. Indie		1
	B.N. Amer	ica. 151413	11 ====	11		1 · · · ·	1 . · · ·

# EXPORTS, 1864.-TOBAGO.

Articles Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.	Value.	Articles Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.	Value.
Molasses	B. W. Indics Great Britain B. W. Indics B.N. America	Pun. 356 66	£ 24 2099	Rum	Great Britain B. W. Indies B.N. America Great Britain B. W. Indies B.N. America	6950 1436 Cwt. 45621 5312	£ 4318 55095

The Imports from British North America were, £1,041 stg.; Exports, £161. Imports 87

£ s. d.

from United Kingdom, £17,401; Exports; £56,629. All the rest of the trade was with the neighboring Islands.

#### TARIFF.

The tariff and other charges on trade and shipping are annexed :----

	0	12	: (	)
Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Currants and other dried fruit, per cwt Asses, each Beef and Pork, per 200 lbs Boat, per foot keel	ŏ	- 5		
Asses, each	ŏ	6		
Beef and Pork, per 200 lbs	ŏ	2		-
Boat, per foot keel	ŏ	Ő		3
Bran, per bushel	0	5		j
Boat, per foot keel Bran, per bushel Brandy and other spirituous Liquors, per gallon Bread and Biscuit, per barrel	ŏ	2		Ď
Bread and Biscuit, per barrel	0	12		Ď
Bricks, per 1,000 Butter, per lb.		Č		1
Butter, per lb	0	Č		i
Candles, tallow, per lb do other kinds, per lb	0	Ċ		2
do other kinds, per lb	0			2 0.
	0	10	•	-
Cattle, neat, each. Champagne, per dozen quarts China, Porcelain and Glassware, ten per cent. ad valorem.	0	ç	י <b>נ</b> י	0
China, Porcelain and Glassware, ten per cent. ad valorem.	•			•
	0			6.
do in bulk, ner ton	0		-	0
do in bulk, per ton Coffee and Cocoa, ground or unground, per lb	0		-	1
Cordials, per dozen quarts	0		-	0
Corn and Grain of all kinds, unground, per bushel	0		-	3
	0		-	0
Fish, dried, saited of shoked, per quintar Fish, pickled, per barrel Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs	0		<b>2</b>	0
Flour wheat per barrel of 196 lbs.	0		3	6
do other kinds, and Meal, per barrel	0		1	6
Fruit, preserved, 10 per cent. ad valorem.				
Funit, preserved, 10 per cent. ad valorem.				
Furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem				
Gunpowder, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Hams, Bacon, dried Beef, dried and pickled Tongues and Sausages, per lb	0		0	2
Hams, Bacon, dried Beer, dried and pickled Tongaes and Suddays, per to the	0		4	0
Hams, Bacon, difed Beer, difed and pickled tongdos all standy i Hoops, wood, per 1000 do truss, per set	Ō		1	0
do truss, per set	1		0	0
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts and Foals, each	-		-	
Indigo, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	0	)	0	01
Lard, per lb	Õ	)	õ	1
Lime, building, per bushel 1000 f.	ŏ	Ś.	Š.	ō
Indigo, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Lard, per lb Lime, building, per bushel Lumber, white, yellow and spruce, per 1000 feet Lumber, pitch pine, per 1000 feet	č	1	iŏ -	ŏ
Lumber, pitch pine, per 1000 feet	č	Ń	Ŏ	š
				ŏ
Malt Liquors, Perry and Cider, per hogshead	ŏ	, ,	ŏ	6
Malt Liquors, Perry and Cider, in bottle, per dozen quarts Marbles, Squares, and Stones or Flags for paving, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Mules, each	U	,	0	0
Marbles, Squares, and Stones or Flags for paving, 10 per cent. an valorem.	(	n .	10	0
Mules, each		. 0	10	v
Muskets, Guns, and other fire-arms, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		1	Δ	Δ
Mules, each Muskets, Guns, and other fire-arms, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Nuts, Cocoa, per 1000 Oils and Spirits of Turpentine, per gallon	;	1	0	0 4
Oils and Spirits of Turpentine, per gallon		0	0	_
Oars, per running foot		0	0	1
Oars, per running foot Pepper and other Spices, per lb Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Rosin, per barrel		0	0	3
Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Rosin, per barrel		0	1	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	۰. I	0	2	0
Salt, per bushel	. '	0	0	2
Sheep, Goats and Pigs, each	•	0	2	.0
Shingles. per 1000	•	0	2	0
Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Rosin, per barrel. Rice, per 100 lbs. Salt, per bushel. Sheep, Goats and Pigs, each. Shingles, per 1000 Shooks, hogshead and puncheon, each	•	0	0	3
88				

Silk Manufactures, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	0	6	0
	Å	ĩ	
Slates, per 1000 Soap, per cwt Spars, per cubic foot	- 0	ň	- O . - O
Spars, per cubic foot	Ň	6	ñ
T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	•••	ð	0
C	•	•	_
	¥.	•	
Tea, per 10 Tiles, per 1900	• 0	3.	0
Thes, per rows, internet per lb.	0	0	2
Tiles, per 1900. Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb do manufactured, per lb	0	0	4
do Cigars, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
do Olgars, 20 per cent. da outorent.	0	1	0.
Turkeys and Geese, each	0	0	6
do Cigars, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Turkeys and Geese, each Vinegar, per gallon			
Wines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			

All other articles not enumerated, 71 per cent. ad valorem.

ALSO.—An additional duty of 40 per cent. on the above Tariff by an Act passed the 1st June, 1865 (28 Vic. Cap. 8), intituled : "An Act to provide additional Funds in aid of the general Revenue of this Island," to continue in operation until the 1st June, 1867. Exemptions from duty—Bullion, Coin and Diamonds.

Fresh Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables.

Ice.

Printed Books and Specimens of Natural History. And all Articles imported under the direction of Government for the use of the Island.

### DUTIES ON ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE COLONY.

Nil.

### OTHER CHARGES, &C.

TONNAGE DUES.—On the clearance of every ship or vessel, departing from this Island, for each and every ton of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, 1s. 6d.

Provided that no vessel entering and clearing in ballast, shall be liable to the said duty. And provided that small vessels trading amongst the West India Islands and Colonies shall be liable and chargeable with such duty twice in every year, and not oftener. LIGHT HOUSE DUES.—Three pence per ton of each and every vessel.

### SAINT LUCIA.

This Island contains 158,620 acres, with a population of 26,674 souls. The public debt is £14,000 sterling or about \$70,000. The Imports, Exports, Revenue and Expenditure for 1862, 1863 and 1864, were as follows:---

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1862 1863 1864	\$ 468,035 347,915 451,815	\$ 439,960 413,555 556,915	<b>\$</b> 73,445 79,030 88,320	\$ 79,010 90,455 89,965

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### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Annexed are Tables relating to the trade of the Island.

Articles Imported.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	Value.		Articles Imported.	Countries wbence Imported.	Quantities.	Value.
Bread and	Great Britain Barbados	Cwt. Ors. Lbs	282 - 5	d. 0	Lard	Barbados United States	Cwt.Qrs. Lbs. 62 1 22 216 2 2	£ s. d \$45 9 5
	Barbados United States Barbados	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			Cottons d	Great Britain France	Pkgs. 410 13	
Bricks and	Barbados United States F. W. Indies	$\left \begin{array}{cccc} 22 & 1 & 8 \\ 397 & 0 & 2 \\ \end{array}\right\rangle$	1767 18	.6	Oats, Peas	B. W. Indies F. W. Indies	260 50	24886 15 10
Tiles	Great Britain	35000	79 9	6	and Bran	Great Britain Barbados	689	505 <b>7</b> 0
Buckets & Tubs	Great Britain United States	100	5 10 1 9 7	6		United States F. W. Indies	204 331	585 17 0
	Great Britain	Barrels.	60 17	211		Great Britain United States Great Britain	S6 }	23 17 11
Corn-meal	Barbados United States F. W. Indies	302	593 14	7		B. W. Indies United States F. W. Indies	85 415	2118 4 11
Cheese	Great Britain Barbados United States	17 0 26 37 3 17		U		Great Britain Barbados United States	$424 \\ 67 $	117 16 3
Earthenware.	F. W. Indies Great Britain Barbados	Pkgs. Pcs. 46	723 9	I	Lumber, White Pine	British N. A. Colonies	Feet.	<b>970</b> 0 0 0
Fish, salted	F. W. Indies Great Britain			11:	Meats, salted and cured.	United States Great Britain	2610 )	2723 2 8
, -uittui	British N. A. Colonies Barbados	16 3 24				B. W. Indies United States	53371 118150 Pkgs.	1598 17 9
	Grenada Trinidad		7440 16	0	Staves	Barbados British N. A. Colonies	109	179. 2 6 82.16 8
	United States F. W. Indics	32 3 2 31 3 2 Barrels.			1	Great Eritain Barbados	<u>a . a</u> .	
	British N. A. Colonies Barbados United States	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 421 \\ 225 \end{array} $	787 9 (		Tallow	Great Britain	Pkgs. SS	59 16 2
Furniture	Great Britain Barbados	Pkgs. 12 3 Pcs.		I	obacco, un-	D. W. Indies F. W. Indies	3 72 Lbs.	78 11 7
	United States F. W. Indies	79 2 80 Barrels.	188 0 11		manufact'd	Barbados United States S. W. Indies	$ \begin{array}{c} 10215 \\ 49960 \\ 100 \end{array} $	3 16 0
Horses	United States F. W. Indies	689 4100 No. 2	8065 12 3		russ hoops	Great Britain Great Britain	Sets. 40 SS950	57 11 4
	Buenos Ayres	2	45 0 0	1+	]	Barbados		507 4 10

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Articles Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.	Value.	Articles Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.	Val	lue.	•
Cotton	Great Britain	Lbs. 16396	£ s. d. 1055 9 0		British N. A.	Gallons.	£	8.	d.
Cocoa	Barbados Great Britain	1910 144258	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Colonies Barbados	39 <u>4</u> 00 19100	1182 573	0 0	0 0
	B. W. Indies F. W. Indies		1005 5 8 286 13 8	Rum	United States Great Britain	17000 805	570 42	0.0	0
	Barbados F. W. Indies				Barbados St. Vincent F. W. Indies	720 470 75	57 34 11	0 0 15	0
Hides	F. W. Indies	659	121 12 0		1	Lbs.			Ŷ
Molasses	Great Britain	Gallous. 51400	1542 0 0	Sugar, Musc.	Great Britain United States	8080525 29500	95400 300		0

The export trade was almost exclusively with Great Britain and the neighbouring West India Islands. The same remark applies to the import trade, except that about  $\pounds 18,000$  sterling value of goods were imported from the United States.

#### TARIFFS.

The Commissioners append the Tariff, export duties and other tables of charges on trade.

#### DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The following Import Tariff is fixed by an Act of the Colonial Legislature bearing date the 8th September, 1857.

	æ	s.	d.
Flour, wheaten, per barrel	0	<b>2</b>	0
do meal or other Flour, per barrel	0	0	9
Fish, dry, salted or pickled, per cwt	0	1	0
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs	0	3	0
Rice, per 100 lbs	0	1	0
Sugar, refined, per cent. ad valorem	10	0	0
Rum and other spirits (as settled or may be settled by Tax Ordinance).			
Wines, Cordials and Liquors, per cent. ad valorem	10	0	0
Tobacco, Cigars, Bouts, Snuff, per cent ad valorem	10	0	0
do other manufactured, per lb	0	0	.3
do unmanufactured, per lb	0	0	<b>2</b>
Wood, Pitch Pine, per 1000 feet	0	8	0
do White Pine and others, per 1000 feet	0	<b>5</b>	0
Shingles, Wallaba and Cypress, per 1000	<b>0</b> 1	3	0
do Cedar and Chips, per 1000	0	1	0
Masts and Spars, per inch in the average diameter	0	0	<b>2</b>
All other articles not enumerated, per cent. ad valorem	5	0	0

#### EXEMPTIONS.

Bullion, coin and diamonds, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit and vegetables, poultry, hay and straw, ice, mules and oxen, manure, wood hoops and truss hoops, staves and shooks, empty casks, mills, steam engines. stills, sugar pans, furnace bars, ploughs, grubbers and carts, packages in which goods are imported except new trunks; articles for the use of the Governor or Officer administering the Government for the time being (all articles and supplies exempt from duty, shall, if purchased out of bond for the use of the persons having right to import the same, duty free, be taken without payment of duty). Specimens of natural history, seeds and bulbs and roots of flowering plants or shrubs, printed books, military elothing, building materials and building supplies imported, *bond fide* for the use of her Majesty's army and navy, articles of clothing, appointments imported for the use of the militia, wines and other liquors for the use of military and naval messes in this Island, and all articles imported for the public service and uses of this Island.

Rum, proof 25 and under	per gallon	£	s.	d.
do 24 $do$	de	0	3	0
do 23 do	do	0	3	1
do 22 do		0	3	<b>2</b>
$d_0 = 21$ $d_0$	do do	0	3	3
do = 20 $do$		0	3	4
do 19 and upwards	do	0	3	5
20 20 and apwards	do	0	4	0

The following additional duties are levied under the Ordinance of 20th July, 1865, "for fixing rates and duties to be raised for the public service of the year 1866, and for appropriating the same."

Under an ordinance bearing date the 5th May, 1865, "to empower the Governor to borrow a sum of money not exceeding in the whole one thousand pounds to meet the exigencies of the public service, and to provide funds for the repayment of such loan" an *ad valorem* duty of one-half per cent. is imposed on all articles imported into this Colony upon which any duty is payable under the Ordinance of 1857, and also upon the following articles shooks, empty casks, mills, steam engines, stills, sugar pans, furnace bars, ploughs, grubbers and carts.

Note.—The Ordinance of 1857 is a permanent law. The additional duties levied under the Ordinance of the 20th July, 1865, are only passed for one year, until the 31st December, next, and those under the Ordinance of the 5th May, 1865, only until the loan is paid off; but in no case beyond the 31st January, 1869.

#### EXPORT DUTIES.

The Export Duties leviable in the Colony are :

Charcoal, per barrel		E s	. d.	
Logwood, ner ton	0	<b>2</b>	0	
Logwood, per ton Firewood, per cwt	0	8	0	
Coffee, per 100 lbs	0	0	6	
Coffee, per 100 lbs Cocoa, per 100 lbs Sugar, per 100 lbs	0	1	0	
Sugar, per 100 lbs. Rum, per puncheon	0	0	6	
Rum, per puncheon	0	0.	41	
Rum, per puncheon Molasses, per puncheon	0	3	_0້.	
	0	1	6	

NOTE.—Of these duties, the following are imposed until the Immigration Loan of  $\pounds 15,000$  is paid off, namely, Sugar, 3d per 100 lbs., Rum, 1s. per puncheon, and Molasses, 6d per puncheon. The other rates are permanent.

#### TONNAGE DUTIES.

The Tonnage Duties leviable at St. Lucia, are :				
Every vessel of DU tons and upwards, either loading or unloading	£	S.	ď	
Every vessel under 50 tong nor ton soull	0	1	.8	
voyage on or after the 1st January and first				
1st July	0	1	8	

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#### EXEMPTIONS FROM THE FOREGOING.

Vessels of 50 tons and upwards loading or unloading part cargo only, if not exceeding three-fourths of the original cargo at the following rates, namely:

Every ship loading or unloading one-fourth, or any smaller proportion	One-fourth of the
of her cargo Every ship loading or unloading above one-fourth and not exceeding one-	above duties.
half of her cargo.	above duties.
Every sup loading or unloading above one-half and not exceeding three-	Three-fourths of
fourths of her cargo	the above duties.

#### (Under the Castries Dredge Ordinance, 1865.)

Upon the same vessels as above, additional, per ton...... 0 0 3

### (Payable to the Harbour Master.)

Every vessel coming to anchor and entering at the Custom House...... 0 0 24.

(Wharfage dues payable to the Municipal Corporation of Castries.)

Every	vessel	of 50	tons or	upwards,	per	ton and per voyage	0	0	10
Every	vessel	under	50 ton	s. per ton	and	Der vovage	ň	้กั	Ā

#### EXEMPTIONS FROM THE FOREGOING.

Vessels of 50 tons or upwards, loading or unloading part cargo only, if not exceeding three-fourths of the gross cargo at the following rates :--

Every vessel loading or unloading one-fourth, or any smaller proportion of her cargo	One-fourth of the above duties.
Every vessel loading or unloading above one-fourth and not exceeding one-	One-half of the
half of her cargo Every vessel loading or unloading one-half and not exceeding three-	above duties. Three-fourths of
fourths of her cargo	the above duties.

Nore.—The Tonnage Duty of 1s. 8d. per ton is imposed by the annual Tax Ordinance. The additional Duty under the Castries Dredge Ordinance is leviable for ten years. The Wharfage dues are collected under a permanent Ordinance.

# SANTA CRUZ.

This Danish Island contains between 48,000 and 50,000 acres, and has a population of between 23,000 and 24,000 souls. The chief Harborr, Christiansted, is situate on the north side of the Island, and is formed by a Coral Reef. The entrance is narrow and the Harbour only adapted for vessels drawing fifteen or sixteen feet. On the west coast of the Island is a roadstead, where large vessels may anchor close to the shore. During the hurricane months this roadstead cannot be considered safe.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Imports into the Island in 1864 amounted to \$890,061. The Exports to \$737,249. The principal articles of import are flour, corn meal, salt beef and pork, agricultural implements, timber and deals, oil, candles, butter, lard, which are imported almost exclusively from the United States; wines, spirits and manufactured goods.

The Exports consist almost exclusively of sugar, rum and molasses,—which are of a very superior quality. The quantity of Sugar exported in 1864 mas

'he	quantity (	of Sugar expo	rted in 1864	was	.10,722,1.97	lbs.	
	do	Rum	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
	do	Molasses	do				
hat	vear 131	reseals of the	aggregate to	nnom of 91 471			

In that year 131 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 21,471 were entered at the Custom Houses.

TARIFF, PORT CHARGES, &C.

The Duties on Imports into Santa Cruz are light. They are arranged in the four following heads :---

(a) Free—

Puncheon staves, headings, hoops, agricultural implements, implements used in manufacture of sugar, for distilling rum and for cane mills, mill timber, fire bricks, machinery and parts thereof.

(b) AT A FIXED DUTY-

Flour (wheaten), per cwt\$0 66	0
Flour do 0 2	5
Bread, wheaten, do	5
Bread of other corn do	5
Beef, Hams, Sausages, Tongues, pickled, smoked or dried, per cwt. 1 2!	5
Pork, pickled or smoked, per cwt	õ
Fish, dried or salted do	5
Fish, pickled or smoked do 0 40	õ
Butter do 1 50	õ
Cheese do	
Lard $do$	0
Peas, per brl. 180 lbs 0 2	5
Beans do do 0 2	5

(c) AT 5 PER CENT ad valorem-

Iron, steel, copper, zinc, rolls or plates, sheet iron, rope, tar, pitch, lumber (except that mentioned as free), nails, spikes, tools of every description, anchors and chains, leather, oats, Indian corn, hay, salt, tallow, cart wheel axles, and boxes for cart and sugar waggons, canvass.

(d) At  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ad valorem.

All articles not enumerated above. \*

\* The Government has a fixed scale of valuations on which all the ad valorem goods are charged duty.

Nearly all the produce of this Island is secured for the Danish market by a few merchants who supply the planters before it is grown. These merchants monopolize the import trade.

All vessels of twenty tons or upwards are compelled to pay pilotage, but only half when they do not take a pilot.

The port charges on foreign vessels are: Pilotage, \$1.24 per foot. In addition to pilotage when Pilot is employed there is a charge for mooring and for warping, ships pay \$7.68, brigs \$5.76, schooners \$3.84, and sloops \$1.92,—Vessels sailing in search of a market,—provided they leave within twentyfour hours without breaking bulk, are exempt from these charges.

SANTA CRUZ (DANISH) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 Ton English equal to		lbs Danish
1 Cwt	$101_{-6}$	
1 Puncheon	1,500	"
1 Hogshead (Sugar)	1,500	"
1 Barrel averages from	196 to 200	46
100 Gallons, Danish	83 <sub>7</sub> %	Imperial gallons.
1 Ell equal to	24 <u>§</u>	Imperial gallons. English inches.

# ST. THOMAS.

The Island of St. Thomas, although it does not exceed twelve thousand acres in area, and is no longer cultivated to any extent, is a very important possession. It belongs to Denmark, and is governed by a Vice-Governor and Council, subordinate to the Governor of Santa Cruz.

The resident population of the Island is estimated at between 13,000 and 14,000, in addition to a floating population of about 3,000.

#### TRADE AND FINANCE.

St. Thomas has been virtually a *Free Port* for upwards of a century. The only duty payable upon imports is 14 per cent *ad valorem*. The annual imports into the Island vary from \$7,000,000 to 10,000,000. They consist chiefly of Wines, Spirits, Dry Goods, and Hardware for the markets of the neighboring Islands, and Coals for the the supply of Mail and War Steamers. The exports for 1864-5 amounted to \$7,048,672. The following table exhibits the quantities of Coals, Lumber and Fish imported and the countries from which they were brought :---

	From Denmark.	From Britain.	From United States.	From British North America.	From West Indios, & c.
Steam coals (tons)         Lumber (feet)         Shingles         Fish, dry         Pkgs,         Value,         Bbls,         Value,	• ••••••	•••••	4,845	$\begin{array}{c} 1,054,410\\ 664,679\\ 2,664\\ \$9,677\\ 504\\ \$2,019\\ \end{array}$	83 106,819 77,000 266 \$857

Its exports of imported articles are considerable; those of its own produce, nothing. Its revenue derived from trade was in the year ending March 1865 :---

From import duties " ship dues " harbour fees " Registry of vessels and boats	32,858

\$127,119

About 70,000 dollars more is raised from licenses and other internal sources.

The sum of \$28,000 is annually sent to Denmark, whose Government keeps about a hundred soldiers on the island.

The tonnage dues at St. Thomas are only 45 cents per ton on cargo landed from European vessels; on all others, including vessels from North America, only 19 cents- a distinction probably made to encourage the importation of provisions rather than of the dry goods and liquors brought from Europe.

### POSTAL LINES TOUCHING AT ST. THOMAS.

It is, however, not on account of its productions, revenues or trade, that St. Thomas is important, but because it possesses a good harbour, perfectly land-locked, easy of ingress and

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egress, and is suited on account of its nearness to Europe—its being a convenient port of call between Europe and Mexico—between North America and the Brazils, Buenos Ayres and other South American countries—and its convenient position with respect to the other West India Islands themselves—to form the central point for the postal system of these regions.

It has accordingly been selected as the rendezvous of the ships of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company, which start from Southampton twice a month, and, on reaching St. Thomas, distribute their mails to subsidiary lines of vessels, of which three diverge from that place, two of them giving off branches at other Islands.

It is also the first port of call on this side of the Atlantic of one of the lines of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, whose steamers leave Liverpool twice a month for St. Thomas, where they touch on their way to and from Colon (Aspinwall).

The Mexican line of the French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which runs from St. Nazaire to Vera Cruz twice a month, also makes St. Thomas its first West India port of call.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's monthly line also calls there on its way between New York and Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

Another line runs from St. Thomas to the Spanish Islands, close at hand.

And finally there is a monthly line from Halifax to St. Thomas via Bermuda.

It would seem on this account to be the best place for the West India terminus of the proposed British North American line, as letters once at St. Thomas can be easily distributed to any other West India port. There are conveniences too at St. Thomas for docking, examining and repairing ships. There is a patent slip which can accommodate vessels up to 1,200 tons, and a magnificent floating dock will shortly be completed, which will receive vessels of the largest size. The Royal Mail Steamship Company possesses a very fine pier, and piers and wharves are being constructed for the vessels of the other European companies above enumerated. The Representative of His Danish Majesty, His Excellency Lieut. Governor Rothe, assured the Commission of his disposition to afford the same encouragement to any Mail Steamers from the British North American Provinces, as is given to those already running from European and United States ports. And the managers of the various existing lines expressed their willingness to afford facilities for coaling and despatching the vessels of any such line on liberal terms. It may be well here to remark that in all probability a considerable demand for the coals of Nova Scotia will soon arise at St. Thomas for the supply of the steamships which frequent that port. An order for a sample cargo was obtained from Mr. Cameron, the agent of the R. M. Steamship Company.

To show the extent of the postal system of which St. Thomas is the key, and to afford an idea of the connections which a mail line from British North America would be enabled to make, tables of the various mail routes are subjoined :---

		TIME	TABL	0 9	F WEST	<b>NDIA</b>	MA	TABLE OF WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE, FOR THE YEAR 1866.	ICE, FOR	TH	E YEAR	1866.		
	٩		Approved	l by	Her Maje	sty's Postn	raster	pproved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General on the 7th of December, 1865.	n the 7th of	Dece	mber, 186	10		
						0 U T W	A R	D ROUT	TE.					
Main Line.	J.ine.			Brane	Branch No. 1.			Branch No. 1a.	]a.	•	Branch No. 3	2.	Branch. No.	10. 3.
Southampton to St. Thomas.	to St. Thoma		st.	Thom	St. Thomas to Colon.		, w	St. Thomas to Jamaica.	famaica.	st.	St. Thomas to Tampico.		St. Thomas to Barbados.	Barbados.
		<u> </u>	   		Arrivo at Colon.	t Colon.		Гсаув	Arrivo	· · · ·	I.cavo	Arrive	Leavo	Arrivo at
Leave Southampton	<u> </u>	<u></u>	Leave St. Thomas.		Viù Japaica.	Direct.	078gc.	St. Thomas.	Jamaicu.	Vorage.	St. Thomas.	Tampico.	St. Thomas.	Barbado3.
98 98	3 A.M.	1 V 10 .0X	• 6 A.M.		7 Р.У.	7 г.н.	V 10 .0V	-к.А. в	8 А.М.	Yo. of	Midnight.	.к.а П	3 г.м.	2 P.M.
			Jan.	2		Jan. 22	e0	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 17			Jan. 20 Feb. 4
Jan. 17 Jan. 17 Feb. 2 Feb. 17 &c.	Feb. I March & C.	3332		ci Xi io	Feb. 7 March 10 &c.	Fob. 22 &c.	25	Feb. 13 &c.	Feb. 21 &c.	27	Feb. 17 &c.	Feb. 28 &c.	Feb. 17 March 4 &c.	Feb. 20 Maroh 7 &c.
Note 1 Proceed 2 Note 2 Despatch of the Second of the corre customary. hours, or th great a part	Paroceed proceed proceed Note 2.—When the departury Note 2.—When the departury Despatch of all the Branch Stea the Second Mails of the Month, the Second Mails of the Month, the corresponding Return Ma eustomary. In such cases, howe hours, or thereabouts, before the great a part thereof as possible,	l Pack ch Pack departu departu b Montl eturn M ses, hour pesibl	l cets, on the arre from Sc annes from b, aro laid fails from wever, if, o be time me e, earlier th	Outworkham Nutham A St. down Deme wing wing nution( Lan th	vard Route, 1 upton takes I Thomas and in this Tabl to the carly to the carly to the this Table to the the table to the the table to the table	mny start fror place on the 2 of the corres of the corres of a down 8 arrival at St. holo, the depa n specified, b	n St. J hrd ins pondin er tha iours thom rtures wt thos	Note 1.—The Branch Packets, on the Outward Route, may start from St. Thomas, and leave intermediate Ports, earlier than the time fixed, if they are ready to Proceed. 2.—When the departure from Southampton takes place on the 3rd instead of the 2nd, and the 18th instead of the 17th of the Month, the dates for Note 2.—When the departure from Southampton takes place on the 3rd instead of the 2nd, and the 18th instead of the 17th of the Month, the dates of Note 2.—When the departure from St. Thomas and of the corresponding Return Mails from Tobago and Tampico, as well as from Jamaica in the case of Despatch of all the Branch Steamers from St. Thomas and of the than they would have been under ordinary circumstances, and the dates for Despatch the Second Mails of the Month, are haid down in this Table one day later than usual, but those of the Return Mails from Oolon, Santa Martha, are as the corresponding Return Mails from Demerar are haid down 8 hours later than usual, but those of the Return Yosage are desputched theore 24 outsomary. In such cases, however, if, owing to the early arrival at St. Thomas of the Proke from Southampton, the Branch Steamers are desputched theore 24 hours, or thereabouts, before the time metion provided, the departures from Tobago, Tampico and Jamice on the Ruturn Voyage are to be one day, or as hours, or thereabouts, before the time metion herein specified, but those from Colon, Santa Martha, are to are one day, or as the a part thereof as possible, carlier than the time herein specified, but those from Colon, Santa Martha, are to are to be and day, or as	avo intermedia and, and tho la from Tobag have been un and, but those and, but those and those from South Santa Martha	tto Por 18th ii o and ' of tho of tho amptor amptor	is, earlier than astead of the Tampico, as v dinary circum Return Mail Return Mail , on the Branch , on the Branch , on the Branch	the time f the time f all as from real as from real as from from Colc Stanmers rn Voyage iemerara, a	ixed, if they at the Month, th a Jamaica in d the dates fo an, Santa Mar are dope one are to be one re to he as he	e ready to b dates for ho case of the case of than are as thence 24 day, or as rein stated.

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1		1	at wn.	.	11				los.	-	7 26 7 26 21 21 26	
56.		Town.	Arrivo at Groy Town.	2 P.M.	February 11 March 14		За.	arbados.	Arrivo at Barbados.	К.А. <del>1</del>	Januaty February Fobruary Maroh Maroh	
Branch No.			Groy	lon.	.	10		Branch No. 3a.	a to B	70 AIA.	-	24 37 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
Branc		Colon to Grey Town.	Loave Colon.	8 А.Н.	Fobruary 10 March 13		Branc	Domorara to Barbado3.	Leave Demerata.	8 A.M.	January February February March March	
			10 .0 .9213	oA N	21 42				10 .0 .9349	N N	16 26 36 36 46	
	Ī		t tha.		20 20				at 0s.		26 10 26 12 26	
50.	-uc	t Martha.	Arrivo at Santa Martha.	1 P.W.	January March March		4.	rbados.	Arrive at Barb <b>a</b> dos.	2 А.И.	January Fobruary February March March	
N N		Santa	on.		26 26 28	•	Branch No.	to Ba	bugo.		23 23 24	
T EContinueut	Drane	Colon to Santa Martha.	Loavo Colon.	2 P.M.	January February March	OUTE	Bran	Tobago to Barbados.	Leave Tobugo.	4 р.м.	January February February March March	
			10 . .938	ол 0 <u>N</u>	11 53 53	D R			10.01 Vage.	ο <sub>Λ</sub> N	24 24 24 24 24	
R 0 1					23 7 23 23 1 23 23	A R			olon.	it	4	
V A K D	4.	obago.	Arrivo at Tobago.	7 А.Н.	January February February March March	H O M E W	5a.	) Colon.	Arriye at Colon.	Midnight.	February March	
U T W A	Branch No. 4.	to To			20 4 20	П	Branch No.	rtha to	rtha.		31	
0	Branc	Barbados to Tobago.	Leavo Barbados.	S P.N.	January February February March March		Branc	Santa Martha to Colon.	Leavo Santa Martha.	5 г.м.	January March	
			.920 Jo	Noy	9 19 31 51 51 51				10 . .921	20N	32	
-	•			j.	22 22 23 23 23 23				Colon.	1	18 18 18	
	3α.	nerara.	Arrive at Demerara.	5 Р.М.	January February March March	ath.	5b.	Colon.	Arrivo at C	8 A.M.	January Fobruary March	
	Branch No. 3a.	to Den			20 22 22 20 20	a mot	Branch No. 5b.	wn to	τ <u>υ.</u>	1	16 16	
	Branc	Barbados to Domerara.	Leavo Barbados.	9 р.н.	January February February March March	če., če., tvico a month.	Branc	Groy Town to Colon.	Loave Grey Town.	4 P.N.	January February March	
			.9g.	•0N	117 229 37 40	- 92 9			e. Se.	•0N	22 23	

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

	Main Line.	Southampton.	Arrive at Southampton	. м. т. с	Fob. 13 Fob. 28 March 16 March 31 &c.	all respects 10urs carlier	f the Month d.	10 clear day ro thenco of oral Branolı	
	Main	St. Thomas to Southampton.	Leavo St. Thomas.	8 А.И.	Jan. (c) 30 Fob. 14 March 2 March 17 &c.	Packet bo in rill be twelvo l	First Mails c be despatche	sing vossol or a and departu from tho sov	
		18.	Arrivo at St. Thomas.	9 г.н.	Jan. 28 Fob. 12 Fob. 28 March 14 &c.	Voyage, the St. Thomas w	o caso of tho din as she car	ral of the mis Southamptor ho Mails, &c.,	ight.
	Branch No. 1.	Colon to St. Thomas.	Colon. Viâ Jamaica.	б А.И.	(b) Fob. 6 March 8 &o.	llomeward r arrival at	e may in th stated here	nit tho arriv arriyal at e moment tl	r until dayl
nued.	Brar	Colon to	Diroct. Jama	б Р.М.	Jan. 23 Feb. 23 &c.	f, on the the time fo	ready, she on the date	tet is to avi able for the England th	the Harbour
Conti			Voyage.	30 .0N	10 20 40	r.m. I h cašo	espects carly	e 'Pach the Ta art for r sea.	utsido
R 0 U T FContinued.	la.	flomas.	Arrive at St. Thomas.	9 Р.М.	Jan. 28 Feb. 28	pico until 4 ] iling, in whic	et bo in all r 9 Month, as 1	. Thomas, th d specified in acket is to st ects ready fo	ady remain o
НОМЕWАRD	Branch No. 1a.	Jamaica to St. Thomas.	Leavo Jamaica.	7 4.11.	Jan. 25 <sup>4</sup> г.н. Feb. 24	ained at Tam d time for sa	and the Pack d Mails of th	tot reached St cen the porio herwise the P is in all resp	the Packet n
M E		Jai	Voyage.	Yo. 01	28 8	bo deta bo stato	time, Secon	a has n al betw ys); oti nd sho	r dark,
Ш	5	Thomas.	Arrive at St. Thomas.	6 r.w.	Fob. 12 Fob. 12 March 14	e Packet may previous to tl	e embarked in he case of the	Branch Route regular interv than three da od on board, a	arrival at a port is after dark, the Packet may remain outside the Marbour uptil daylight.
	Branch No. 2.	Tampico to St. Thomus.	Leave Tampico.	8 4.31.	(α) Jan. 29 Feb. <sup>‡</sup> 28	cumstances th the afternoon e.	Mails, &c., ar	amers on the ary, when the s to be more o been receive	
		Ta	oyage.	V 30 .0N	18	ial cir 11a on Ve tabl	eward us ever	the ste necoss happen nas hav	ecified
	No. 3.	St. Thomas.	Arrive at St. Thomas.	6 А.И.	Jan. 29 Feb. 13 March 1 March 15 &c.	Noto (a).—Under special circur ready, sho is to leave flavana on th than that stated in the above table.	—If the Hom lon the previe	—If either of clear days, if yard Steamer from St. Thon	$a^{*}$ . When the time specified for
	Branch No. 3.	Barbados to St. Thomas.	Loavo Barbados.	S A.M.	Jan. 26 Feb. 10 00Feb. 26 March 12 Kec.	Noto (a).—Under special circumstances the Packet may be detained at Tampico until 4 p.m. If, on the Homeward Voyage, the Packet be in all respects ready, she is to leave flavana on the afternoon provious to the stated time for sailing, in which case the time for arrival at St. Thomas will be twelve hours earlier than that stated in the above table.	Note (b).—If the Homeward Mails, &c., are embarked in time, and the Packet be in all respects ready, she may in the ease of the First Mails of the Month start from Colon the provious evening, and in the case of the Second Mails of the Month, as nearly on the date stated herein as she can be despatched.	Note (c)If either of the steamers on the Branch Routes has not reached St. Thomas, the Tacket is to avait the arrival of the missing vessel one clear day (or even two clear days, if necessary, when the regular interval between the period specified in the Table for the arrival at Southampton and departure thence of the next Outward Steamer happens to be more than three days); otherwise the Packet is to start for England the moment the Mails, &c., from the several Branch Packets and from St. Thomas have been received on board, and she is in all respects ready for sea.	
					100				

## TIME TABLE OF THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

### Route C.

Leave Liverpool	10th
At St. Thomas	29th
At St. Thomas	1.0+
Leave "	130
A+ Santa Martha	420
Leave "	5th
Leave	7th
At Colon	15.1
Leave Colon	1001
A + Kingeton	15tn .
Leave "	20th
Leave	21 at
At Port-au-Prince	00-3
Leave "	ZZNA
At Liverpoel	12th -
Au Liver poer	

## Route D.

Leave Liverpool	$25 \mathrm{th}$
At St. Thomas	14th
Leave "	16th
Leave "	19th
At Santa Martha	2041
Leave "	00.1
A+ Colon	25ru
Tana Colon	IST
At Einarton	40
Leave "	6th
	$e^{-2\pi i \pi i \pi i \pi i \pi}$
(Calling at Port-au-Prince, if necessary.) At Liverpool	97th
At Liverpool	

# TIME TABLE OF THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

## French Mail Steam Linc.

Line from St. Nazaire to Vera-Cruz, (Mexico,) calling at St. Thomas and Havana. Connecting line from St. Thomas to Fort-de-France, (Martinique,) calling at Point-à-Pitre (Guadeloupe).

Connecting line from St. Thomas to Kingstown, (Jamaica,) calling at Porto-Rico, Cape Haytien and Santiago de Cuba.

Connecting line from Vera Cruz to Matamoras calling at Tampico. Leaves St. Nazaire the 16th of each month.

#### GOING.

Leave Saint Nazaire	16th
Arrive at St. Thomas	30th
Leave St. Thomas	1st
Leave St. I homas	5th
Arrive at Havana	7th
Leave Havana	1046
Arrive at Vera-Cruz	TOTU

#### RETURNING.

Leave Vera-Cruz		13th
Arrive at Havana		16th
Arrive at Havana		18+h
Leave Havana		1011
A mine at St Thomas		الالاشت
Lorge St Thomas		20IU
Arrive at Saint Nazaire		8th
Arrive at Saint Mazarre	••••	

### SPANISH STEAMERS BETWEEN ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.

Steamers leave both St. Thomas and Havana on the 1st and 16th of each month.

#### GOING.

## ROUTE AND TIME TABLE OF ONE OF THEM-(the other is similar).

1st,	sail	$\mathbf{from}$	Havana and	reach	Nuevitas	the	3rd
3rd	"	"	Nucvitas	"	Gibara	"	4th
4th	"	"	Gibara	"	Baracoa	"	5th
5th	"		Baracoa	"	Cuba	"	6th
7th	"	"	Cuba	"	St. Doming	io "	9th
9 th	"	"'	St. Domingo	"	Mayaguez	<u>`</u>	10th
10th	46	"	Mayaguez	"	Aquadilla	"	10th
10th	"	"	Aquadilla	"	Porto Rico	"	11th -
12th	44	"	Porto Rico	"	St. Thomas	"	13th

### RETURNING.

16th sail	from	St. Thomas	and arrive at	Porto Rico the 1	7th
17th	"	Porto Rico	"		8th
18th	"	Aquadilla	**	Mayaguez " 1	9th
19th	"	Mayaguez	"		0th
20th	"	St. Domingo	) "		2nd
22nd	"	Cuba	"	Baracoa " 2	3rd
23rd		Baracoa	"	Gibara " 2	$4  ext{th}$
$24  ext{th}$	"	Gibara	"	Nuevitas " 2	<b>5</b> th
25th	"	Nuevitas	"	Havana " 2	$7  ext{th}$

### UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S TIME TABLE.

New York to Rio de Janeiro, stopping at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahiu.

	•		Days of Month.	Hours of the Day.	Stay at Ports.
New York-		Departure.	22	3 р.м.	•• •
St. Thomas	1,425 miles.	Arrival. Departure.	29 29	3 д.м. 3 р.м.	12 hours.
Para	1,615 miles.	Arrival. Departure.	7	12 р.м. 12 р.м.	24 hours.
Pernambuco	1,080 miles.	Arrival. Departure.	15 15	2 A.M. 2 P.M.	12 hours.
Babia	375 miles	Arrival. Departure.	17	2 A.M. 6 P.M.	16 hours.
Rio de Janeiro	725 miles.	Arrival.	20	о Р.М. З Р.М.	6 days.
	5,220 miles.				
Rio de Janeiro— Bahia	725 miles.	Departure. Arrival.	25 29	3 г.м. 4 л.м.	20 hours.
Pernambuco	375 miles.	Departure. Arrival.	29 1	12 р.м. 8 р.м.	14 hours.
Para	1,080 miles.	Departure. Arrival.		10 д.м. 6 р.м.	24 hours.
St. Thomas	1,615 miles.	Departure. Arrival.	7 14 15	6 р.н. 11 л.н.	24 hours.
New York	1,425 miles.	Departure. Arrival.	15 21	11 А.М. 3 р.М.	a de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de
	5,220 miles.				

### BRITISH POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

While at St. Thomas, the Commissioners addressed certain queries to the British Postal Agent there, which he was obliging enough to answer. A copy of the letter to him and his reply is annexed :

#### ST. THOMAS, 22nd February, 1866.

SIR,-The Commissioners on Trade and Commerce for British North America, in the course of their enquiries, have frequently heard complaints against the existing Postal Arrangements for the transmission of correspondence between British America and the West Indies. Before making suggestions for the improvement of this service, it is desirable that they should ascertain precisely the character of the arrangements complained of. From your position you will be able to give the Commissioners the information they seek, and they do not doubt your readiness to aid them in the objects of their mission. For greater convenience the enclosed questions have been prepared, but you will be good enough to consider them as suggestive merely.

If any points of importance occur to you which the queries do not touch, the Commissioners hope you will not hesitate to mention them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

the honor to be, on, Yours very respectfully, (Signed) WM. McDougall, (Chain)

Chairman.

### P. VAN VLIENDEN, Esq., British Postal Agent, St. Thomas.

### QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

1. What is your office and by whom are you appointed?

2. Does postal matter originating in the British American Provinces for the British West Indies and sent via the U. States Post Office come into your hands, and in what cases ?

3. If postage is prepaid through the United States only, how is it dealt with by you?

4. If prepaid to its destination in the British West Indies, what are the rates for letters and newspapers?

5. If addressed to one of the Foreign West India Colonies and prepaid, what are the rates and how is it disposed of?

6. The same, if prepaid through the United States only?

7. The same, if prepaid to St. Thomas only?

8. Is there any difference as to rate of postage on postal matter via Halifax or United States, and what?

9. Any difference in treatment of correspondence via Halifax if not prepaid, and what?

10. What are your relations with the local (Danish) Post Office, and what postal matter must pass through the latter?

11. What postal matter originating in the British West Indies passes through your hands?

12. What originating in Foreign Colonies?

13. When addressed to one of the British North American Colonies (say Canada) and prepaid, what is the rate (on letters and newspapers) and by what route is it sent?

14. How dealt with if not prepaid?

15. Be good enough to make any suggestions your experience may enable you to offer for the improvement of the Mail service between British America and the West Indies. It would be especially desirable to know what steps would be requisite to ensure the transmission of letters from British or Foreign West India possessions to British North America, either by the Brazilian lines of steamers via New York, or by any new colonial line of postal steamers which may be established to the British North American Provinces.

ST. THOMAS,

22nd February, 1866.

#### BRITISH PACKET AGENCY, St Thomas, 23rd February, 1866.

SIR,—In compliance with your letter of 22nd instant, accompanied by a statement of certain questions put by the Commissioners on Trade and Commerce from British North America, relative to the character of the arrangements for transmission of correspondence between British America and the West Indies, I have the honor of transmitting the answers which I have been able to afford and hope they will be satisfactory.

I do not feel competent to furnish any suggestion on the questions contained in the 15th paragraph, but, as stated in my answers, would recommend that the Commissioners address the Surveyor of Post Offices in the West Indies, Charles Bennett, Esquire, who is at present in London, referring the subject to him, and he will no doubt lay it before His Lordship the Postmaster General and furnish a satisfactory reply, or it might be best to address His Lordship the Postmaster General direct, as Mr. Bennett may have left London.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, P. VAN VLIENDEN.

WM. MCDOUGALL, Esq ,

Chairman of the Commission on Trade and Commerce from British North America.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR COM-MERCE.

1. This Office is the British Packet Agency for receiving and despatching Her Majesty's Mails, conveyed here by Packets subsidized by the British Government. I am appointed as Agent by His Lordship the Postmaster General.

2. Postal matters originating in British North American Provinces for British West India Colonies, are only received at this Agency by means of the Cunard Packet every four weeks, coming direct from Halifax via Bermuda, together with correspondence from the United States.

3. Letters received here unpaid, from British North America, for the British West Indies, are forwarded to their destination without delay, the Postage due upon them being charged in the Letter Bill against the Receiving Office.

4. See Table of rates of Postage furnished.

5. See Table of rates of Postage. Paid correspondence for any Foreign Port are despatched to their destination by first opportunity.

6. Letters received here unpaid for Foreign West India Colonies, or any Foreign Port, are sent to the Surveyor's Office, to be detained, taxed, and a notice of the circumstance sent to the address of each letter, in order that the sum due upon it be remitted, to have it forwarded to its destination.

7. Letters must in all cases be prepaid to their destination, otherwise when letters are received at the Agency here, they are duly considered as unpaid, and such letters destined to a Foreign Port, are sent to the Surveyor's Office to be dealt with accordingly.

8. The Postage upon letters from British North America for St. Thomas or British West Indies, is 4d., not exceeding the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., from the United States, 1s.

9. See answer No. 3.

10. This Agency has no connection whatever with the Local (Danish) Post Office. Correspondence arriving by British or Foreign Vessels, not under contract with the Postmaster General, must pass through the latter Office.

11. All correspondence conveyed by vessels subsidized by her Majesty's Government, pass through the British Packet Agency here.

12. See answer No. 11.

13. See Table of rates of Postage. Correspondence for British America is despatched by the Cunard Packet leaving here for Bermuda.

14. Unpaid correspondence for British North American Provinces is sent as "forward" on Bermuda, the amount of Postage due upon it being charged against that Office.

15. It not being in my power to suggest anything on this subject, it is desirable that the Commissioners communicate with Charles Bennett, Esq., Surveyor of the West Indies General Post Office, London, in order that he may lay the subject before the Postmaster General, and from whom a satisfactory answer will no doubt be received.

It might be necessary, however, to state to him where his answer would find the Commissioners.

ST. THOMAS,

14

23rd February, 1866.

105-

TABLE shewing the Rates of Postage payable in Stamps or Money at the British Patterns or Samples of Goods, &c., when sent from His Danish Majesty's subsidized by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

		FOR	A LET	TER, I	PREPA	YMEN	т сом	PULSO	DRY.	
COUNTRIES or PLACES.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Exceeding 4 oz. but not exceed- ing 4 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceed- ing 2 oz.	Exceeding 2 oz. but not exceed- ing 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceed- ing 14 oz.	Exceeding 14 oz. but not exceed- ing 14 oz.	Exceeding 14 oz. but not exceed- ing 14 oz.	Exceeding 12 oz. but not exceed- ing 2 ozs.	For each addi- tional 3 oz.	For each addi- tional 4 oz.
	N 0 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antigua Bahamas Barbados Bermuda Bolivia	•••••	0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 1 4	0 8 0 8 0 8 2 8	••••••	1 0 1 0 1 0 4 0		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			04  04 14
Brazil British Columbia British Honduras Buenos Ayres		1 11 1 8	$     \begin{array}{r}       3 & 10 \\       3 & 4 \\       0 & 8 \\       3 & 10 \\       2 & 8     \end{array} $		59 50 10 59 40		7 8 6 8 1 4 7 8 5 4			
Chili Colon (Aspinwall) Colombia (United States of) Costa Rica (Republic of) Cuba		0 4 0 4 1 0 1 0	0 8 0 8 2 0 2 0		$     \begin{array}{cccc}       1 & 0 \\       1 & 0 \\       3 & 0 \\       3 & 0     \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			04 04 10 10
Demerara (Surinam, Cayenne) Dominica Ecuador (Republic of) Grenada (Island of) Guadeloupe (Island of)		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 6 0 8 2 8 0 8 0 8	·····	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			0 4 1 4 0 4 0 4
Grey Town (Nicaragua) (Juatemala Haiti (Republic of) Honduras (Republic of)		$   \begin{bmatrix}     1 & 0 \\     1 & 0 \\     1 & 0 \\     0 & 4   \end{bmatrix} $	2 0 2 0 2 0 0 8 0 8	••••••	$     \begin{array}{ccc}       3 & 0 \\       3 & 0 \\       3 & 0 \\       1 & 0 \\       1 & 0   \end{array} $					$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Jamaica Martinique Montserrat Nevis Nicaragua (Republic of).		04 04 04	0 8 0 8 0 8 2 0	••••••	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 4 1 4 1 4 4 0			5 4 0 4 0 4 1 0
Paraguay Panama Peru Porto Bico		$   \begin{array}{c}     1 11 \\     0 4 \\     1 4   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 .		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
St. Kitts St. Martin's St. Bart's St. Lucia St. Vincent		04	0 8 0 8 0 8	•	1 0 1 0 1 0					04
San Salvador (Republic of) Tobago Trinidad (Island of)		0 4	2 0 0 8 0 5		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		4 0			1 0 0 4 0 4

British Postage Stamps of 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. each, as a means of pro-payment of to the Pound Sterling.

Merchants and others are desired to supply themselves with all the Postage Stamps they are likely of Stamps, when the Mails are in course of despatch, is obviously attended with great inconvenience.

† Denotes that the Registration of a Letter to its destination is not complete.

The above rates are chargeable by avoirdupois weight.

LONDON, 5th January, 1866.

29-30 Victoria.

A. 1866

Packet Agency in St. Thomas, upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, Colonies in the West Indies to the under-mentioned Places, by the Packets

		For a Packet o on which	f Books, must in a	Patterns d ll cases l	or Sample be pre-pai	s, the Po d in full.	stage
Deviaturation Foot	Postage which must be pre-		<b>6</b>			lbs.	11 lbs. to 2 lbs.
on each	paid on each		0Z3.	0Z3.	-19	=	2
Letter, to be paid	Newspaper, Price	Not exceeding	4	တ	1	17	. <b>3</b>
in advance.	Current, or	2 025.	5	to.	ę	\$	
	Commercial List.		023.	.520	OZS.	.e	4
	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second		8	4	8		14
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 30	s. d 4 0
<b>†1</b> 0	0 2	0603	0603	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{array}$	10	16	2 0
0 6	0 1	0 2	04	0 8	14	$\hat{2}$ $\hat{0}$	28
9d. per 🛓 oz.	Book rate. 0 1	0 3	0 3	0 6	īŌ	16	2.0
06 †06		Letter rate.					
1 0	02	do					•••••
+ 0 6 0 6	04	do 0 3	0 3	0 6	1 0	16	2 0
+10	0 2	Letter rate.		<b></b>			
10 6	0 4	do			[		• • • • • • • • • •
10 6	0 1	do		[·····			
<b>†</b> 06	0 1	do do		******			
<b>†</b> 0 6	0301	do			1		
†06 06	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0
0 6	0 Î	0 3	0 3	0 6	1 0	16	2 0
† 0 6	.0 3	Letter rate.		0 6	1 0	1 6	2 (
06	0 1	0 3 Letter rate.	0 3	00	1 0		
†0 6	0.2	0 3	0 3	0 6	1 0	1.6	2 (
06	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 (
† 0 6	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 (
+ 0 6	0 1	Letter rate.	1			1 6	2
0 6	0 1	0 3	0 3	06	10	1 0	1 2
†0 6	0 2	Letter rate.	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2
0606	0 1 0 1	0 3	0 3	1 0 6	1 0	16	2
06 †06		0 3	0 3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2
+1 6	0 2	Letter rate.			•   ••••••		•]••••••
÷ 0 6	0 2	do		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ] •• •• •• •• •• ••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•   ••••••
106	0 3	do		• [ • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	•	•
†06	0 2	do	1		•	1	′ <b> </b>
06	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 6	10	16	2
0 C	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 6	1 0	16	2
06 06	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 6	10	1 6	2
+06	0 3	Letter rate.					2
06	0 1	0 3	03	06	1 0	1 6	
0 6	0 1	0 3	0 3	1 0 0	1	1	1 ~

the foregoing rates, may be obtained at the British Post Office at St. Thomas, at the rate of Five Dollars to require for their outgoing Letters before the Packets arrive in Port, since the sale of small quantities

#### PORT CHARGES.

An American or British single or double deck vessel Vessels loading or discharging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cargo	\$57 37	$\frac{12}{74}$	
Vessels loading or discharging less than 1 of the cargo	21	-	
Vessels arriving and departing in ballast, can lay in Port for any length of time, and are only subject to the following charges per 100 tons register burden, viz :	4	08	
And a fixed Fort Fee, on every vessel of any nature, in ballast or loaded, viz:			
A Ship or Barque	2	70	
A Brig or Brigantine	. T	45	
A Topsail Schooner	0	80 50	
All other Schooners or Sloops Vessels bringing coals only, and leaving in ballast, pay only one-half of the tonne	-		
Vessels bringing coals only, and leaving in ballast, pay only one-half of the tound	ige u	uco	

# JAMAICA.

Jamaica is the largest of the British West India Islands, containing 6,400 square miles. It had a population in 1861 of 441,264, made up of

White Colored Black	Males. 7,295 38,226 167,277	Females. 6,521 42,848 179,097	Total. 13,816 81,074 346,374
	212,798	228,466	441,264

This shews an increase of population since 1844 (17 years) of only 63,831. The Island possesses a delightful climate. In some places it is mountainous—the Blue Mountain Peak being 7,318 feet above the sea level—and rich in mineral wealth. In other places it has charming valleys and extensive tracts of plain. The finest tropical fruits abound. Coffee, indigo, sugar, can all be raised with ease. With a properly organized system of labor Jamaica ought again to be one of the most prosperous and productive islands in the world.

There are about 300 Estates manufacturing Sugar, and about the same number of distilleries producing Rum.

There are two cotton companies in operation for growing Cotton.

There are four copper companies and one silver and lead company on the island; but none of the mines are now worked.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Island for 1862, 1863 and 1864, were as follows :

	Revenuc.	Expenditure.
1862	\$1,455,435	\$1,462,010
1863	1.466.770	1,511,430
1864	1,392,580	1,078,720

No emigrants have of late years been introduced into the island.

#### EXPORTS.

The exports of the island are not so large as from its climate, population and favorable position might be expected. We select a few years, from among many, to shew how the products have fallen off:

	Exports of Sugar.	Rum.	Ginger.	Pimento.	Coffee.
	Hhds.	Puns.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1800	105,584	38,841	652,320	1,640,880	11,116,474 22,127,444
1820	122,922	46,933	617,420	1,666,740	19,815,010
1832	98,686	33,685	2,355,560	4,024,800	19,010,010
1833The	Emancipation Act passe	d.			
	re Emancipation was effe 49,213	16,072	1,669,200	3,812,760	8,897,421
1839 1850	36,030	15,591	799,276	4,059,825	5,127,255
1862	36,759	19,852	841,330	5,536,513	5,601,157
1863	33,372	17,374	807,520	4,466,855	8,485,731
1864	28,438	13,540	679 <del>,9</del> 51	8,929,870	5,424,184
1		109			

	In 1862.	n detail, is here ap In 1863.	In 1864.
Exports. 	33,077	29,898	25,124
"	4,480	4,320	3,872
"Barrels	5,406	4,752	5,866
RumPnchns.	10 \$31		
"	$19,831 \\ 71$	$\begin{array}{c}17,258\\22\end{array}$	13,502 12
"Qr. Csks.		$\frac{23}{21}$	122
Iolasses	2°±	1	144
offee	5 601 157	_	5,424,184
Pimento	5,601,157	8,485,731	
linger	5,536,513	4,466,855	8,929,870
Arrowroot	841,330	7,210	6,071 37,204
normond Mana	22,316	12,884	
logwood Tons	30,895	29,984	27,828
'ustic	1,190	1,261	3,951
Ancewood Spars	2,735	1,054	1,811
fahogany and other Woods Feet		F. & 21,175 ft.	15 T. 2,000 f
ignum Vitæ and Ebony Tons	4054		377 Tons.
uccades Cwts.	215		54 cwt. & 5 lb.
anta, or ShrubGallons		175	56 gals.
Bees' Wax lbs.	95,536	99,008 878	3 cwt. 1q 24 lb
IoneyGallons	8,946		1 cwt. 3 qrs 4ll
ocoanuts No.	830,571		738,766
otton lbs.	1,949	15,352	19,147
opper Ore Tons	164		
ead Ore "		•••••	
Iorses No.	<b>27</b>	4	3
Iules		84	50
leat Cattle		150	30
The values of these Exports were :		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
In 1862	£1 119 440 C		567 910
ln 1862 1863	1 007 095		
1864	046,006		,039,625.
			,734,530.
In 1865 the Exports were only £91	.2,004, or say §	\$4,560,020, sent f	to the followin
ountries :	1997 - 1997 -		
Exported to the United Kingdom.		£723,15	3 8 4
France		2,75	6 17 0
Hanse Towns		50,19	7 11 6
British North American Colonies.		3,52	8 1 3
British West Indies		14,77	8 16 10
Gibraltar	***************	12,47	3 17 4
United States of America			0 8 3
Spanish West Indian			2 13 11
whatten weep thouses			
Spanish West Indies New Grenada			0 12 V ··
New Grenada	•••••••	9,45 $1.47$	
New Grenada Mexico	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,47	4 10 0
New Grenada Mexico Republic of Hayti	•••••••	1,47 14.90	4 10 0 2 10 4
New Grenada Mexico Republic of Hayti Danish West Indies	••••••		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
New Grenada Mexico Republic of Hayti	••••••		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
New Grenada Mexico Republic of Hayti Danish West Indies Honduras	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	1,47 14,90 93 64	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
New Grenada Mexico Republic of Hayti Danish West Indies Honduras Total			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
New Grenada Mexico Republic of Hayti Danish West Indies Honduras Total	IMPORTS.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
New Grenada Mexico Republic of Hayti Danish West Indies Honduras Total The Imports of the Colony are, on t	IMPORTS.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
New Grenada Mexico Republic of Hayti Danish West Indies Honduras Total	IMPORTS. the average of	1,47 14,90 93 	4 10 0 12 10 4 12 13 11 16 4 5 14 5 1 to the Export

13051,087,529 "	5,437,635
18641,142,919 "	5,714,595

The articles comprising the totals were as follows:

IMPORTS.		In 1862.	In 1863.	In 1864.
1	Barrels	102,623	98,066	104,540
lourorn-Meal	"	26,286	16,349	18,128
read and Risonits	Cwts.	4,230	3,897	3,453
ine `	Lbs.	5,158,486	6,731,247	6,183,713
orn	Bushels	26,488	22,846	22,311
eas. Beans and Calavances		1,128	842	708 750
arley. Oats and Rye		2,426	1,785	4,103
/heat		14,188	9,826 2,897	2,789
eef ,	Barrels	2,878	13,377	10,303
ork	"	15,281 537	1.004	691
Vet Tongues	Cwts.	2,489	2,690	2,113
ry Tongues, Beef, Ham and Sausages	Firkins	11,321	9,957	9,447
utter	CIFKIUS (	7,436	6,876	7,594
ard	Barrels	1,178	1,078	1,138
almon, pickled Do smoked	Cwts.		29	.5
Do smoked moked Herrings	Boxes	3,945	4,117	5,048
lackerel	Barrels	15,836	19,447	20,219
lewives	"	5,473	3,587	3,414
levives	"	33,074	34,425	38,711
odfish	Otls.	82,803	\$1,084	69,548
Brandy	Gallons	17,205	15,432	16,127
in	"	5,321	5,679	5,623
le and Beer	Tuns	552 & 35 gal.	286 & 175 gal.	367 & 159 g
lider and Perry		1 & 155 gal.	& 198 gal.	6 & 101 g
Vines in bulk	"	115 & 230 gal.	112 & 190 gal.	119 & 146 g 34 & 113 g
Do in bottle	"	20 & 8 gal.	28 & 75 gal.	34 d 113 g
heara	Cwts.	1,724	2,234 54,288	54.56
Refined Sugar	Lbs,	35,872	15,007	15,78
Гея		11,145	109	20,10
Candles, sperm	Boxes	2,915	2,312	2.79
Do composition		16,248	14.045	15,57
Do tallow	"	38,516	38,099	26,95
Soap			79,380	69,19
Dils	Cwts.	65,377	37.451	22,87
Salt Fobacco, manufactured	Lbs.	169,488	132,756	110,92
		148,999	154,922	136,55
Do leaf Bricks	No.	677,093	392,128	341,60
Coals		28,019	20,610	33,62
Jorses		25	2	2
Asses	"		1	
Lattle	••	307	5	
wine	••	26	16	
Sheep and Goats	"		412.024	280,41
Red Oak Staves	••	139,045	413,924	7,76
White do and Heading	~~	242,017	172,949 11,731	12,83
Thd. Shooks	• "	15,195	74,163	13,19
un. Shooks	<b>. . . .</b>	23,754	59,724	3,891,35
Pitch Pine Lumber	Feet	94,437	2,690,719	60,11
White Pine Lumber		4,407,438	222,000	100,00
Cypress Shingles	No.	2,720,700	4,468,050	7,540,60
Cedar Shingles	• •	001,00⊈1,رشد :	449,900	420,84

In 1865 the total value of Imports was £1,050,984, or say \$5,254,920, brought from the following countries:

 Imported from United Kingdom	£642,784	18	2	
Honse Towns	11,120	11	<b>ТТ</b> .	
France	200	- 4	10	
British North American Colonies	107.925	19	- 4	
British West Indiag	0,579	10	0	
United States of America	270,507	-9	9	
111				

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Spanish West Indies3,711New Grenada1,181Republic of Hayti1,272Danish West Indies93	4 9 8 1	5 6 0 0	
Total£1,050,984	7	5	

#### SHIPPING.

The number of vessels entered at Jamaica in 1864; was 548, and 145,084 tons, and the number cleared was 542, and 138,585 tons.

### TARIFF, &C.

The following are the Schedules of Import Duties, Export Duties, Taxes on Shipping and Pilotage Fees, for the Island of Jamaica :--

	T dia	Additional	Town
	Duties ·	duties.	dnes.
Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, Porter, per tun	s. d. 107 0	s. d.	s.d. 20
Asses, per head	5 0		20
Bacon, per cwt	10 0		
Barley, Beans, Peas, per bushel	0 3		
Beef, dried, per cwt.	10 0		
Beef or Pork, salted or cured, per brl. of 200 lbs	10 0	4 0	0 3
Books, foreign reprints of copyright works, per £100 value	400 0		
Brandy, per gallon	1 7 0	10	
Bread or Biscuit, per cwt	60		
Bricks, per 1,000	4 0		•••••
Butter, per cwt.	90		0.2
Do per firkin of 66 lbs Calawances, per bushel	0 3		1
Candles, Wax or Spermaceti, per 56 lbs	10 0		0 1
Do Composition do	7 0		
Do Composition, do Do Tallow, do Cattle, neat, per head	2.6		
Cattle neat per head	10 0		
Carriages, not agricultural, per £100 value	200 0		
Cheese, per cwt			
Coals, per ton		: 	0 8
Cocoa, per cwt	10.0	ļ	
Coffee, British Colonial, per cwt. (foreign prohibited)	20 0		
Cordials, per gallon	; 80		
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0 3	1 0	0 1
Fish, dried and salted, per cwt	2 6	t I U	0 2
Do Alewives and Herrings, pickled, per barrel	2 0		
Do Mackerel, pickled, per barrel Do Salmon, wet or salted, per barrel			0 3
Do Salmon, smoked, per cwt.			1 2 2
Do Herrings, smoked, per box of 25 lbs	0 6		•••
Do Smoked, not otherwise described, per cwt			
Do Pickled do nor horrol	4 0		
Flour, Wheat or Rye, per barrel	8 0		
Gin, per gallon	6 0	2.0	0 2
Gin, per gallon Gunpowder (except blasting), per lb	0 6		1
Hams, per cwt	10 0		
Hogshead and Puncheon Shooks, each	0 6		0 1
Horses, Mares and Geldings, per head	80		
Indigo, per lb			
Lard, per cwt	5 0		
Do per firkin of 60 lbs Machines (horse power), Hydraulic and Printing Presses, Iron (Galva-			04
nized). Mills, Fire-Engines, Pumps, Reilway, Trucks and Whale	1		1
nized), Mills, Fire-Engines, Pumps, Railway Trucks and Wheels, Machinery for Sugar and Coffee Plantations, Water-Company Pipes,	1.		1
or other Pipes for conveying finids Plongh. Plongh-Harrows.		1	
or other Pipes for conveying fluids; Plough, Plough-Harrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Clod-Crushers, Horse-Hoes, Dibbles, Sewing			
Machines, Marble Tiles, Wire Iron for Fences, and Wire Fencing,			1 .
and Iron Standards and Hurdles, and Tomb Railing, per £100 value	1 80 0		
112			

## Sessional Papers (No. 43).

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	Duties.	Additional duties.	Town dues.
Matches, per gross; of 12 dozen boxes, of 100 in each box	ь. d. 5 0		s. d.
Meal and other Flour, not Wheaten, per Darrel	1 0 S 0	1 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 \end{array}$
Oats, per bushel	03		0 3
Rice, per cwt	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$	16	02
Rum, proof, British Colonial, per gallon (foreign promoted)	0 1		0 7
Sausages, dry or pickled, per cwt	26	0 8	0 2
Soap, per box of 50 ibs.	S 0		
Spirits, not otherwise described, per galou			
in United Kingdom, prohibited) Sugar, refined, per 100 lbs			0 4
Do per 100 lbs	0 6	0 4	4 0
Do per 100 105	21 0	0 3	4040
Do unmanufactured, per 100 los Do do per lb Do snuff, per lb Tongues, dried, per cwt		0 6	
		4 0 0 4	0301
Wheat, por bushed Whiskey, per gallon Wines, in bulk, per tun	300 0	3 0	4 0
Do in bulk, per gallon	1	0 32	
Wood, P. Pine, per M. superficial feet 1 inch thick	8 0		1 0
Do Shingles, Cypress, ever 12 inches in length, per M	· · · ·	1 0 1 0	0 8 0 8 1 0
Do Staves and Heading, Red or White Uak. Ash, per M.	1 1 0		
Do Hoops, per himself of every description, not previously enumerated or described, per £100 yalue	250 0		. 20

Non-enumerated articles admitted into Bond.

Not LIABLE TO ANY DUTY.—Bees' Wax, Birds (singing), Books (printed) and Printed Papers, Bullion, Clothing (Army and Navy), Carriages, Carts, and Wagons, used for agricultural purposes, Coals, Coin, Coke, Cotton, Copy Books, with lithographed headings, Wool, Diamonds, Dogs, Dycwoods, Engravings, Lithographs and Photographs, Fish (fresh), Flax, Fruit (fresh), Guano and other manures, Gums, Hay and Straw, Hemp, Hides (raw), Ice, Iron for roofing, Leeches, Malt (dust), Maps, Music, Meat (fresh), Necessaries—Regimental and Navy (cattle excepted), Oil Cakes (whole or in powder), Paintings, Patent Fuel, Plants (growing), Poultry, Resins, Rock Salt, Sarsaparilla, Slates for Roofing, Slates for Schools, Soda Ash, Specimens of Natural History, Tallow Grease, Tow, Tortoise shell, Turtle, Vegetables (fresh). The duty is returned on Gunpowder for Mining or Road purposes.

#### Bills of Entry.

That on, from and after the 1st January, 1864, Importers, or their Agents, will be required, on passing at the several Custom Houses in this Island, Bills of Entry for British Goods, and all Wines for home consumption, either from the Ship or Bonding Warehouse, to enumerate and classify the said goods in accordance with the following Schedule :--

APOTHECARIES' WARES.—To include all Drugs, Medicines, Pill Boxes, Soft Soap, Castile Soap, and Surgical Instruments.

COTTONS, MANUFACTURED.—To comprise Cotton prints, Cotton shirtings, Long cloths, Table cloths, Grey cloths, Domestics, Drills, Handkerchiefs, Hollands, Checks, Croydons, Madappolams, Platillas.

EARTHENWARE.-To include Chinaware, Crockery, Pottery, &c.

GLASSWARE.-Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, &c.

GROCERIES.—To comprise tins of Preserved Meats, Fish, Sweet biscuits, Pearl barley, Split peas, Bottled fruits, Jellies, Jams, and all Confectionery.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—To include all Hardware, Tinware, Grindstones, Cordage, Nails, Brass ware, Blacking, Bath bricks, Plated ware, &c.

HABERDASHERY AND MILINERY.—Ready-made clothing, Broad cloths, Flannels, Work jewellery, Rugs, Carrier bags, Baskets, Reticules, Toys, Dressing cases, Hair and Tooth brushes, Tailors' materials, Bonnets, Hats, Crinoline, Gloves, Robes, Braids, Needles, Belts, Embroidery, &c.

JEWELLERY .- Gold or Silver watches, Rings, Clocks, &c.

LEATHER MANUFACTURES.—Boots and Shoes, Shoemakers' materials, Lasts, Uppers for shoes and boots, Saddlery, &c.

LINEN MANUFACTURES .- Osnaburgh, Ducks, Drills, Dowlas, Platillas, Britannias.

PAINTERS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS.—All painters' colours, Litharge, Putty, Lampblack, &c.

PERFUMERY.—All Essences, Scented soaps, Pomades, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.—Glasses, Frames, &c.

SILVER AND GOLD PLATE.

STATIONERY.—Paper, Curds, Bills of Exchange, Bill-heads, Bills of lading, Quills, Pens, Wafers, Envelopes, &c.

WINES .- The names of all Wines to be specified.

#### Foreign Produce Prohibited.

Coffee, Rum, Sugar refined (except refined in bond in the United Kingdom), Sugar unrefined

#### EXPORT DUTIES.

The Export Duties of Jamaica are :----

	Total.	16 Vic.	16 Vic.
	s. d.	Cap. 29. s. d.	Cap. 24. s. d.
Sugar, per hogshead	5 9	$2^{9}$	30
Rum, per puncheon	4 6	$2 \ 0$	$2^{-6}$
Coffee, per tierce of 784 lbs	6 0	2 0	4 0
Ginger, per ewt	1.0		1 0
Bees' Wax, per ewt	$2 \ 0$		$2 \ 0$
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	1 0		1 0
Honey, per ewt	1.0		1 0
Pimento, per bag of 120 lbs	0 10	() 4	0 6
Arrowroot, per cwt Logwood, and other Dyewoods, Lignum Vite, Ebony	1 0	•••••	1 0
and Cocus Wood, per ton	1 0		1 0
Mahogany, per 1,000 feet superficial measure		•••••	5 0
Stock of all kinds, per head	•••••	•••••	06

NOTE.—Three tierces are reckoned equal to two hogsheads, and eight barrels to one hogshead.

OTHER CHARGES ON COMMERCE.				
Tax on Shipping-payable on Entry of every Ves	sel.			
		s.	d.	
7 Victoria, cap. 9Customs Tonnage Act	••••	<b>2</b>	0 .	per ton.
3 Victoria, cap. 66.—Morant Lighthouse		0	3	<u>,</u> ,,,
" " Plumb Point Lighthouse		0	3	per ton.
(On all vessels, except steamers, which pay 1d. per				
every three months.)				
46 Geo., III., cap. 28.—Hospital tax	• • • •	0	4	"
Toghers on Droghers on	ly once	a y	ear.	•
4 Victoria, cap. 32.—Health Officers' Fees—				
4 victoria, cap. 52. — Health Omoto 2002 Ship or Barque	£0	12	0	
Brig or Brigantine	0	9	0	
Schooner or Sloop	0	6	0	
60 Geo. III., cap. 15.—Kingston Harbour duties.—				
Vessels trading ) Ship or Barque	1	12	0	
within the tro- > Brig or Brigantine	1	4	0	
pics, one-half. Schooner or Sloop	0	16	0	
pics, one-hair. ) Schooler of Slop- Droghers or Coasting Vessels,	8s ner (	nuar	ter.	
				1.13

Vessels trading within the Tropics pay once a year, viz: Customs, 2s; Morant Lighthouse, 3d.; Hospital, 2d. per ton, except Spanish or Haytien vessels. Droghers paying annual tonnage are permitted to trade within the Tropic of Cancer without any additional tonnage fees.

Vessels with part cargo only pay according to the measurement of goods. Vessels arriving with coals, ballast or ice, and loading entirely with Logwood, pay half tonnage as regards the Transient and Customs Tonnage Act.

Plumb-Point Lighthouse dues are chargeable only on vessels coming into Kingston and Port Royal Harbour.

				1	BRI	T	sı	E '	ro	N 1	ξA	GΕ	•		
CLASSIFICATION of PORTS.	PILOTAGE.	S00 Tons and	upwards.	500 Tons and	Tons.	350 Tons and	Tone.	250 Tons and		200 Tons and		150 Tons and	Tons.	Under 150	Tons.
FIRST CLASS. Kingston, Manchioneal, St. Ann's Bay and Falmouth. ?	Inwards.from sea Outwards to sea	£ C 4	s. 0 0	5	s. 8 12		s. 16 4		s. 4 16		9. 12 8	£ 3 2	s. 0 0	£ 2 1	s. 8 12
SECOND CLASS.	Inwards from sea	43	16 4	42	4 16	32	12 8	32	0	21	8 12	1	16 4	1	10 0
THIRD CLASS. Port Royal	Inwards from sea Outwards to sea		10 16	32		32			14 16	2				1	10 0

Pilot's Schedule of Fees for Jamaica.

There shall be paid for Pilotage into Old Harbour, for every Ship or Barque, £5 8s.; and every Brig or Brigantine, or Scow, £2 14s.; and every Schooner or Sloop, £1 7s.; a like sum also for Pilotage out, clear of the quays or shoals, of all such vessels as aforesaid.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

It occurs to the Commissioners to mention that the Jamaica market for some kinds of partly manufactured lumber deserves attention. We could send the cedar shingles, which they prefer, as standing the heat and the ravages of insects better than pine. Our red oak staves might be sent direct, better than through foreign ports and commission merchants, while the same remark applies to barrel shocks and wood hoops.

It is to be remarked that the preference for round barrel hoops on flour barrels is universal in the West Indies. It arises from the fact that the Spaniards were at one time in the habit of sending flour in barrels with flat hoops. It was always of a quality inferior to that sent in round hooped barrels, and hence the prejudice which is so deeply seated that merchants who have flat hooped flour are obliged to put round hoops on the barrels containing it if they wish to sell it within a dollar of its real market value. There is this further reason for preferring round hoops, that the roads in most of the islands being very rough, flour is often subjected to a great deal of jolting which the round hooped-barrels stand better than the others.

#### POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A Steamer, called the *Montezuma*, runs between New York and Kingston, Jamaica, under a contract with the Government of the Island, by which its owners receive about \$24,000 per annum for making a monthly trip each way, but the Commissioners were informed that she was to be taken off the route, as the Company did not consider the business sufficiently remunerative, which was said to result from the fact that the owners of the vessel, who reside in England, had fixed the rate for the conveyance of goods too high. The amount, there is every reason to believe, could be obtained as a contribution to a subsidy to the proposed new line between Her Majesty's North American Provinces and the West Indies.

#### ASSORTED CARGOES.

To shew the most eligible assortment for a cargo for the Jamaica market and the nature of the cargoes sent thence, the Commissioners append some papers representing actual transactions :---

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

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voice of a	and a second sec	oard the order, and fo	or his account	laster, fo t and rish
Kii	gston, Jamaica, consigned to per his		1	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
73	Brls. Pork, Mess	28 60	2080 50 1118 00	
52	" S. P. Mess	21 50	41 88	
	Prege. and Orge			3240 38
15	Half Brls. Pig Tongues New-Roots	16 50 & etge	1 50	249 00
	D. I. Devel Contible manifest	5 12		51 25
800	Brls. Beef, Smith's market Brls. Flour, Extra Ohio	9 00 "	7200 00	
50	1 ff ner neir	9 50 "	237 50	
	Inspection, Pkge., Lining and Ctge		127 50	7565 00
216	Brls. Corn-meal, Gilfim's Brandywine	0 04	972 00	
210	B. Lining and Ctge		27 30	999 30
				5 25
100	Watching and Covering Meal Brls. Crackers, Packed, 7514 lbs	0 061	460 23	
20	IRris. Pilot Bread 1392 lbs	0 06	83 52	
	120 Brls. @	0 40	48 00	591 75
320	Kegs Lard, 12245-2400-9845 lbs	0 19	1870 55	
520	Bris. Lard Oil. 330-4-326 Galls	1 85	603 10	1.1
	Ctge	••••	8 25	2481 90
000	Kegs Butter, 6088-1212-4876 lbs	0 28	1365 28	2101 00
200	Ctge		3 00	
		0.92 % at ma	0 75	1368 28 354 89
50	Boxes Cheese, 1543 lbs	0 23 & ctge		
50	Boxes Corn Starch, Ea. 40 lbs. = 2000	0 13	260 00	
	10 per cent. discount	••••••	26 00	234 00
	Chan			1 0
	Boxes Oysters, Ea. 4 doz. = 20 doz. 1 lb. tins	3 00	60 00	
	10 per cent. discount		6 00	54 0
	Chran			0 7
10	Ctge Boxes Condensed Milk, Ea. 4 = 40 doz. 1 lb. tins,			
-	Borden's	3 75	150 00 7 50	
	10 per cent. discount	*****		142 5
	Ctge			0 7
. 10	Bdles. Paper, 500 Reams Straw Cap	U SU & Cige		251 0
5	) Bris. Onions, 3339 Bunches 50 Brls	0 04	133 56 17 50	
2			75 00	
÷	Ctgo		6 00	232 0
•	De ver D. D. Dene	3 25	162 50	202 0
5	Bags B. E. Peas Ctge		1 75	
		(	i	164 2
28		5 25		1575 0
n Deck 1		1	258 85	
5		0 70	350 00	
	Proportion of Custom fees		<u>5 00</u>	613 8
		ļ		
				20176
	CHARGES.			
	Clearance, B. of Lading and Stamps		1 90	
	Deck Insurance, \$700 @ 10 per cent		. 70 00	
	Bal. do 23800 " 21 p. c	•	535 50	607
		Į.		
		· ·		20783
	Commission, 2½ per cent		• [ •••••••	519
		1	1	21303

# Sessional Papers (No. 43).

## A. 1866

## New York, February, 1866.

INVOICE of Sundries, shipped by for Kingston, Jamaica, consigned to account and risk.

on board the Master, per their order, and for their

Z 400 218 28	Barrels Flour.—St. Lawrence Mt. Orange "Wawiegan "Akron "Inspection, pkg., lining and etge	\$ cts. 8 65 8 75 8 50	\$ cts. 3460 00 1907 50 238 00 99 13	\$ cts.
100	Barrels Corn meal, Brandywine Lining and etge	4 40	440 00 15 50	455 50
100 20 10	Barrels Crackers, packed, 7488 lbs "Pilot Bread, 1262 lbs Crackers, Oysters, 891 lbs 130 brls	0 06 0 05 <del>3</del> 0 09 <del>3</del> 0 40	449 28 74 14 87 99 52 00	663 41
100	Barrels Pork, Mess Package and cartage	28 50	2850 00 33 00	
5 1	Barrels Herrings " Lard Oil, 210 <u>1-2<u>5</u> — 208 gals Half barrels Pig's Tongues</u>	4 00&ctge. 1 75 " 16 50 "	6 00 4 70	2883 00 206 00 364 75 780 20
	Half barrels Beet Tonguos, Smith's Market Tierces Hams, 136-1818-274 <u>1544</u> lbs Ctge	17 00 0 24	850 00 370 56 1 25	1221 81
5	Barrels Blacking, 701 doz. <u></u> 58 and 5-12th Gross Mason's Lout 5 per cent. discount	4 50	262 88 13 14	249 74
50 200 200	Ctge Bags B. E. Peas Kegs Lard, 7555-1500 <u>—</u> 6055 lbs "Butter, 6294-1400 <u>—</u> 4894 lbs	3 12 & & etg 0 18 '' 0 27 ''	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 50 \\ 3 & 75 \\ 3 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 50 \\ 158 & 75 \\ 1093 & 65 \\ 1324 & 38 \end{array}$
100 1	Boxes Cheese, Gloucester, 2496 lbs "Stilton, 67 lbs Ctge	0 24 0 31	599 04 20 77 1 50	621 <b>31</b>
98 2	Bales Tobacco, 100 lbs. each " 75 " Baled from 4 hogs- heads, weighing 9975 lbs Inspection, baling and ctge	0 20	1995 00 158 50	2153 50
10	2 boxes Tobacco, "Wellington," 12's, 1423-237, 1186 lbs Ctge., Custom Fees and Exp	0 26	308 36 9 25	317 61
On deck 100	Cases Kerosene, Devoe's "Brilliant," Ea. 2-5, 1000 galls Revenue Fees and Stamps	0 60	600 00 7 00	607 00
	CHARGES.			18806 74
	Clearance, B. Lading and Stamps Deck Insurance, 690 @ 9 per cent Tobacco " 2620 " 3 " Bal. " 19700 " 2½ "		1 90 62 10 78 60 492 50	635 10
				19441 84
	Commission 2½ per cent	•••••		486 05
				19927 89

E. & O. E.

A. 1866

Kingston, Jamaica, April, 1866.

Invoice of Sundries, shipped by New York, consigned to

Master, for on board the

Merchants for Sales and Returns.

	أدير	£ s. d.
	£ s.d.	£ 5. u.
6 Puncheons Rum, 714 gallons.		
12 do do 1,109 do	· }	
1 do do 97 do		
1 do do 96 do	302 8 0	
2,016 gallons @ 3s	. 302 80	
Statted into 28 Puncheons containing 2,542 gallons.	40 0 0	
20 Cases Old Rum, 40 dozen, 80 gallons, @ 10s	437 15 8	
20 Hbds. Sugar, 45,135,16s. @ 19s by 9s 8 Brls. Arrowroot, 1,605 " @ 3d by 1s	20 9 3	•
8 Brls. Arrowroot, 1,605 " @ 3d by 1s 4 Tons. 2 cwt. Fustic. @ 60s	12 8 0	and the second
	19 0 0	
9 do 10 do Bitterwood, @ 40s 234 Brls. Coffee, 49,503 lbs. @ 53s		
	139 12 1	and the second second
ZL Dags up som		
	17 7 5	
	12 6 7	
2 do Lead, 2,056 " @ 128		2.344 17 1
CHARGES.		
Paid Export Duty on Rum,       @ 4s 6d per puns£ 6 10 0         do       do       Sugar,       @ 5s 9d per hhd	8 0 0	71 6 7 2,416 3 8 60 8 1
Commission @ 21d	••••	60 8 1
		£2,476 11 9
	E. & O	. E.

## Disbursements of a Vessel of 100 Tons.

Harbour Master's Fees       0 1         Health Officer's do       0         Keporting       0         Fort Pass       0         Advertising for all demands       0	d. 34 50 50 60	£ s.d. 11 13 4 1 5 0 1 5 0 0 16 0	£ 5. d.
Pilotage, Inwards and Outwards 4	50 80 69 80 00	0 6 0 0 8 0 0 6 9 0 8 0 4 0 0	

 N.B.—Steamers pay no Tonnaye dues, and only 1d for light dues—they are permitted to land cargo before coming to an entry, to expedite their departure. After the 1st May Plumb Point Light reduced to 2d for vessels and 3 of 1d for steamers.
 The Port Charges on a vessel of 200 tons would not be over £35 14s 5d, and the larger the tensor the large the tensor the large tensor. the tonnage the less the average rate per ton.

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# CUBA.

Cuba contains about 49,000 square miles. Its population in 1846 was 898,752; in 1862 it had increased to 1,359,238, of whom 764,750 were white, 225,938 free colored, and 368,550 slaves. These are the official figures, but as a trade in slaves is still surreptitiously carried on, and a correct account of those landed on the Island in recent years has not been furnished by the authorities, the slave population is thought to be much understated, and it is supposed that there are now 500,000 slaves. The Chinese, 34,050 in number, are considered as whites. The system of importing them commenced in 1847, since which time 66,395 men and 52 women have been landed on the Island. It is said that 10,382 others died at sea on their passage from China, a mortality strikingly in excess of that which obtains among the Coolies imported into the British West Indies.

Cuba has justly received the name of the "Queen of the Antilles." It is not only the largest of the West India Islands, but its soil is generally of great richness, and on this account, and because of an abundance of labor, its productions exceed both in quantity and value those of the West India possessions of all other countries combined. Its capital, Havana, which boasts a magnificent harbour, has a population of 250,000 souls, and there are several other cities important by their size and commerce.\* Its railway system, already well developed, is in course of extension, and will shortly reach almost all the most important seaports.

The wealth of the Island is very great, and the importance which Spain attaches to this, her principal remaining colony, may on this account easily be understood.

The Government at Havana is divided into two branches, the Captain General having charge of Military Affairs as his Sovereign's Representative, and the Intendente being entrusted with all matters relating to finance.

A large portion of the revenue of the Island is annually contributed to the Imperial Government of Spain, which keeps a large standing army in the cities and a considerable fleet upon the coast. The fiscal arrangements originate with the Intendente and are framed to secure as much revenue for the Spanish Treesury as possible. The duties cannot be altered unless by the authority of the Spanish Government, and as that Government has not yet become persuaded that a moderate tariff yields more revenue than an excessive one, the taxation imposed upon imports is exceedingly high, and systematized smuggling prevails to a very large extent.

Frauds upon the revenue, with the connivance and often at the instance of Customs Officers, are constantly practised, and thus the official tables of exports and imports are entirely unreliable.

This state of affairs is naturally very objectionable and seems at length to have attracted the attention of the Spanish Government and indications of a disposition to reconsider its policy towards its West India possessions, begin to show themselves.

The abolition, too, of slavery in the United States, in consequence of which Cuba is now the only place North of the Equator where it practically exists, renders some change imperatively necessary, and the Government of Spain has wisely initiated a plan for ascertaining the views of its colonists themselves, upon the social and commercial ameliorations which appear inevitable under the altered state of things. The Imperial Government has therefore called upon Cuba and Porto Rico to assist in forming a delegation of forty-four members, to be constituted in the following manner :--

• Although Havana is the largest of the Cuban cities and its Imports and Exports much greater than those of the rest, the business of British America has been very largely done with other ports, the reason being that the demand of the Provinces is chiefly for Muscovado sugar in hogsheads, while that shipped from Havana is principally clayed and packed in boxes. Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos have hitherto been the ports most frequented by British North American vessels, but Trinidad, St. Isgo and Sagua are also shipping places of importance. The last named will acquire additional interest, as one terminus of a new railroad which will connect it with the interior; and as it is on the north side of the Island, it will have the advantage of being more easy of access to North American vessels than the ports on the south. Half are to be appointed by the Government, and to be persons who have resided in the Island a certain number of years or have held office in the Colonial Office, the other half are to be elected by the inhabitants of the municipalities, say by a certain number of the highest tax payers in each class, viz.: the learned professions, commerce, industry and property.

Two representatives are to be sent from Havana, one from each of the other fourteen principal municipalities in Cuba, and six from Porto Rico.

These are all to act as a committee or delegation in Madrid to supply the Colonial Minister with any information he may require of them to enable him to prepare a Reform Bill to comprise an entire special code of laws for the Islands, in lieu of the present mode of governing by Royal decrees, which has been in existence since their representation in Cortes was taken away. This Bill, after being discussed in full session of the Cabinet, if adopted by the Ministry, will be presented to the Cortes for discussion and necessary sanction and subsequently be submitted to the Crown.

The election of these delegates was going on during the stay of the Commissioners in Cuba, and the results were giving great satisfaction to the two political parties in the Island —the Spanish party and the Creole or native party—a fair representation of both being returned.

The Government of Spain has undertaken to provide an annual appropriation for the members of this council, whose residence near the Court of Spain may accordingly be expected to continue for some time, until a satisfactory solution of the question of the future plan of the Government of the Islands is arrived at. As all negotiations on the subject of Trade with the Spanish West Indies must be conducted at Madrid, the presence of these delegates there may be opportune in case any representation in that quarter is decided on respecting trade with British America.

#### TARIFF.

The tariff of Cuba is nominally *ad valorem* on almost all articles, and establishes distinctive rates of duty :\*

1. On Spanish productions imported in Spanish vessels.

2. On Spanish productions imported in Foreign vessels.

3. On Foreign productions imported from Spain in Spanish vessels.

4. On Foreign productions imported from the place of production in Spanish vessels.

5. On Foreign productions imported from the place of production in Foreign vessels.

In practice, however, the tariff is specific, as the Government fixes the valuation of the goods, which remains unchanged by fluctuations in the market. In most cases the valuation is much higher than the current prices at the ports of shipment, and the consequence is that although the rates are not stated to exceed  $29\frac{1}{2}$  and  $35\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., they are really in many instances as high as 60 or 70 per cent. Thus common boards, which do not cost more than \$10 per thousand feet in any of the ports of British North America, are officially valued at \$20 per thousand, and the duty being  $29\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on this valuation (with a balanza of one per cent. on the duty), is equivalent to \$5.96 per thousand feet, or an *ad valorem* rate of about 60 per cent. The following is the Tariff of duties in Cuba upon articles of Foreign Production imported direct from the country of production in Foreign Vessels :—

• It is perhaps as well to note that a new tariff has been prepared by the Intendente, which although reducing the number of taxable articles, nevertheless so increases the duty on those exported from the British North American Colonies to the Island, as to render it more objectionable to our trade than the existing one. It is, however, by no means certain to become law, for the Intendente having asked for the opinion of the Havana merchants, they have expressed themselves as opposed to its introduction.

# Sessional Papers (No. 48).

ARTICLES.	Official Valuation.	Official Duty.	Amount of duty cal- culated in dollars and cents, with one per
and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second		•	cent. balanza added.
	\$1 50 per arroba	354 per cent	54 cents per arroba.
Ale and Beer, in casks do in bottles	3 00 per dozen		
		291 do	So cents per barret.
	1 9 00 each	00 00 00 00	S6 cents per barrel. 60 do do 15 do do 15 do do 16 per 100 lbs
do 2na ao	2 00 non 100 lbs	354 00	\$1 08 per 100 lbs. 3 12 do
Beans Bread, ship do Biscuit, fancy	8 00 do do	do do	3 12 do
Bread, ship		do do	
do Biscuit, fancy Bran Bricks Brooms, corn Butter Candles, Tallow	1000	251 ner cent	S4 30 per 1000
Bricks	\$12 00 per 1000	20g per cent	45 cents per dozen.
Brooms, corn	\$16 00 per 100 lbs	291 per cent	. \$4 77 per 100 lb3.
Butter Candles, Tallow do Composition	12 00 do	351 do	1430 00 1934 do
		129 <u>4</u> do	9 534 do
		351 do	8 95 per dozen.
do Sperm Chairs, Cane seat per dozen do Wood		do do	8 34 do 9 534 do 8 95 per dozen. 4 47½ do
(Other chairs different official valua		1	
1008.1		1201 10	2 98 per 100 lbs.
Cheese	. 10 00 per 100 lbs	177	HTPC.
Coal Cornmeal	185 00 ner barrel	. 354 per cent	
Com Indian	1 4 00 per 100 100	•	72 cents per arroba.
Flour from United States or from Britis North America in foreign bottoms	h	\$4.00 per barrel.	1
North America in foreign bollouis	**   **********	. Ox oo por surres	
Flour from British North America i Spanish bottoms	n	. 3 50 do	01 01 par 100 lbs
	42 50 ner 100 lbs		224c. per box of 100.
Fish, Codfish do Smoked do Mackerel			224c. per box of 100. \$1 34 per barrel of 200 lbs.
			200 lbs.
do Salmon	9 00 per 100 lbs	do do	
do Stockfish	- 10° 0 50 mar 100 108		143 do
Hay Hoops Horses, Geldings	30 00 per 1000 lbs	do do	
Hoops	150 each	$35\frac{1}{2}$ do	
Horses, Geldings do Stallions and Mares Lard	Free	1951 non cont	\$4 30 per 100 lbs.
Lard Nails, iron		do do	2 51 do 141 conts per gallon.
Nails, iron			144 conts per ganon.
		do do	1 0 54 do
A-4-	I bo por too roam	do do	0 71 per barrel.
Onions Meats, salted, viz.: Beef	9 00 do	do do	3 23 do
do 2018	] 15 00 do	do du	3 581 per 100 lbs.
do Hams	10 00 per 100 ibs		0 54 do 0 71 per barrel. 3 23 do 4 30 do 3 581 per 100 lbs. 2 68 do
do Bacon		and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	
Paper, Letter and Printing	2 50 per ream	351 do	S9 cents per ream.
Wranning, common, small size	0 20 40	do do 291 do	9 do do $74\frac{1}{2}$ do per barrel.
			\$1 S7 per 200 lbs.
Salt			
Lumber, viz: Boards, White and Yellow Pine a	ind ind	do do	\$5 96 per 1000 feet.
Scantling	20 00 per 1000 100		3 97 do do
do grooved and tongued Oakum		351 per cent	1 43 per 1000 lbs.
Chasles hhde	1 00 each	ao ao	
		do do	1 12 per 1000.
Shingles Soap, bar	8 00 per 100 lbs.	35 4	
Tallow	700 do .	29± 00	11 72 per 40 gallons.
Spirits, viz : Whiskey Tongues, Smoked	157 00 per 100 lbs.	291 per cent	2 09 per 100 lbs.
Tongues, Smoked	to her roo ipar		

The Custom House allowance for Breakage on bottled Ale, Beer, or Cider is 5 per cent. on invoice; on Butter, Lard, and Tallow the tare allowed is 16 per cent. when coopered with wooden hoops, and 20 per cent. when coopered with iron hoops; on Nails 12 per cent., 11 per cent. tare on tierces, and 2 lbs on the sacks. Purchasers are allowed 7 per cent. on tierces, and nothing on sacks. The tare allowed on packages of Fish is 10 per cent. On barrels of Beans, Bran, and Oats, 20 lbs. per barrel.

The allowance to the purchaser of Boards is 5 per cent. for splits.

Coke, Leeches, Bark for tanning, Dividivi, Rice Mills, Ice, Gold and Silver, Paving Stones.

Articles not named in the tariff pay the duty of those articles which they most re-semble. In the ports of Havana and Matanzas, all liquors pay, over and above the duty quoted, 50 cents per pipe, 25 cents per half pipe, and 12 cents per demijohn, or dozen bottles, for the Orphan Asylum.

Imported goods arriving in a state of damage can be sold at public auction under supervision of the customs officers; and, should they sell for less than their valuation in the tariff, the duty is collected on the prices they may bring. Flour, paying a fixed duty, is excepted from this benefit. Foreign products that have paid an import duty can be exported free.

Goods, not perishable in their nature, can be deposited in Government warehouses, paying 11 per cent. entry, and 1 per cent. clearance therefrom, without other duty if ex-ported. If imported for consumption, they pay the same duty as if they had not been warehoused. Should they remain in the Government stores for a longer term than one year, 21 per cent. on the valuation must be paid for every year, or part of a year, they may Goods imported in any Spanish vessel under sixty, or Foreign vessel under so remain. eighty tons burden, cannot be warehoused.

No allowance will be made on jerked beef for damage over 6 per cent., if imported from the United States, or 14 per cent., if imported from South America, unless the beef is so much damaged as to be worthless; in which case it must be thrown into the sea, and duty paid on the actual quantity imported.

The above table shews only the duties charged upon the principal articles produced and manufactured in British North America, when imported into Cuba in other than Spanish vessels; when imported in Spanish vessels the duties are 9 per cent. less than on those charged 291 per cent., and 10 per cent. less on those charged 351 per cent.

The article of Flour is exceptionally treated in the tariff, and the regulations referring to it are as under :---

- 1st. National flour from Spanish ports and in Spanish bottoms, imported into Cuba, will be free from duty.
- 2nd. Flour proceeding from other countries or shipped in foreign bottoms, will pay, each barrel weighing 92 kos., nearly equal to 200 pounds Spanish weight, the duty, viz :

National flour from Spanish ports in foreign bottoms	\$1	00
Foreign flour in Spanish bottoms from foreign ports, excepting the United States	Э	50
Foreign flour in Spanish bottoms from the United States as long as the record ) or Act 30th of June, 1834, will be in force, referring to the tonnage dues	• 4	
of Spanish vessels	. 3	00

These rates practically prohibit the importation of flour from any other countries but Spain.

A similar remark applies to the registry of foreign shipping in Cuba. It is not altogether prohibited, as it is in the United States, but the rates are so high that they might They are : as well be so.

There are besides Judiciary charges which may amount to several hundred dollars for each vessel.

#### EXPORT DUTY.

There is besides an export duty levied in the same way as the import duty, of from 5 to 74 per cent. on a fixed valuation. These rates amount, on the principal staples of exports, to the following sums:--

Coffee, washed and pulped do unwashed.	U	40 ·
C0000	U	10
Sugar Muscovado	0	20
J. Clowed	v	ΔV
Malagana including cost	v	Zo per 100 gais.
Rum	ŏ	02 per call
Honey, including cask Tobacco, <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> wrapper <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> filler	. ĭ	75 per 100 lbs.
Cigars	õ	75 per mil.
Cigars	-	E

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

As previously stated, the official tables of imports and exports are not to be depended on. It therefore does not appear necessary to reprint them here in detail, but the following figures respecting the Trade of various ports, compiled from commercial data, are supplied instead :---

# Sessional Papers (No. 43).

ö	COMPARAT	ATIVE	table	of the	Exp(	ort of	Sugar	r and	Mola	sses, f	IVE table of the Export of Sugar and Molasses, from the principal Ports of Cuba.	, prin	cipal	Ports	of Cu	ba.			
			st	SUGAR-IN BOXES-CLEARED FROM	-IN BO	XES-	CLEAR	ED FI	ROM				DE	DESTINATION	TION.			TOTAL.	
1865.		.впятан	.eszasis M	Сатаевия.	.sugas	Remedies.	Nuevitas.	St. Jago.	Trinidad.	.20genîaei)	.latoT	United States.	Great Britain.	North of Europe.	France.	South of Europe.	Other Parts.	Boxea.	лагот пі
				24963	2230		1	1490	10810	6496	1406251 160926 622508	30926 6		58304 242226 288762	12226 21		33525	1406251 267188	267188
In 1864	Boxes 1	171676 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30068		30	4	3893	12006	1918	1507632 493056 428796	30564	28796	73033 212875 268826	12875 2		31049	1507632 286478	286478
		-	-	-	SUG/	SUGAR-IN	HHDS						· .					Hhds.	]
		1 ARDA	59755	52742	29889	30734	15916	40827	94608	13994	384707 248735 109149	48735 1	09149	3028	4724	2626	16445	384707 237557	237557
Is. 1864	Hbds.							35522	36635	82069	431952 3	338678	76525	4654	4082	1640	6373	431952 256823	256823
	-	-	•	•	MOLA	MOLASSES-IN		HHDS.							-	-			
r. teat Hhda.	Hhde.	13699	83950	75307	23235	11344	1001	51	11685	33493	262775 205577	05577	29641	817	1032	216	25492	262775 170804	170804
1865		•		91509	26181	12561	9173	201	14661	35485	285424 226579	26579	33597	2884	2823	463	20078	285424	285424 189625
	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-											

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AT HAVANA.

# Sessional Papers (No. 43).

A. 1866

								_
S R A H V		CODFISHQUINTALS.	-QUINTALS.		£4	FLOURBARRELS.		
	British Provinces.	United States.	Europe.	Total.	Spain.	United States.	Total.	
1863 1884 1885	28,340 32,159 23,262	9,237 2,465 1,050	34,443 34,443 42,455 38,696	72,034 77,032 63,009	210,253 230,117 213,606	1,180 1,578 3,765	211,433 231,695 222,371	
S U S	Lard. Quintals.	Boards. M. Feet.	Box. Shooks.	IIhd. Shooks.	Coals. Ton.	Coal Oil. • Quintals.	Whalo Oil. Quintals.	
	United States.	British North America.	United States and British North America.	United States and British North America.	English and American.	United States.	United States.	
1863	113,342   120,361   123,492	8,152 11,185 21,925	368,075 569,080 449,023	69,659 45,552 31,603	110,759 148,684 143,820	20,243 25,690 15,012	2,085 2,103 2,180	

		Total Value	of Cargoes.	£331,120			Value of	Cargoos.	£504,062 11,600 3,200 7,600	5 £526,262	
			<u> </u>	21,736				Total.	30,059 478 15,548 285 285	46,625	
c.		.0g	Total.				Tonnage.	In Ballast.	356 13,743 285	14,334	
Lovo. Colonies.	D.	Total Tonnago.	In Ballast.	658	<i>c</i> 8.	ВD.	E .	With Cargoes.	29,703 478 1,805 255	32,241	
Y EAR ritish	ARE	Ĕ	With Cargoes.	21,078	ountri	E A R	sels.	Total.	118 118 117 11	163	
THE md Bi	CLE		Total.	65	other C	СЪ	Number of Vessels.	In Ballast.	35	37	
zas IN itain (		Vezsels.		5	und to		Numbe	With Cargoes.	114	126	
TISH SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF MATANZAS IN THE YEAR British Vessels, from and to Great Britain and British		Total No. of Vezsels.	s. Ballast.	63	direct or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.			Countries whencol - Departed.	United States France Coastwise Hamburg		
ort 0) d to (		Ŭ	With Cargoos.		h Vess			Countr De			
r THE P from an		Total Value	of Cargoes.	£111,530	in Britis			Value of Cargoes.	£137,800 2,250 11,700	3	
PING A 388els, .		T	1	36,300	Trade			Total.	17,953 9,078 9,078 3,600 3,600 3,600	32,566	
Shir ish Va		age.	Total.		·   .	n'ying		Tonnage.	In Ballast.	3,372 3,372 7,937 3,455 3,600 3,600 3,71	15,916
OF BRITISH SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF MATANZAS IN THE YEAR 1865. ide in British Vessels, from and to Great Britain and British Colon	D.	Total Tonnage.	In Ballast.	2,684	or Can	B D .	F	With Cargoes.	14,581 1,141 1,141 1,141	16,650	
2 9	ERE	Ē	With Cargoes.	33,616	ndirect	TERE	sels.	Total.	60 11 16 11 10 11	122	
RETURN Direct Tra	ENT		Total.	115	In	EN	Number of Vessels.	In Ballast.	10 10 10 10	54	
$D_i$		Vessels.		12	-		Numbe	With Cargoes.	59 4 3	68	
		• Total No. of Vessels.	In Ballast.							,	
		• Total	With Cargoes.	103				Countries whenco Arrived.	United States Frances	Spain	

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

# Sessional Papers (No. 43).

A. 1866

· · · ·	EN	TERE	ED.					C II O	CLEARE	. U.		•	•
Notice of Vertice	With C	With Cargoer.	In Ballast	llast	Total.	al.	-1	With Cargoes.	argoes.	In Ballast	allast.	L.	Total.
TALIGUALITY OF A 988018.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Vossels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Branish Spanish Branish French Branch Bremen Norwegian Norwegian Prussian Prussian Dutch	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 22	50,266 50,0672 50,0672 50,003 1,519 1,519 1,519 2,004 2,004 438 438 438	2000 2000 201 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	18,600 5,981 15,204 715 715 535 535 535 535 535 535 535 535 535 5	8219886886867 2268 821988688686	68,865 68,865 36,653 65,865 65,865 65,865 65,865 65,865 65,865 7,17 1,519 1,51	British Baritish Spanish United States. Danish States. Presen Russian Russian Prussian Prussian Russian Russian Duteh.	898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898	83,3319 83,3319 48,422 48,422 1717 1,715 1,714 1,715 1,714 1,712 7,714 4,35 7,514 4,35 7,514 4,35 7,514 4,35 7,014 7,014 7,014 7,014 7,014 7,017 7,014 7,017 7,010	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	30 15,042 8 15,440 33 10,919	809-809899898989898	68,361 68,361 31,680 59,411 59,411 1,77 1,77 1,77 1,77 1,25 699 2,599 2,514 433 343 433 433 433 433 433 433 433
	547	139,128	164	43,107	104	182,235		678	143,072	80	27,401	658	170,473

Return of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Matanzas in the year 1865.

Return of Foreign Shipping, engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade, at the Port of Matanzas in the year 1865.

17

2,1771,715 804 804 804 804 838 835 852 804 804 102,112 Tons. 59,411 31,68( Total. 430 Vessels. 210 804 599 794 738 738 738 738 738 738 728 722 722 722 722 722 722 28,789 Tons. 5,204 14,580 351 Indirect Trade. 129 Vessels. 18 A CLEARE ..... ........... ............. 73,323 ........... .......... ........... \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ..... Tons. 54,207 190 ........... Direct Trado. ........... ...... ..... ..... .......... 301 201 95 ............ Vessels. Mexican..... Bromon ..... Hanoverian..... Norwegian..... Oldenburg..... United States..... Spanish ...... Russian ...... Prussian ..... Janish......Janish..... french ...... Nationality of Vessels. Swodish ..... talian .... 65,207 36,653 2,177 2,177 2,177 1,619 113,369 617 2,514 1,329 112 438 352 722 604 Tons. Total. 161 Vessels. 199 **ന** ന ŝ 3 3 03 00 36,575 10,505 16,133 16,133 1,597 1,597 1,597 1,070 438 352 179 804 Tons, 617 2,514 Indirect Trade. Vessels. 153  $\infty \infty$ **e**0  $\sim$ 33 A E 543 580 449 ..... ............ 16,794 ENTER Tons. 54,702 20,520 .......... ..... Direct Trade. ............ Vessels. ...... ...... ............ .......... ..... ..... 311 194 ..... Prussian ..... Oldenburg..... talian ...... Mexican ..... Hanoverian..... Spanish ..... Bremen...... Danish...... United States..... Nationality of Vessels. Dutch.....

29-30 Victoria:

#### BEVISED TONNAGE DUES.

The following is a (free) translation of the recent Order issued by the Intendant General respecting Tonnage Ducs:---

His Excellency the Intendant General of the Treasury, by Virtue of Royal authorization, dated 21st of December last, has been pleased to resolve that, from the 1st July next, the different Port Charges at present in force on all vessels arriving at this Island, shall be substituted by one sole duty, as follows:--

For	eign.	N	ati	onal.	
	-				
2	30		1	30	
2	00		1	00	
			_		
0	50		0	00	
0	50		0	00	
-			-		
1	35				
<b>2</b>	35		1	35	
0	50		0	37	
2	00		1	00	
0	05		0	05	
	05		0	05	
	05		0	05	
	\$ 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} \$ \ 2 \ 35 \\ 2 \ 30 \\ 2 \ 00 \\ \end{array} \\ 0 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 35 \\ 2 \ 35 \\ 0 \ 50 \\ 2 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 05 \\ 0 \ 05 \\ \end{array}$	<ul> <li>\$ 2 35</li> <li>2 30</li> <li>2 00</li> <li>0 50</li> <li>0 50</li> <li>1 35</li> <li>2 35</li> <li>0 50</li> <li>2 00</li> <li>0 05</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

- 9th.—All steamers, engaged in the regular trade with this Island, of whatever flag or place of departure, shall be exempt from all dues, provided they neither bring nor take away more than 6 tons of cargo; and, when carrying a mail, they are to have all preference in clearance.
- 10th.—All steamers under the foregoing circumstances, but bringing or taking away cargo exceeding the prescribed six tons, shall pay per foreign flag \$1.60 and \$0.62½ national flag.
- 11th—The Spanish Mail Steamers shall pay tonnage in accordance with their special contracts with the Government.
- 12th—All steamers not coming within schedules 9, 10 and 11, shall pay tonnage according to flag and place of departure, deducting the number of tons occupied by the Engine and Coal bunkers from the total tonnage."

The above replace the following Port Charges, as levied heretofore, viz. :--

Tonnage Dues.Register Dues.Mud Machine do.Custom House Entry and Clearance.Health Officer.Wharfage Dues.Lighthouse do.Discharge do.Custom House Visit in and outwards.Discharge do.

### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Plank and Boards.—The white pine boards most suitable for the Cuban market are 130

10 inches and upwards wide, and 20 feet and upwards long, but cargoes averaging about 15 feet, are sometimes saleable. All to be free of wane. The yearly consumption of white pine boards at Havana is about 12,000,000 feet, and that of spruce scantling about 2,000,000. Spruce boards are not much used but small lots sometimes find buyers. The proportion of lumber imported into Havana from British North America in 1865 was 25 per cent. of the whole; in 1864, it was only 10 per cent. A commercial house at Havana furnished the following note for a cargo of pine lumber:—

10,000	feet,	$2 \times$	3	any length from 18 to 36 feet.
10,000	"	4 ×	4	any length from to to be toot.
25,000	"	3 ×	4	
30,000	66	3 X	5	- 16 @24 feet long.
51,000		$4 \times$	5	
10,000	"	$4 \times$	6	
10,000		4 ×	7	
10,000	"	5 X	8	
10,000	"	5 x	7	20 @ 30 feet long.
10,000	"	5 X	9	
10,000	. "	5 X		
15,000	**	$2 \times$	12	

155,000

Box Shooks.—The consumption of Sugar Box Shooks in Cuba is enormous, about 1,500,000 are annually required, of which about 700,000 are wanted for Havana, the rest for Cardenas, Matanzas, &c. Clenfuegos is no market for box shooks as few sugar boxes are made there. Fox Shooks for Cuba are to be made of 1 to 11 inch boards, the heavier the better; and St. John, New Brunswick, and Three Rivers Shooks are preferred to those from the State of Maine because they are heavier and stronger. Box Shooks from British America are getting more and more into the Caban market. In 1864 only 19 per cent. of the 529,500 shooks, said to be imported from the United States and British North America, came from the latter; in 1865, 40 per cent. of the 648,500 imported were British American.

A House at St. Iago gave the following dimensions and quality of Cooperage Stuff, best suited to the St. Iago market :--

SUGAR SHOOKS (RED OAK SPLIT).

Diameter of head, 33 inches, English. Length of stave, 44 """ Thickness of stave, 14 ""

RUM SHOOKS (WHITE OAK SPLIT, FREE FROM THE EXTERIOR SOFT PART).

Diameter of head, 29 inches, English. Bilge, " 344 " " (outside). Length of Stave, 42 " " Thickness of " 1 " 1 line. Capacity, 120 wine gallons.

COFFEE SHOOKS (RED OAK SPLIT).

Diameter of head, 30 inches English. Length of stave, 42½ """ Thickness of "1"""

MOLASSES SHOOKS (RED OAK SPLIT). Diameter of head, 30 inches English. Length of stave, 421 " " Thickness of stave, 1 " 1 line.

HOOPS (WHITE OAK and HICKORY): Two-thirds 14 feet, and one-third 12 feet. 131 Sessional Papers (No. 43).

Nails.—Large quantities of cut nails are consumed in Cuba, and those mannufactured in the British Provinces have met with favor there. Large orders for them have been and are now being executed in Montreal. A recent shipment from St. John, New Brunswick, to Havana, has been found to contain poor nails mixed up with good ones, a practice which injures the reputation of all nails from British America. Care should be taken in the manufacture of the kegs, which are sometimes made too roughly, and consequently do not stand competition with those from the United States. Nails for Cuba must have round heads, flat ones being of no use in the market.

The best assortment for the Havana market is as follows :---

60 per cent. of 12d., 30 per cent. of 4d., and 10 per cent. of 10d. Small lots of 6d., 8d., 20d., 30d., and 40d. may be included.

The nails for Cienfuegos should be 8d. cut nails made of good tough iron and extra thick.

### ACCOUNT SALES.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of 83,222 feet stg. Spruce received from St. John, New Brunswick.

82.222 feet scantling spruce @ \$271	\$ ets.	\$ ets. 2,288 60
Cuarges.		
Freight on 83,222 feet @ \$7 50 Duty on do "20 M., 29½ per cent. and 1 per cent. on the duty Attendance while discharging, 4 days at \$3, note of duties and boat hire Commission 2½ per cent. on \$2,288 60	627 47 495 92 16 00 57 21	1,196 60
Net proceeds	••••••	\$1,092 00

PRO FORMA Account Sales of 200 M. feet White Pine Boards received from St. John, New Brunswick.

200,000 feet white pine boards landed. Less 1,500 " splits. 193,500 Do 9,925 5 per cent. usual deduction.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
188,575 feet net @ \$30		5,657 25
CHARGES.		
Freight on 200,000 feet @ \$7 50 Duty on do 20 M. 29½ per cent. and 1 per cent Attendance in discharging Boat hire and note of duties Commission 2½ per cent	1,500 00 1,191 80 25 50 4 50 141 43	2,863 23
Net proceeds		2,794 02

PRO FORMA Account Sales of 8,128 Box Shooks received from the British Provinces.

8,128 sugar box shooks @ 84	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 8,636 00
CHARGES.		
Freight @ 20 cents Duty at 75 cents, 291 per cent. and 1 per cent. bal Boat hire and note of duties	1,625 60 1,816 30 6 50	
Commission 21 per cent. on \$8,636	215 90	3,664 30
Net proceeds		\$4,971 70

Box shocks are generally sold on time, and in such a case, an additional guarantee commission of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is charged in the account sales

PRO FORMA Account Sales of 600 Kegs Nails from British North America.

600 kegs nails cash @ \$71	\$ ots.	\$ cts. 4,500 00
Duty \$7, 351 per cent. and 1 per cent. balanza Freight @ 25 keg	1,505 91 150 00	_j
Receiving and delivering Commission 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> on \$4,500	112 50	1,809 91
		\$2,690 09

This is the Tariff Duty. The duty actually paid does not as a rule amount to so much in consequence of the system of evading duties previously alluded to. The result of all these account sales would of course appear more favorable if the duty actually to be paid could be thus shewn.

#### MONEYS.

Formerly all mercantile accounts were kept in dollars and *reales* (a real being equal to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.); but recently the decimal system has been adopted throughout the Island, and even in the Custom House, and all the Government or Public Departments accounts are now kept in dollars and cents.

The classification of money in Cuba is as follows :---

#### SILVER COIN.

Un real "… Un real sencillo	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	One "good bit," or $12\frac{1}{2}c$ .
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

#### GOLD COIN.

17 dollars (doubloon)..... One ounce Spanish gold. 16 " " ..... One " Mexican or S. Amer.

There are halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of the above-named gold coins, which are worth in proportion according to the fractions.

#### WEIGHTS.

Nearly every article that sells by weight is generally sold in Cuba by the arroba (quarter), or by the quintal (cwt.) The difference between Spanish and English or American weight is 2 per cent. against the latter, viz. :--

102 lbs. English or American is equal to 100 lbs. Spanish.

100

1 fanega (used in measuring salt, corn, &c., equal 

### MEASURES.

Dry goods, timber, &c., are generally measured by varas (the Spanish yard), which is composed of 3 feet. A vara is equal to about 331 English or American inches. In comparing with our national measures, it is as follows :---

Molasses is generally sold by the keg of 51 gallons, and put up in hhds. of about 110 gallons.

In the shipment of goods by the ton at the ports of this Island, the following quantities are generally understood :----

Sugar, in boxes	ton 2,240 lbs. to the ton.	
" in hhds., tcs. or brls		
Coffee, in sacks	, " 2,000 "	
Logwood	" 2,000 "	
Tobacco, in bales		
Cigars, in cases	" 40 cubic feet.	
Noden and Mahammy in 1009		
Rum (Aguardiente)	" 2 pipes of 125 gallons each.	
Honey	" 224 gallons.	
110110y		

# MARTINIQUE.

The Island of Martinique is a French possession. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It is of irregular form, high and rocky, about 45 miles long and varying from 10 to 15 miles wide. Its area is 382 square miles.

The loftiest summit, Mont Pelée, is 4,450 feet above the sea.

Extensive masses of volcanic rocks cover the interior, and extend from the mountains to the shores, where they form numerous deep indentations along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks, broad irregular valleys of great fertility occur. Those on the west side called *Basse Terre*, are more extensive, fertile and level than those on the east side, called *Cabes Terres*.

The climate is hot but not unhealthy, being tempered by regular breezes.

About two-fifths of the surface are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with trees and naked rocks.

For administrative purposes the Island is divided into two arrondissements, 14 cantons and 16 communes.

The Government is conducted by a Governor and privy Council of seven Members; and the Colonial Council consists of 30 Members.

The principal productions are sugar, coffee, cocoa, molasses, rum, cassia and logwood.

The principal town is St. Pierre, on the North west, where most of the commercial business of the Island is done; The Governor resides at *Port de France*. Both of these towns have good and capacious harbours; but the best is at Port Royal, on the south west side.

Martinique has the advantage of possessing a good College and Convent where not only the French and English languages are taught, but also the higher branches of education. It has fine churches, and an extensive public garden called "Le Jardin des Plantes." The convent, which is under the charge of nuns, has 250 girls, while the College, under the management of priests, had over 300 boys. Many of the most wealthy people send their children to the United States to be educated, in order that they may acquire the English language to greater advantage. The Roman Catholic religion is almost universal in the Island, and the French language almost exclusively in use.

The population of Martinique, on the 31st December, 1864, was:-

St. Pierre	
Port de France	11,283
	5 650
Tripité	
Elsewhere	
Emigrants	15,576
Garrison	1.021
Functionaries not householders	600
Total	

The number of East India Coolie Emigrants on the Island is 7,250; African Emigrants, 7,023; and Chinese, 662.

#### PRODUCTIONS.

The number of Estates under cultivation is-

Sugar E	states	•••••		•••••••	 	 ******	567 305
Cocoa	· " · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				 	 	112
Cotton	"			• • • • • · · · ·	 •••••	 	2) 5, <b>4</b> 9
	is and r.						
	•		. • '			-	6.50
Patteries	15 anu r 3 ns					 -	6,50 1

The l	labor on this Isl	and is emp	ployed upon them as follows :-	<b></b>	
Nu	umber of hands	employed	on the Sugar Estates		32,472
	do	do	Provision do		
	do	do	Coffee do		1,282
	do	do	In other Agricultural pursu	1its	7,657
	do	do	At the Potteries		253
	do	do	do Lime-kilns		
	do	do	In sundry domestic occupat	ions	9,957
	Total				69,559
The	quantity of land				
Fo	r the produce o	f Sugar		19,710	Hectares.
	đo	Coffee		504	ob
	do	Cocoa .		517	do
	do			178	do
	do	Tobacco	D.,	22	do
	do		ons, Fruit, &c	$12,\!285$	do
	do		as (pastures)	23,139	do
	do	Forest.		19,236	do
Un	cultivated Dep		of Estates	14,772	do
	do		of doubtful ownership	8,419	do

## 98,782 or 244,151 English acres.

#### EXPORT TRADE.

The following are the principal articles of production of the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, exported therefrom during the year ended the 31st December, 1863:

Martinique.	Guadeloupe.
ds 60,918	60,532
22,293	67,645
1,481,950	373,599
72,300	920,000
3,600	73,000
580,500	152,831
815,825	<b>´</b> 290
1,645,000	1,849,000
	ds 60,918 22,293 1,481,950 72,300 3,600 580,500 815,825

The Commissioners could not land at Guadeloupe on account of the prevalence of Cholera there, which was committing very great ravages among the population.

#### TARIFF.

The following is the Tariff of Duties on articles imported at Martinique, and which are produced in the British North American Provinces. Also, a list of cargo prices (February 16th, 1866), Port charges, &c., &c. :--

Duties.	Imports.		Cargo Prices, Duty Paid.	
Dols. 0 563	Alewives	barrel	\$ 5 50	
0 38 -	Beef, family	do	24 15	
0 19	Do in ½ barrel	🔒 barrel	12 08	
0 38	Do in ½ barrel	barrel	8 00	
0 121	Beans, white	2 bushels	5 55	
$171^{-1}$	Candles, tallow	100 lbs	3 05	
0 28	Codfish	do	\$4 94 large, 4 31 small.	
0.16	Corn, yellow	2 bushels	ິ 3 15	
$2 \ 16^{-1}$	Cheese	100 lbs	•••••	
0 621	Flour, Am. brand	barrel	8 25 to 8 30	
	136			

.....

 				<u>.</u>	
Duties.	Imports.		Cargo Prices,	Duty	Paid.
0 05	Herrings, smoked	box	0 50 to 0	60	
$0.56\frac{1}{3}$	Do pickled	barrel	- 3	50	
$0.25^{-1}$	Hams	100 lbs		52	
6 67	Horses	head	100 to 1	.30	
(1211)	Lumber W. P.	1000 feet	23 to .	24	
$\frac{1}{1}$ 1 21 $\frac{1}{3}$	Do spruce	Do	18	00	
0 45	Lard	100 lbs	. 19	00	
5 75	Mules	head	. 139	50	
0 563	Mackerel	barrel	11 to	12	
0 19	Mackerel	head.	. 60	00	
0 021	Onions	100 lbs	. 4	16	
Free.	Old Sugar Shooks	each	1	39	
0 20	Pork, mess	barrel	. 25	00	
0 124	Peas, B. E	2 bushels	. 3	00	
$0 \ 03^{+}$	Potatoes	100 lbs			
Free.	Staves, R. O	1000 pieces			
(0.211)	Shingles cypress	do	3 50 to 5	00	
$\frac{1}{18\frac{1}{5}}$	Shingles, cypress Do W. P. and cedar.	do	2 50 to 3	00	

# PORT CHARGES, ETC.

# Tonnage Duty.

Cargo of 2-3rds Lumber	D Ton. §	<b>;</b> 0	29 <del>§</del> cents.
" over 1-3rd Provisions	°	- 0	53 <del>2</del>
Droghers, with any cargo,	<b>*</b> *	. v	21
All vessels in ballast to load	"	0	3 <u>4</u>

## Buoy Tax.

Per vessel, not	drogher	\$ 0 93 cents.
"	drogher	0 55

## Health Visit.

100 tons and under	Vessel,	. 1	11	
101 to 150 tons	"	1	67	
151 to 200 "	"	<b>2</b>	22	
201 tons and above		<b>2</b>	<b>78</b>	1

# Pilotaye.

30 tons and under	**	3 20	
31 to 60 tons		648	
61 to 100 tons	"	9 72	
101 to 150 "		14 58	
151 to 200 "		17 82	
201 to 250 "	"	$21 \ 06$	
251 to 300 "	"	$24 \ 32$	
301 to 350 "		27 51	
351 tons and above	"	30 79	

• From the British Provinces in British vessels, and from the United States in American vessels, with certificate, 54½c.

† From the British Provinces in British vessels, and from the United States in American vessels, with certificate, 7c.

† American gold and French gold and silver are the current coins.

18

# A. 1866

## Interpreter.

20 tons and under 21 to 40 tons	per vessel,	182	
41  to  60	"	3 70	· .
61 to 80 "		4 63	3
81 to 100 "	46	6 48	3
101 to 150 "	"	7 40	)
151 to 200 "	"	8 33	3
201 tons and over	"	11 11	L
General Charges.			
D	· · ·	7 7 7	1

Pass-paper.	For each vessel,	1 11
Permit.	"	0 95

Ballast.

Vessels trying the market can come in and stay 3 days by paying only \$2 10, pilotage included.

Wharfage.	
Bags	1 c. each.
Barrels	2"
Casks	5 "
Lumber1	2 c. per M.
Staves1	5 ""
Shingles	2 "

All sales of lumber made at Martinique are at four months, and of provisions at 4 and 5 months. Molasses, sugar, rum, coffee and cocoa are sold for cash.

# THE ISLAND OF HAYTI.

Santo Domingo or Hayti is one of the richest and most beautiful of the West India Islands. It is 396 miles long, and in its broadest part 163 miles wide. Its area, including the Islands of Tortuga, Gonaive, &c., 27,690 square miles.

It is intersected by three mountain chains, between which are extensive valleys, plains, and savannas.

savannas. The principal central chain, called Cibao, is 7,200 feet high. This beautiful island is now, and has been since 1842, divided into two Republics, one called Santo Domingo and the other Hayti.

The Commissioners could only visit the latter, and must therefore limit their observations to this part alone.

## THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

The portion of the island which constitutes Hayti is the west end, which has an area of about 10,081 square miles, or about two-fifths of the whole.

Its population is computed by the best authorities at 1,000,000, almost exclusively of African origin, but no census has been taken for many years.

The country is interspersed with fertile plains and valleys, is well watered and yields spontaneously many valuable products; among these may be particularly mentioned various kinds of dye-woods and drugs. The cultivated staples are Coffee, Cotton, Tobacco, and, in a minor degree, Sugar, Cocoa and Indigo.

Nowhere is tropical vegetation more luxurious. Majestic mahogany, fistic, satinwood and cayac (lignum vitæ) trees abound in the mountains and furnish the principal exports of the country of that kind.

The cultivation of cotton is largely increasing year by year, whilst that of sugar has so fallen off as to have ceased to be an article of export, and its production is only about equal to what is needed for home consumption.

The mineral resources of Hayti are various and rich, and include gold, platina, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron, tin, sulphur, manganese, antimony, rocksalt, &c. Unfortunately none of these are now articles of export.

The Republic is divided into six departments, sub-divided into arrondissements and By the constitution the Sovereign power is recognized to be in the people communes. and the Executive is placed in the hands of a President who is elected for life; the Legislature is composed of a Chamber of Commons and a Senate termed collectively the National Assembly. The highest judicial power is placed in a Court of *Cassation* which is the tribunal of appeals, and various inferior Courts. The laws are based on the *Code Civil* of France. The whole patronage, Civil and Military, rests with the President.

The people profess the Roman Catholic religion; but others are tolerated. No white people are permitted to hold real estate, and the Laws generally are adverse to the settlement of white people on the Island. The language universally used is French, which the educated portion of the community speak with accuracy.

#### IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The United States appear to have carefully cultivated Trade with the island while other nations appear to have neglected it. It will perhaps surprise many of our merchants to hear that the value of the United States export of Dried Fish to Hayti and St. Domingo is greater than to all other countries combined, the figures being in 1863-4:---

To St. Domingo and Hayti	Qtls.	85,815		
" Spanish W. Indies	"	36,580	149,516	
" Holland and Dutch Colonies	"	28,080	91,884	
" Öther countries		42,530	214,724	
		100 505		
		102,203	967,918	

The Americans also sent more Pickled Fish to Hayti than to any other country. The figures are :---

	Brls.	Kegs.
To St. Domingo and Hayti	33,453	466
" British West Indics		
" British East Indies	2.161	6.172
" All other countries		4,420
		<u> </u>
	73,756	12,190

The United States find in St. Domingo their best customers (after the British Provinces in North America) for Pork. Their exports were :---

To British N. America Brls	. 125,694
" St. Domingo and Havti	55,279
" St. Domingo and Hayti""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	46,673
" England, Scotland and Ireland "	43,615
" Spanish W. Indies "	22,681
" All other countries	23,655
	317,597
Their exports of Soap, in the same year, were :	
To Hayti and St. Domingo lbs.	2,678,313
" Mexico, "	1,414,995
" New Grenada and Venezuela "	1,006,157
" Spanish West Indies "	756,335
" Brazil	460,928
" British West Indies "	445,037
" All other countries	1,413,323
	8,175,088

Their exports of Flour to the island were no less than 128,624 barrels; of Plank and Boards, 6,302 M. feet; of Shingles, 9,114 M.; of Butter, 361,277 lbs. And their total exports of their own produce and manufacture were by themselves set down at no less than \$4,272,864. Their imports from the island were, in the same year, stated to be of the value of \$2,032,712.

The products of the country are not sufficiently appreciated in British America. Its Coffee crop\*, for instance, is greater than that of any other country in this hemisphere except Brazil, the average being no less than 23,000 tons.

#### TRADE.

The Commissioners, through the civility of President Geffrard, and the kindness

• The annual average production of the various Coffee producing countries,	from 1856	to 1864	1, in-
clusive, was — Brazil	151 720	tong	
Java and Sumatra.	. 101,100	((	
Ceylon	. 29,860	••	
Hayti and St. Domingo	. 23,210		
Venezuela			
Cuba.	. 5,670	"	
Porto Rico.		"	
Jamaica		"	
Dutch and French West Indies.	,	"	
New Grenada and Guatemala.		44	
Costa Rica.		44	
Africa and Arabia		"	
Bombay, Madras, and the Malabar Coast.		"	
		"	
Singapore and Macassar.			
Manilla	1,370		

Mr. Elie, the Minister of Finance and Commerce, and of Mr. Spencer St. John, the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, obtained the following interesting information with regard to the trade and financial position of Hayti, which may be looked upon as reliable :--

Its import trade continues to shew a fair increase, having risen from \$8,715,260 (gold dollars) in 1863, to \$10,226,665 in 1864, in which the United States hold the first position; their trade having increased from \$3,813,610, to \$4,971,330. Their cargoes consist almost entirely of provisions and lumber.

England occupics the second position, having introduced goods to the value of \$2,518,150 in 1863, and \$3,133,120 in 1864. France stands the third and shews \$1,278,735 in 1863; \$1,368,890 in 1864.

The great increase of trade with the United States arises from the bad provision crops from which Hayti has suffered during the last two years. This local scarcity partly arises, also, from the increase in cotton cultivation, to the neglect of vegetable gardens, which has already told in the markets, where the prices of the necessaries of life have risen to so great a height as to produce much misery among the poorer classes. The increase of the trade with England arises from the corresponding increase in the shipments of cotton from Hayti and the very high price of the latter commodity, which placed a large amount of funds in the hands of the inhabitants of certain districts. The import trade from England consists principally of piece goods and hardware, while that from France consists of wines, articles of clothing, and preserved provisions.

The exports of Hayti during the last three years are shewn by the following Statement :---

Articles Exported.	1863.		1864.	••	1865.	
Coffee	71,712,345	lbs.	45,168,764	lbs.	49,705,458	lbs.
Cotton	2,217,769	"	3,237,594	"	3,619,049	"
Cocoa	2,338,400	"	1,339,941		1,895,473	461
Mahogany	2,016,557	feet.	2,369,501		2,070,018	
Campeachy, or Logwood	116,669,400	lbs.	153,235,100	lbs.	84,296,530	
Yellow wood	38,675	fcet.	77,400	feet.	51.075	
Brazil Wood, or Maiden Plum	17,550		75,475		57,900	
Lignum Vitæ, or Cayac	231,100				10,732,750	
Hides			23,857			
Yellow Wax			205,327			
Honey	70,215	"	58,640			
Castor Oil Tree Seed			40,021			-
Cotton Tree Seed						
Lignum Vitae Gum	•••••••				11	-
Tortoise-Shell	661	lbs.			1,038	
Rags	30,773		11,650		2,100	
Tobacco in Leaf			1,056,859		667,498	
Orange Peel	29,246		76,804		100,500	
Fistue Nuts (Pistaches)			8,000		437	
Old Brass	9,410		9,363		9,915	"
	, U		3,000		5,515	

This statement presents some curious features. The principal article of commerce in Hayti is undoubtedly Coffee, and on the amount of this crop the island is in a great degree dependent. As the careful cultivation of this shrub receives very little attention, its produce varies exceedingly.

It may be observed that an export duty being paid on Coffee, a large amount leaves the country by irregular channels. The total is, of course, not known, although it is stated to be very large.

As before mentioned, the cultivation most attended to is that of cotton, which has increased and is augmenting rapidly. The Government have removed the export duty of 1d. per lb., which has given much satisfaction to the trade, the unwise policy of placing an export duty on logwood has paralyzed the trade in that article, which at the present time, is almost unsaleable.

The Commissioners were unable to obtain the amount of the exports to each different

country, but ascertained that the whole export trade had decreased from \$12,290,000 in 1863, to \$9,475,000 in 1864. It cannot be denied, that however rich in natural resources the island may be, its productiveness seems to have been gradually decreasing.
PRICES.
The average value of the different articles of export varied as follows :
1863. 1864.
$\pounds$ s. d. $\pounds$ s. d. Coffcc $2 \ 9 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \ \text{stg.}$ $2 \ 5 \ 0 \ \text{per 100 lbs.}$
Coffee $2$ $9$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ stg. $2$ $5$ $0$ per 100 lbs.Logwood $1$ $2$ $9$ " $0$ $17$ $10$ per 1000 feet.Cotton $0$ $1$ $4$ " $0$ $2$ $0$ per lb.
Cocoa $1 9 4 " 1 6 0 per 100 lbs.$
The Revenues of the Republic arise principally from Import and Export Duties which
reached In 1860 \$2,558,330
$\begin{array}{c} 18612,350,350\\ 18612,319,165\\ 18622,830,000 \end{array}$
and which are principally levied on manufactured goods and on the export of coffee.
Minor taxes and the sale of public lands produced in 1862, about \$131.705.
Notwithstanding these large revenues, there has been, for a considerable period, a deficit
every year, which has been met by a constant issue of paper money, viz:
In 1859 to the amount of \$ 151,380 1860 do
1861 do 405,965
1862 do 407,415
Total issues in the four years \$1,144,280
Of which there remained in hand on January 1st
The difference, viz: \$745,110, represents the deficits during the last four years. In the Budget of 1864, which has lately been laid before the Chambers, the expenses are ostimated as follows:
Finance and Commerce \$ 338,880
Foreign Office
War and Marine
Interior and Agriculture
Public Instruction       224,125         Justice and Public Worship       138,570
\$3,110,980
The receipts are expected to reach— From Customs Duties
Minor Receipts
\$2,943,875
Leaving a deficit of
To meet this deficit the Minister of Finance proposes to add ten per cent. to the export and import duties which, it is estimated, will produce \$282,025, leaving a surplus of \$114,915 The national debt of Hayti consists of certain sums due to France, as :
The Indemnity to France£ 924,000 sterling. The Debt
Total external debt 1,436,000 do
Total external debt 1,436,000 do Internal debt 1,715 do
Ţotal £1,437,715

The Indemnity to France is being paid off in five yearly instalments of £120,000, and five others of £64,000, with an extra £4,000 the last year.

The debt to France is being cleared off by 16 yearly payments of £22,000. The indemnity it is thought will be extinguished by 1873, and the debt by 1879, if no more insurrections occur.

The currency of the country is the gourde or paper dollar, which fluctuates in value, and is now much depreciated owing to the large circulation of that currency. It was exchangeable in April, 1866, at the rate of 18 Haytien gourdes or paper dollars to one Spanish dollar. The exchange averaged during the year 1864, 224 Haytien gourdes or dollars per doub-loon of 16 dollars, against 204 gourdes in 1863.

## TARIFF.

The following is the Tariff of duties on the articles most likely to be exported from British North America :-

	A	Sp	ani	sh M	loney
	Apples, per barrel	.\$	0	40	1 F
	Deer, in hhds. of 60 gallons	••	2	00	
	do in half hhds. 30 gallons		1	00	
•	do per dozen bottles		0	25	
	Butter, per quintal	•	Ť	00	
	Beer, in hhds. of 60 gallons do in half hhds. 30 gallons do per dozen bottles Butter, per quintal Bricks, per 1,000	•	ô		
	Bricks, per 1,000 Brooms, hair or corn, per dozen	••	1		
			ō		
	Buckets, wooden, each	•	-		
	Beef, salted, per harrol	• •		12	
	Buckets, wooden, each. Beef, salted, per barrel. do smoked per opintal	•		50	
	Biscuit white non-cuinted	••	1		
	do smoked, per quintal Biscuit, white, per quintal do common do	•	0	75	$(1,2) \in \mathbb{N}$
	do common, do Boots, fine, per pair do half, do		0	37	
	do ball 7	•	1	50	
		••	0	75	
	do common do		0	50	
	Candles, tallow, per lb		0	02	
	Coal, per hhd., each			00	
	Candles, tallow, per lb Coal, per hhd., each do per brl., each Corn, Indian, in grain, per hel	•	Ô	20	
	Corn, Indian, in grain, per brl	•	-	00	
	Cheese, of any quality, per lb Carriages—Coaches and Caleches, each	•	ñ	02	
	Carriages-Coaches and Caleches, each	•	10	00	
	Gigs. each	• • .	5		
	Gigs, each	•	5	00.	
	Tilburys, each For children, with springs, each Carriages taken to pieces 20 per cont. ad valorem	•_	õ	00	
	Carriages taken to pieces, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	• •	0	50	
	Fish				
	Fish.—Mackerel, per barrel. Codfish, pickled, per quintal	•	0	50	
	Hominger selled	• ·	0	40	
	Barbourg per Dallel			50	
			0	06	
			.0	50	
			1	50	
	do per half barrel		0	75	
	do per half barrel do per quarter barrel Flourwheaten, per barrel	•		37	
	Flour.—wheaten, per barrel	•		50	
	Flour.—wheaten, per barrel Indian Corn, do Rye. do	•		00	
				50	
				30	
	Horses, Stallions and Geldings.	•			
	Harness, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	•	Fr	ee.	
	Hams, per lb		~		
	Lumber, nine (free until 28th Estantian 1000)	•	.0		
	Lumber, pine (free until 28th February, 1868), per 1000 feet	•	1		
	do	•	3	50	
	143				

	Spanish Money.
Matches, per gross	\$ 0 02
Mutton, salted, per barrel	2 00
Oils, burning, per gallon	0 05
Oils, burning, per gallon Onions, per quintal	1 00
Oats, per barrel	0 30
Potatoes, per barrel	0 40
do in small baskets	0 06
Chinalog free until 99th Dahmann 1969	
Song of every quality, per 100 lbs	1 25
Shovels, iron, per dozen	0 75
Tallow, per lb	0 01
······································	

N.B.—A temporary duty of 10 per cent. on the amount of duties as above has been added for the purpose of extinguishing the public debt. In consequence of a very disastrous fire which lately occurred at Port au Prince, the

In consequence of a very disastrous fire which lately occurred at Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, which reduced to ashes more than one half of the most valuable portion of the city, the Government have determined that all building materials of wood shall be admitted free of any duty, for two years from the 28th February, 1866.

#### SHIPPING.

The number of vessels entered and cleared at the Haytien ports, is shewn in the annexed table :---

	Entered.		
Year. 1863.		703	Vessels.
do 1864.		745	do
do 1865.		562	do
	Cleared.		· ·
Year. 1863		794	Vessels.
do 1864		707	do
do 1865.		548	do

Entered.		- <b>18</b>	Cleared.				
Nationality.	1963.	1864.	1865.	Nationality.	1863.	1864.	1865.
French English	4 3 2 1 1	130 365 90 14 37 25 11 7 9 2 6 4 17 13 	93 311 65 13 18 17 5 3 5 4 4 3 9 4 3 3 1	France England Germany United States Belgium Italy Denmark Antilles (adjoining islands) America (Eng. continental) do (South) Hayti Hanover Holland Olden burg Prussia Sweden Venezuela Expedited to Jamaica	30 371 2 6 3 1 90 2 2  43	22 7 4	
Sweden Mecklenburg				do England do United States			

#### DETAIL BY FLAGS.

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# CARGO MANIFESTS AND ACCOUNT SALES.

For the information of Traders the following Manifests and Account Sales of actual cargoes are appended :

REPORT AND MANIFEST of the Cargo laden at the Port of Boston, on board the Schr. — , Master, bound for Port au Prince (Hayti).

Packages or articles in bulk.		Contents or Quantities.	Value al Port o Exporta	of
	1		\$	cts.
Pork	75	Barrels	2,625	
hairs	8	Boxes	108	
latches	10	Cases-246 gross		60
lewives	95	Barrels and 10 half	805	
oards	10321	Feet	288	
hingles	40	M160 bundles	170	
odfish	30	Drums—atls, 117 2 4	955	
odfish	15	do —qtls. 63 1 8	425	
utter	30	Kegs and 2 cases-960 lbs		00
obacco	10	Bales-600 lbs	160	
il	10	Barrels and 65 cases-1,051 gailons	648	
lass Ware	2	Packages	132	
ordage	17	Coils—1.163 lbs	976	
unting	4	Pieces (in 1 package)	56	00
otash	1	Cask-591 lbs	61	00
aste (Cotton)	2	Bales-359 lbs	114	
rushes	1	Box-10 dozen	158	
ails	10	Kcgs-1,000 lbs		00
/ire	1 1	Box-100 lbs		00
akum	10	Bales-500 lbs		00
osin	1	Barrel		50
allow	2	Barrels-452 lbs		00
il (Fish)	1	Barrel-421 gallons		50
il (Linseed)	6	Barrels-242 do	422	• •
utter	75	Kegs-1,648 lbs	497	
locks	72	Blocks		00
akefish	42	Drums-qtls. 201 2 8	1.015	
odfish	18	do -qtls. 75 1 24	527	
ackerel	1	and ½ Barrels		00
uap	250	Boxes-3,500 lbs	385	
odfish	100	Drums-qtls. 601 1 18		
do (French in Bond)	50	doqtls. 276 3 11	4,508	
lewives		Barrels	2,353	
utter	70	Kegs-1,702 lbs	579 595	

REPORT AND MANIFEST of the Cargo laden at the Port of Boston, on board the Schr. ——, Master, bound for Jeremie (Hayti).

Packages or articles in bulk.	Contents or Quantities.	Value at the Port of Exportation.
Codfish	30 Drums-qtls. 147 2 22	Exportation. \$ cts. 1,107 72 300 00 297 50 1,673 50 178 56 79 20 1,136 49 1,540 00 185 00 285 40 121 74 8 40 7 00 134 30 63 00 505 54 44 10 64 40 15 00 90 00 1,180 85 822 16 171 86 461 43 58 50
Bricks Indigo Hats Confectionery Bread Cotton Webbing Almonds Rose Water Lumps	2 Buckets=50 dozen	. 319 25 . 195 50 . 31 53 . 39 00 . 88 90 . 20 24

ACCOUNT Sales of a Cargo of Provisions at present prices in Currency Dollars.

	\$ cts.	S cts.
1001 Barrels Flour	100 00	10,000 00
	200 00	40,000 00
200 do 100 Farrels Mess Pork, fat	600 00	60,000 00
100 Farreis Mess Fork, 1dt	5 50	11,000 00
100 Tin Brkins of Lard, 20 lbs. each, 2000 los.	120 00	24,000 00
50 Drums Codfish, 20000 lbs		13,000 00
50 Barrels Mackerel		6,000 00
100 Jars of Butter, 10 lbs. each, 1000 lbs.		6,000 00
200 Boxes of Suap, 20 Bars each		8,000 00
100 Bags of Rice, 80 lbs. each, 8000 lbs		7,500.00
to Parrole of Herrings	100 00	7,800 00
25 Boyes of Sugar, 2600 lbs	0.00	790 00
To Demale of Cruched Indian Corp.	10.00	1.400 00
do Oate	10.00	2,400 00
DO Word of Family Reef. 28 108, CBCB	120 00	
50 Coils of Rope for Cotton Bales	200 00	12,500 00
S00 Picces of Scantling, contg. 25000 feet	1 000 00 p. 1000	15,000 00
1,200 do Lumber, do 20000 do	600 00 p. 1000.	12,000 00
1,200 co Lumber, do 2000 do		2,400 00
60 Bundles of Shingles, 200 each		9,000 00
300 Boxes of Soap, 20 Bars each	1	
		248,700 00
	1	1 '

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# Account Sales of a Cargo of Provisions, &c.-Continued.

Tran Dur-			
LESS-DUTIES.	\$ cts.	. \$	cts
250 Barrels of Flourat P. 1 50	375 00		
100         do         Pork         " 1 50           000         Lbs. of Lard         " 1 50 p. cent.			
,000 Lbs. of Codfish	8 00		
50 Barrels of Mackerel " 0 50	25 00		
000 Lbs. Butter	10 00		
000 Lbs. of Soap	125 00	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	
50 Barrels of Herring         " 0 73 p. cent,           50 Barrels of Herring         " 0 50	60 00 j 25 00 j		
600 Lbs. of Sugar " 0 03	78 00		
30 Barrels of Corn and Oats " 0 30	9 00 J		
20 Kegs of Beef " 0 37	7 50		
50 Coils of Rope	75 00 50 00		
,000 do Lumber	35 00		
,000 do Lumber " 1 75 p. 1000. ,000 Shingles " 0 40 p. 1000.	4 80		
	i j		
WHARFAGE.	i		
485 Barrels of Flour, Pork, Mackerel, Herring,			
Corn, Oats, Beefat P. 0 12 50 Drums of Codish " 0 50	58 20		
50 Drums of Codfish " 0 50 3,600 Barrels of Lard, Sugar, Rice, Butter and Soap " 0 12	25 00 28 32		
50 Coils of Cords (Rope)	6 00		
5,000 Feet of Scantling and Lumber " 0 50 p. 1000.	22 50		
2,000 Shingles " 0 50 p. 1000.	6 00		
WEIGEING.			
3,600 Lbs. at 50 cents per cent	21 80		
	P.1,235 12		
Droit de consignation) 6 p. cent. Consignment Duties	74 10		
	P.1.309 22		
10 per cent. additional duties	130 92		
uties to be paid 1 in gold, P. 360 03 @ \$18 00	6,480 54		
in Currency @ \$15 1080 11	16,201 65		
la de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de		22,682	2 1
		226,017	7 8
•		,	
Less.			
aborahout	2,000 00		
utward freight " P.1000 at 18 for 1	18,000 00	for a second	
		20,000	0 0
		904 017	7 0
Commission, 2½ per cent Storage, 1 "	6,217 50	206,01	1.0
	2,487 00	i i i	
Delivery, $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	6,217 50		
Fire Insurance, 3 "	7,461 00	90.00	, n
		22,38	
Net proceeds	••••••	183,634	<b>£</b> 8

#### CHARGES.

The following are the probable disbursements of a vessel of 150 tons during 15 days' stay in the Harbour of Port au Prince :---

Tonnage dues, 150 tons @ \$1 \$150 00 10 per cent 15 00	
165 00	
Say \$124 75 $=$ Cy. \$2,224 50 41 25 $=$ 618 75	
Pilotage, Entry and Clearance Custom House Officers and Administration Stamps and Sundries Doctor's fees Lighterage, according to charter	\$2,843 25 300 00 200 00 200 00 300 00 500 00

\$4,343 25 currency.

This, at the present Exchange of \$18 currency to \$1 Spanish, is=\$241 37, gold. Shoremen are employed at \$16 @ \$20 currency—or say \$1 Spanish per day; Steve dores at about \$2 gold per day. Provisions for stores are reasonable. Ship stores, tackle, &c., are very dear at all places.

# TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These Islands, a sub-Government of Jamaica, form a portion of the most S. E. of the Bahama group.

Although capable of producing with advantage the various staples of the West India Islands generally, very little of those articles is grown, and the chief article of export is Salt.

In 1863 the imports of the Islands amounted to \$245,813; the exports to \$169,474; the revenue to \$66,303; the expenditure to \$50,445. The Salt exported in 1862 was 1,360,028 bushels, valued at \$108,565; in 1863, 1,982,596 bushels, valued at \$140,657.

# PORTO RICO.

The Spanish Island of Porto Rico contains an area of 3,750 square miles, and a popu-

lation of 603,181, of whom 210,430 are whites, 251,015 free colored, and only 41,736 slaves. St. John is the capital of the Island, but Ponce and Mayaguez are more important as commercial cities.

It will be observed that the number of slaves is very small compared with the total population, so that the change which may take place in the system of slavery in the Spanish Islands, which has been spoken of at some length in the Report on Cuba, will not much affect Porto Rico. The laws, without reference to color, oblige every one in the position of a journeyman or laborer to present to the Alcalde of his district, on the first of each month, his libretto or journal for the preceding month, containing certificates from his employers of the number of days that he has worked, and for each day that he fails to do so, or to present a medical certificate in lieu, he is condemned to work upon the roads for a similar period at 6d. per day.

The mountains of Porto Rico are supposed to be rich in minerals, but at present the industry or the Island is entirely agricultural, there being no mines worked and very few factories in operation. Its soil is exceedingly fertile and comparatively well tilled. All its productions are of the first quality, and fetch the highest prices in foreign markets; and it is celebrated not only for its sugar, coffee, &c., but also for its cattle, which it exports in considerable quantities to the other West India Islands.

#### TARIFF OF IMPORTS.

The general remarks made on the tariff of Cuba apply to that of Porto Rico, but both the official valuation and the ad valorem rates of duty are somewhat lower in the latter than in the former Island. They range in Porto Rico from 17 to 30 per cent. on the valuation fixed by the Government, and the discrimination in favor of imports in Spanish ships is 6 per cent., instead of 8 and 10 as in Cuba. This discrimination is, nevertheless, sufficient to induce a large proportion of the British goods consumed to be imported in Spanish bottoms.

The following is a List of Dutics, calculated on articles imported in foreign vessels directly from the place of their growth or production; all articles otherwise imported pay an additional duty of 81 per cent. on the official valuation :---

Duty	IMPORTS.	Quantities on which the Duty is levied.
\$ ct: 0 46 0 51 1 733 2 782 1 427 0 2 884 5 56 0 0 56 0 0 56 9	Ale and Porter Apples Beef, salt, in pickle Butter Butter Barad, Pilot Bread, Pilot Brooms Candles, Tallow do Composition	do 100 lbs. do do do Dozen. 100 lbs. do do
	149	1

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Duty.	IMPORTS.	Quantities on which the Duty is levied.
0 95 1 78 1 78 Free. 0 69 4 00 0 69 1 39 2 82 0 12 34 85	Corn meal do Crackers, assorted do soda Coals. Cabbages Flour* Cider, in bottles Brls. 100 cuartos Herrings, pickled do smoked Hans Hay Hay	Puncheon. Barrel. 100 lbs. do Dozen. Barrel. Dozen quarts. = 21 gallons. Barrel. Box. 100 lbs. do Each.
$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 71 \\ 0 \ 26 \\ 11 \ 55 \\ Free \\ 0 \ 17 \\ 2 \ 32 \\ 1 \ 06 \\ 0 \ 47 \\ 0 \ 50 \\ 2 \ 65 \\ 0 \ 29 \\ 0 \ 09 \\ 0 \ 73 \\ 1 \ 39 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 62 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 12 \end{array}$	do       stallions.         Ice.       Lard.         Mackerel.       Matches.         Mules.       Mares.         Oil, Kerosene.       Oil, Kerosene.         Oil, Whale.       Nails.         Oats.       Oots.         Onions.       Pork, salt in pickle         Potatoes.       Pens.         Pails.       Stones, grind.         Soap.       Tubs.	Dozen. Each. 100 lbs.
1 39 0 70 0 51 0 03	Turnips	do
2 65 2 65 0 89	Spruce and other	, uu uu .
0 18 4 42 3 53		.   per luuv.

\* See page 123, as to the duty on Flour imported into Cuba. The same remarks apply to Porto Rico.

Duties are payable in Spanish coin. The currency of the Island is principally composed of U. S. silver coin, with Spanish, Colombian and other doubloons. Spanish command 4 @ 6 per cent. premium—seldom under 5 per cent. on \$16. The others are current at \$16.

Spanish silver varies from 2 to 4 per cent. premium.

101 44-100 pounds avoirdupois of England or the United States, are equal to 100 pounds Spanish.

There are now only four ports in the Island into which goods can be imported, viz.: St. Juan, Mayagucz, Ponce, and Arroyo. For export thirteen, viz.: the above four, and Arecibo, Aguadilla, Cabo Rojo, Guayanilla, Salmas, Humacâo, Fayardo, Naguabo, Viegnes, are still available. Three, viz.: Arecibo, Naguabo, and Aguadilla, were closed last year as ports of import. The measure, dictated by the Spanish Governor from motives of economy, is one of hardship to the inhabitants and injurious to trade.

# EXPORT DUTIES.

All export duties from Porto Rico have been recently abolished.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following table shows the quantities of the staples exported in 1864 :----

From the Port of	Sugar, pounds.	Molasses, gallons.	Coffee, pounds.	Tobacco, pounds.	Hides, pounds.	Cotton, pounds.	Rum, gallons.
St. Johns	17,149,994	370,273	3,467,383	SS6,356	328,145	250,780	1,779
Arecibo Aguadilla	7,036,205 6,325,800 22,362,005	216,712 64,310 809,289		3,370,828  13.362	50,800 176,318	376,000 231,937	1,169
Ponce Arroyo	21,476,382 11,944,356	889,488 620,709	1,780,926	211,528	6,264	472,250 62,935	3,463
Humacao, Naguabo and Fa- jardo Guayanilla and Guanica	18,576,782 6,903,498	734,110 115,185		29,865 46,461		181,285	
1864.	111,775,022	3,820,076	14,993,836	4,078,333		1,575,187	6,411
- 1863	141,058,103	4,747,054	21,540,492	5,270,210	606,722	203,760	103,200
1862	150,804,153	4,933,008	13,229,633	9,646,700	473,715	234,782	243,320

These articles were sent to the following countries :---

For Ports in	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Hides.	Cotton.	Rum.
Great Britain Federal States B. N. America Spain Franco	57,272,174 35,892,774 6,662,789 1,386,876 9,291,565	287,558 1,368	233,732		71,732 379,775		487 3.000
Genoa North Germany Cuba	·····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	595,845 1,958,036	4,950,899			
Sundry Ports	1,263,844 111,775,022		5,645,224 14,993,836	189,177 4,678,333	118,158 569,665		2,924

THE following tables shew the quantities of the principal articles exported from the Island, to the British Possessions in North America, during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, and the Ports at which they were shipped:---

	Sugar, Lbs.	Molasses, Coffee, Gallons. Lbs.				Value.
1863.			······································	•	 	
San Juan	871,548	78,987	29,066		5,035	1 · · ·
Arecibo	946.722	42,469	29,000	•••••	5,055	
Mayaguez	2,671,002	36,707	18,200	1		
Ponco	3,633,648	141,640	4,000	9,726	1	
Totals	8,122,920	299,803	52,256	9,726	5,035	\$119,785 95
1864.						
2001		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -				· · · ·
San Juan	641,143	131,155	2,100			
Arecibo		5,208	_,	1		
Aguadilla	60,800	1,130				1
Mayaguez	1,877,992	14,175	14,046	l	· ·	
Ponce	3,878,845	125,770	217.586	4,920	and the second second	1 A 1
Guayanilla	204,000	10,120	,	.,		1 1 .
Totals	6,662,780	287,558	233,732	4,920		\$113,666 31
1865.					·	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					ł
San Juan	798,704	68,200			Hides.	
Arecibo.	377,733				Lbs.	
Mayaguez	2,793,945	35,300	14,531		3,104	
Ponco	5,160,216	248,600	49,237	1	,	
Guayanilla	107,253	13,300				
Totals	9,233,844	352,100	63,768		3,104	\$125,678 05

THE Shipping Returns give the following as the business of Porto Rico with British North America :---

	ENTERED.					ED.	
	Flag.	Nos.	Tons.	Men.	Nos.	Tons:	Men.
	Feature	· 			-		<del></del>
Halifax Do	British American	63 12	5,303 3,055	476 74	46	4,656 2,826	347 .58
Yarmouth Newfoundland	British Spanish	111	55 80	6		55 178	6 14
Do St. Johns, New Brunswick	British Do	4 3	316 464	32 27	4	316 791	32 48
	Totals	84	9,273	623	69	8,822	505
1864.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				-		
	British	58	5,291	348	37	685	263
Newfoundland	Do	12	1,624	81	8	3,844	57
	American British	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	176 330	10	4	582	44
Nassau	Do				3	412 1,077	24 32
	Totals	73	7,421	450	55	6,604	420

#### PORT CHARGES.

The port charges at St. Juan, Mayaguez and Ponce, are as follow :---

<b>3</b>	Spanish :	Money
	- Ş c	ets.
Tonnage Duty, foreign vessels, B ton register	1	00
Do Spanish do		371
Lighthouse Dues, Vessels of 150 tons and under, B ton reg	0	03
Over 150 tons, for each ton in excess		01
Anchorage \$2, changing anchorage \$2, if required		00
Fort-Pass \$1 50 at Mayaguez, at St. Juan, \$2; and Ponce, Interp	re-	
ter, \$8; Visit of Health Officer, \$4 50		00
Harbour Master's Fecs, \$6 00; Pilotage at Mayaguez, \$10 00; at		
Juan, \$16; at Ponce, \$19 00, in and out, both included; V	isit	
boat, \$3 25		25
Custom House Clearance, including stamped paper, &c., \$8 00		
St. Juan, at Mayaguez		75
Consul's Fees 1 cent \$\$ ton reg.; Clearance certificate 50 cents		00
Clearing of Port Fee (at St. Juan only) 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> cts. P ton reg	,, Ŭ	00
theating of 1 of a ree (at be, o that only) 123 cts. 45 ton reg	, V	00

#### RATES OF LIGHTERAGE, &C., AT MAYAGUEZ.

Cur	rent	Money?
Discharging Cargo, B Lighter Load (about 40 tons)	10	00
Do Ballast, p ton	0	50
Loading Sugar and Molasses, \$ hh.l. 25 cts., tce. 121 cts., brl. 61 cts.		
Do Coffee, per hhd. 18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> cts., bags 3 cts		
Do Oranges and other cargo, P load		
Do Ballast, Sand, no other to be had (Sand included), P ton		
Do Hides, each, 1 ct.; Cotton and Tobacco, per bale		
Hose-hire, for filling Molasses, P puncheon.	. 0	06 <del>1</del>

Lumber is usually landed in Rafts by crew, and received from water by shore laborers, who charge 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cts. P M. ft. White Pine; 18<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cts. P M. Shingles. There is no wharf at which vessels can discharge and take in cargo, and it is customary for the vessel to bear the expenses of Lighterage for discharging and loading, unless differently stipulated.

Vessels arriving exclusively in ballast and departing in ballast, pay no tonnage duty; arriving in ballast and departing with cargo entirely of Molasses, are also exempt from tonnage duty; bringing cargo and departing with entire cargo of Molasses, will be subject to tonnage duty. Foreign vessels bringing entire cargoes of coal, pay only 50 cents per ton tonnage duty, per register; Spanish vessels, with same cargo, are exempt from same; vessels are allowed to call off the harbour, without anchoring, to obtain information as to market, &c., by sending a boat ashore to communicate at a short distance from the wharf, without landing, and proceed again to sea, in which case they will avoid port charges. If the vessel anchor, and then leave without discharging, she will be subject to port charges (excepting tonnage duty); should she, however, discharge one single package, tonnage duty would have to be paid.

Care should be taken to obtain a clean Bill of Health, two copies of the Manifest on which the tonnage must be clearly stated, also number and description of packages in figures and writing, and their value in figures only, with a list of stores added at the foot: both copies to be signed by the Captain. All to be certified by the Spanish Consul at the port of departure.

LIGHTERAGE AT PONCE.—34 cts. cy. (\*) hhd. or puncheon exported. The general remarks as to Mayaguez apply also to this and other ports.

#### ASSORTED CARGOES.

The Commissioners were favored with a communication from an eminent firm, giving a note of the proper assortment of a cargo of produce and merchandize for Mayaguez, with remarks. It is as under.

APPROXIMATE NOTE OF A WELL-ASSORTED CARGO OF PROVISIONS AND SUNDRIES. 50 brls. Mess Pork ( each brl. of 200 lbs. net, fresh, fat and free from bones as pos-10 " Clear do sible. Prime is very little used. 50 " Mackerel (medium No. 3). 75 Hams, weighing 12 to 15 lbs. cach, lean, covered with cloth, and ought to come loose. 12 1 brls. Family Beef. 100 brls. Pilot Bread, packed. 300 Round tin pails Lard, 25 lbs. cach ; "Leaf" refined preferred. Butter, 10 to 25 lbs. each. 50 400 Boxes Candles, 20 fbs. each ; 18's and 20's preferred. Cheese. 100 " " Soap, 18 lbs. each. 100 Smoked Herrings (small and medium). " 50 25 Kegs Epsom Salts, 20 to 25 fbs. each. 400 Reams Wrapping Paper (full size, grey or yellow). 30 brls. Oats (black or white). Alewives. 50 " Wheat flour (196 lbs.), white and fresh, and the brl. with round hoops. 100 " Corn-meal. } Bright yellow and fresh. 250 " 25 pchs. do 50 Boxes Kerosene Oil (each box two tins of 5 gals. each). 50 Grindstones (small size). 100 Kegs | Fine assorted Crackers, Lemon, Water, Butter, Sugar, Milk, Soda. 100 Tins 100 Bags Rice (200 lbs. each, common East Indian Rice). 150 Brls. Potatoes. Onions (in bunches). 100 " 25 Boxes manufactured Tobacco (dark color). 5 Brls. Red Beets. 25" White Beans. Cooper Nails. 25 " 25" Rye Flour. 25" Apples. To the above may be added. 150 Tierces Codfish (small sized casks. The Fish to be of middle size and well cured). Haddock (never ship Hake nor Ling fish). 50 .... Further. 1000 Sugar Shooks, with heads. 500 Molasses

50 M, hoops for hhds. (good quality).

50 M. Shingles (Cedar preferred).

White Pine Lumber.

Produce here is to be paid for in cash. The current money in the Island of Porto Rico is American silver (halves and quarters) at par. Doubloons are in circulation, Colombians are taken in payment at \$16; but, when purchased, a premium is to be paid on them, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent., say from \$16 24 cts. to \$16 48 cts.; according to their abundance or scarcity. Spanish Doubloons at from 5 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium, say from \$16 80 cts. to \$17.

All the *duties* and *taxes* to Government must be paid in Spanish *coin*, gold or silver, and the customary charge for it is 64 per cent.

The current rate of discount is 1 per cent. per month. Provisions, Fish, &c., are sold at 4, 5 and six months; sometimes, if the cargo be very large or the article very abundant at 9 months. Lumber at from 5 to 9 months; Cooper stuffs at from 9 to 12 months.

On Lumber 5 per cent. is allowed for splits. The tare on all Provisions, Fish, &c., is the actual one, *i.e.*, the real weight of the empty package is given.

### POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Postal Communications of Porto Rico with British America are very defective, and the merchants at the principal ports are anxious that it should be improved. One firm, in Ponce, wrote as follows:—

"It has happened that orders for immediate execution have been received here with more detention than if they had been forwarded via Great Britain.

"Since our Trade with the British American Provinces has greatly increased during the last ten years, a regular reliable communication would certainly be of the greatest benefit and advantage to the mercantile community of both countries."

Another firm stated :---

"Our trade to British North America has on the whole been of limited extent, which must be attributed to the total want of a regular mail communication. We should be glad if an improvement in the way could be managed. \* \* In 1864 it happened to us that from one of our correspondents in Canada, neither the original, nor the duplicate, nor the triplicate—all with bank letters of credit—came to hand."

Six of the principal firms of Mayaguez sent a joint letter to the Commissioners, in which they said :---

"We would strongly approve of and recommend any means to establish a regular mail service between your Provinces and any central port of distribution in the West Indies."

#### BANK MATTERS.

It is a singular fact that Porto Rico possesses no public banking institutions whatever, and although there are many private establishments whose business it is to afford banking facilities, capital is not sufficiently abundant. Although the island is rich in an agricultural point of view, it is poor in commercial resources. Mr. Krug, the British Vice-Consul at Mayaguez, in alluding to this fact, remarks that if trade is to be extended the initiative must come from the capitalists of British Provinces.

Exchange on Europe varies considerably in price in Porto Rico, and is much affected by the season of the year—the lowest point being generally in the height of the sugar season, between March and April, and the highest from August to November. Exchange on London ranges from \$490 to \$525 current money for  $\pounds 100$ —90 days. On Paris it is not so saleable, and is quoted from \$100 to \$104 currency for 500 fs. Bills on Halifax or any other place in British North America, are unsaleable. Bills on New York drawn for gold at 60 days are worth about par, and are very seldom offered.

29-30 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

### ACCOUNT SALES, &C.

Account Sales are appended of Cargoes of Fish and Provisions. Also pro formá Invoices of Cargoes of Sugar and Molasses.

PRO FORMA Account Sale of a Cargo of Fish from the British North American Provinces, for Mayaguez, P. R.

227 Tierces Cod, 108,204, 8626, \$38 per tierce, \$995 73	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
227 Tierces Cod, 108,204, 8626, \$38 per tierce, \$995 78 30 Half Tierces " 7,364, 780, \$26 " 65 84		
75 Boxes "		
77 Half Boxes "		
	- I i	
	58 5	6316 27 1105 35
50 TIERCES HAGQOCK 24.007. 1900. Saal VI	3	210 00
10g (' Horrings ('	4	432 00
Augmentation on the whole cargo		200 00
8		
		8263 62
1156 Feet Lumber, less 5 per cent. for splits, 1099 feet at \$13	•••••	19 77
4, 5 and 6 months.		8283 39
	1	0200 00
CHARGES.		
		and the second second
Import duty	925 46	
Labor and Cooperage		
Discount 5 per cont Commission and guarantee 5 per cent		
Commission and guarance o per centimer manner		1805 41
	1.1	
Net Proceeds		6477 98
	1	·
Note of Duties.		
HOLE OF DUILES.		
139.619 Cwt. Fish, at \$3, \$4188 57		1
108 Barrels Herrings, " 3, 324 00		
1,156 Feet Lamber, "15, 17 34		1
• \$4,529 91 at 17 <del>1</del> per c	ent. 792 73	Spanish.
70 Brls. 76 qtls. Potatoes, at 12 cts. \$114 00 at 17 per c		Dpairies.
to Diffe to dus i clatoco, actigoto en in tr per e		
	812 11	
Balance	8 12	i
Arb. local	50 80	
	871 03	Spanish.
62 per cent. prem. on Spanish coin		P.Paulen.
As above	925 46	
		1

Norg.-This is an actual sale made on the 15th November, 1865.

A. 1866

PRO FORMA Account Sales of a Cargo of Provisions for Mayaguez.

18			
		C ata	\$ cts.
-	M. 3 AFATA 0590 12 men cant \$57000 -+ \$51	\$ cts.	3139 73
100	Tierces Cod, 65616, 8530 13 per cent., \$57086, at \$51	••••••	
50			1131 10
	Barrels Mess Pork (no bones) "34		680 00
75	" Potatoes (Nova Scotia keep best) " 31		262 50
50	" " " "		$   \begin{array}{r}     150 & 00 \\     265 & 50   \end{array} $
85	" Onions (in bunches) 31, \$297 50, less reduction of \$32		265 50
50	"Wheat Flour (white) at 107		537 50
25	" Corn-meal (Indian Meal, bright yellow) " 6		150 00
50	" Pilot Bread. " 5		250 00
10	" White Beans, 2452, 200, 2252, " 5		112 60
$\hat{25}$	" Black Oats, " 3		75 00
e	( Rod Roots	4	. 12.00
19	Or Barrels Family Reef		48 00
14	Dense Obesse 9595 et 906 \$505.00.)	]	10 00
	QrBarrels Family Beef, "4 Boxes Cheese, 2525 at 20f. \$505 00 } " " spoiled 0 75 } " Conduct 18, 20g. \$5000. at 20		505 75
21	" Condleg 18g 20g \$5000. at 20		1000 00
200			
50			313 00
31			
148	" Tins fine Crackers, "12"		259 00
- 2			2 12
117	Regs orainary Urackers,		43 88
1	" cmpty.	1	
200	Pails Lard, 4932s., " 32		1578 24
	" Butter. 1104s., "20		
	Reams Paper (yellow wrapping) " 2		146 25
5	" damaged,	1	2 00
	Feet len. 5 p. c. = 689 feet Lumber, "22		15 15
	4. 5 and 6 months.	1	
	,, • •== • =•=	1	11585 96
	CHARGES.	1	
	<b>ORANGED</b>		
	Townset date	1492 14	1
	Import duty 3 Landing Certificates	15 00	
	Juning Certificates	87 63	and the second second
	Labour and Cooperage	570 90	and the second sec
	Discount 5 per cent Commission and Guarantee 5 per cent	579 50	
	Commission and Guarantee 5 per cent	. 5/9/29	0759 00
			2753 36
		1	0000 00
	Net Procoods	• •••• •• ••• ••••	S832 60
		1	1

-The above is an actual sale, made on the 6th December, 1865. The remarks on some articles refer to the quality which is preferred at Mayaguez. The Codfish must be of middle size, hard and well cured. Note .-

PRO FORMA Invoice of 338 Puncheons of Molasses, Shipped at Ponce, P. R., to Canada.

48 Puncheons of Molasses, of which : 49,710 gallons Molasses	\$ ct3,	\$ cts. 13,557 27 2,851 20
CHARGES-		16,408 47
Cooperage on shore and on board, labor, rolling and shipping at \$1	58 00	<b>408 66</b>
Commission 5 per cent		16,817 13 840 86
		17,657 99

\* Read \$30 for 110 gallons

29-30 Victoria.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C.         1-48-48 Hhds Sugar         58,464s. at 51           F. A. 1-45-45         do         56,250s. at 53		3,069 36 3,023 92
93 114,723s.		6,093 28
CHARGES.	· · ·	
Municipal duty 31	38 09	
abor and Cooperage	03 00 65 25	196 3
		6,289 65
Commission 2½ per cont		157 2
Covered by draft 90 per cent. on London against a confirmed Banker's Credit for £1,289 7s. 5d. at 500\$6,446 S6 Such drafts Merchants take themselves at purchasing rates, or sell them in the market, in which latter case 1 per cent. is charged for endorsing.		6,446 86
PRO FORMA Invoice of 343 Hogsheads Sugar, Shipped at Ponc	e, P. R., to	Canada.
343 Hogsheads Sugar, Gross	\$ ets.	Ş cts
Net 452,760 at \$5 00		22,638 0
0		
CHARGES.	141 49	
Promium 64 per cent	8 84	
Weighmaster of Custom House	150 33 21 75	- -
Labor, rolling, shipping, refilling, weighing, &c\$2 50 Consul's Certificate at par\$2 50	157 50	-160 S
Commission 2½ per cent		23,098 8 577 4
		\$23,678 3
PRO FORMA Invoice of Molasses, Shipped at Ma	yaguez.	
[83 Puncheons ] Molasses, result of 201 Puncheons containing 20,670 gallons o	f \$ cts.	\$ ct
10 Tierces } which 9,124 gallons at \$18 per 1,110 gallons	. 582.33	
2,696 do 16 do	392 14 693 00	
CHARGES.		3,160 4
Lighterage from the estate	. 201 00	
183 empty puncheons \$6	1,098 00	
Labor and Cooperage	. 198 51	1,542
Commission 5 per cent		4,703 235
		\$4,938 ]

Commission with funds in hands is only 24 per cent. The Municipal Duty (34 cts.) on Sugar will be abolished shortly. 158

# ANTIGUA.

Antigua is the chief Island of the Leeward group. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the English in 1632. It is about 18 miles long and 9 broad. Its area is 108 square miles. In 1861, the population was composed of 27,237 blacks, 6,619 colored, and 2,656 whites, making a total of 36,412. The shores are high and rocky, indented on all sides by harbours, bays, and creeks. The only elevated lands are called the Shekerly Mountains, which do not exceed 1,500 feet in height. The Island has suffered severely from earthquakes and hurricanes. It is also exposed to damage from droughts. The principal products exported are Sugar, Rum, Molasses, and Arrowroot. Within the last two or three years, Colonel Hill, the Governor of the Island, and other persons, have introduced the cultivation of Cotton, which has proved a profitable crop, and there is no doubt it will yearly increase.

The Government is vested in a Governor, Council and Assembly. The Governor is also Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands. English Harbour on the south side has a Government dock-yard and can receive the largest ships. It is the stopping place of mail steamers, and is distant from St. Johns, the seat of Government, about 12 miles.

The value of the Imports, Exports, Revenue and Expenditure for 1863, is as follows :

Imports	869,560
Exports1	,198,150
Revenue	190,290
Expenditure	177,270

The Imports in 1863 were brought from the following countries :--

United Kingdom			\$349,730
British West Indies			168,441
British North America	ł		59,017
United States			255.860
Other Foreign Countrie	es	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	37.012
8			

M-1-1	6960 560
Total	 

The quantity of Sugar, the produce of the Island, and exported in 1863, was 1,374 hogsheads; Rum, 639 puncheons; Molasses, 6,018 puncheons; nearly all of which went to the United Kingdom.

The total value	of Exports	to the United Kingdom in 1863, was\$1	,096,035
do	do	to British North America	11,977
do		to the United States	10,052
do		to other countries	80,088
	•		

Total......\$1,198,152

The following table shews the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels entered and cleared in the ports of the Colony of Antigua in the year 1863 :---

ENTERED		
Nationality of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	
British		24,663
American		250
French		397
Danish		151
Dutch		117
Swedish		319
Portuguese		282
German		74
Total 159		26,253

#### CLEARED.

Nationality of Vessels. British	No. of Vessels. 411	Tonnage. 26.402
American		250
French		396
Dutch		151
Danish		117
Swedish		319
Portuguese		432
German	1	74
Total		28,141

The annexed is a Statement of the quantity of articles and produce imported into Antigua in 1863, which can be produced in British North America, with the rates of duty thereon :--

Articles.	Quantities Imported.	Rate of Import Duty.	Remarks.
			Nearly all from the United Kingdom.
Bread and Biscuits	573 barrels and 107,662 lbs	2s. per 100	Nearly all from the United States.
Beef and Pork	3,075 barrels	1d. per 1b	Principally from the States. do do
Fish, dried			
Butter	99,471 lbs	1d. per 1b	Partly from United States and partly from United Kingdom.
Fish, pickled	6,622 barrels	2s. per brl	Partly from United States and partly from British North America.
		5s. per brl	Principally from United States.
Hams, Bacon, Tongues, &c	67,840 lbs	1d. per 1b	Half from United States, balance from United Kingdom and other countries.
Lard	30,836 lbs	1d. per 1b	Partly from United States.
Meal	14,341 barrels	2s. per brl	Principally from United States.
Peas, Corn. Oats, &c Lumber-White Pine	74,007 Dusneis	ou. per busilei	1 40 40
and Spruce	1,325,893	Ss. 4d. per 1000 ft.	Nearly all from British North America.
Shingles-Cedar and Pine	1,824,584	2s. 4d. per 1000 ft.	do do
Wood hoons	311 250	15s. ner 1000	Nearly all from the United Kingdom.
Woop staves	244,473	10s. 5d. per 1000	Nearly all from British North America. Partly from United Kingdom and partly from
BUUUA5	0,000	· Odcu	British West Indies.

The Commissioners could not obtain the latest returns from Antigua and Dependen-

cies, having been obliged to leave before they could be prepared. The Colonial Secretary promised that they would be forwarded by mail as soon as they were finished, but, so far, they have not come to hand. The Commissioners have no doubt the promise was fulfilled; and believe the papers have miscarried owing to the imperfections of the postal communications.

# ST. CHRISTOPHER.

St. Christopher, commonly known as St. Kitts, was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It is 23 miles in length, about five miles broad, and has an area of 68 square miles. The centre of the Island is occupied by barren mountains which contain hot springs. The highest point, called Mount Misery, 3,711 feet above the level of the sea, is an exhausted volcano, the crater of which is still apparent. The principal staples of export are Sugar, Rum and Molasses. It is governed by a Lieutenant Governor (under the Governor in Chief of Antigua), and a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The population, by the last census, taken in 1861, was 24,455, almost exclusively of African origin.

In 1864, the value of its Imports, Exports, Revenues and Expenditure, was as follows:

Value of Imports	\$ 943,345
Value of Exports	627,040
Revenue	97,225
Expenditure	106,285

The produce shipped from the Island in 1863 and 1864, was :---

	SUGAR.		
Year 1863	10,508 hhds.	175 tierces	7,359 bbls.
do 1864	5,188 do	220 do	4,766 do
	RUM.		
Year 1863	••••••	1,045 puns.	16 hhds.
do 1864		321 do	15 do
	MOLASSES.		
Year 1863	3,032 ]	ouns. 2 hhds	148 bbls.
do 1864	1,850	do	12 do

# MONTSERRAT.

This Island is of an oval form, 10 miles long by about 7 miles wide. Its population, by the census of 1861, was 7,654. The east side of the Island is mountainous and covered with forest. Sugar, Rum and Molasses, Cotton, Arrowroot and Tamarinds, are the principal products of cultivation. Its Government is administered by a President, Executive Council and Legislative Assembly. Plymouth, the capital, is on the South-West side of the Island.

The value of the Imports, Exports, Revenue and Expenditure for 1862 and 1863, was as follows :--

#### IMPORTS.

1111 01015	
Year 1862	\$ 111,930
do 1863	100,500
EXPORTS.	
Year 1862	\$ 74,410
do 1863	74,690
REVENUE.	tan Alamatan
Year 1862 do 1863	\$ 21,954
do 1863	21,900
EXPENDITURE.	
Year 1862	22,330
do 1863	19,280
21 161	

A. 1866

The following Table will shew the Exports of the produce of the Island for 1862, 1863 and 1864 :---

Yoar.		Sugar.		Conc	retc.	Molasses.	Rum.	Concentrated e Juice.	Tamarinde.				f Fire Wood.
	Hds	Tres.	Brls.	Ton.	Cwt.	Pans. N	Pune. H	Casks C Lime	Barrels	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cords o
1862 1863 1864	445 333 200	332 611 290	1055 709 510	87 126 153	15 16 5	135 133 295	21 0 2	35 7 93	200 247 499	4 7 17	112 221 734	43 81 358	668 464

## NEVIS.

This Island lies off the South extremity of St. Christopher, and consists almost entirely of a single conical mountain, rising from the sea to a height of 2,500 feet and surrounded at the base by a broad border of extremely fertile land. Area, 21 square miles. It is governed by a President, Legislative Council and Assembly. By the last census of 1861, the population is returned as 9,822. Only about one-fourth of the surface is capable of cultivation. The products reported are Sugar, Rum and Molasses.

The value of the Imports and Exports, and the Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, was as follows :---

#### VALUE OF IMPORTS.

	1862 1863 1864	<pre>\$ 155,625     180,105     141,130</pre>
	VALUE OF EXPORTS.	
Year do do	1862 1863 1864	\$ 214,345 249,960 80,295
	REVENUE.	
Year do do	1862 1863 1864	\$ 33,360 33,120 23,965
•	EXPENDITURE.	•
Year do do	1962 1863 1864	32,470

# DOMINICA.

The Island of Dominica lies between the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and is about 29 miles long with a mean breadth of 10 miles. Area, 291 square miles. Population, 25,065.

It is of volcanic origin as attested by the existence of pumice, sulphur, &c. Its surface is mountainous. Morne Diabloten, the highest mountain, is 5,300 feet above the sea. Its valleys are fertile and well watered by numerous streams. It contains valuable timber.

The principal products are Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Coffee, Cocoa, Oranges and Cotton. The fisheries off the coast are very productive. It is governed by a Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly. Roseau or Char-

It is governed by a Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly. Roseau or Charlotte Town is the capital.

The value of its Imports and Exports, its Revenue and Expenditure from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, was as follows :---

11 A.				
	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			
Year		• • •	\$278,	
do	1862	• • •	- 304,	
do	1863		241,	,285
do	1864		217	,790
•	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			
Year	1861		\$501,	.985
do	1862		471	
do	1863		364	
do	1864			.045
uu		•••	211;	,040
~-	REVENUE.			00 F
	1861			,635
do	1862			,635
do	1863		59	,535
do	1864	•••	74	,310
	EXPENDITURE.			
Year	1861		\$68	,060
do	1862			,365
do	1863			,480
do	1864			.010
<b>D</b> 1			•	,
Produce	shipped from the Island :			
	SUGAR.		· · ·	
Year	1861		3,400	
do	1862	7,03	7,750	"
do	1863	6.03	4,357	"
do	1864	4,61	5,770	"
	MOLASSES.	•		
Year	1861	5	9,820	gals
do	1862		1,860	
do	1863		0.880	
do	1864		0,880 7.780	
- u0	TOTAL	J	1,100	••
	RUM.			_

Year	1861	70.790	gals.
do	1862	61.170	"
do	1863	49.032	"
do	1864,	40,990	66
		,•••	

29-30 Victoria.

# VIRGIN ISLANDS.

These Islands are a group, east of Porto Rico, and are divided as to possession between Spain, Great Britain and Denmark. Those belonging to England are about fourteen in number; The principal and largest of them being *Tortola* on which the capital, bearing the name of the Island, is situate. The area of the Islands is 92 square miles, and their population 6,051.

Tortola has a magnificent harbour, perfectly land-locked, capable of receiving a large number of vessels and of any tonnage.

Its principal products are Cotton, Sugar, Molasses and Rum.

The affairs of the Island are administered by a Lieutenant Governor with a Council and Legislative Assembly.

The following will shew the value of the Imports, Exports, Revenue and Expenditure of the British Virgin Islands, for the years 1862, 1863 and 1864 :---

	c , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	
Year	1862	\$38,620
		44 975
do	1864	44,010
		40,740
17	VALUE OF EXPORTS.	
1 ear		\$78,525
uu	1000	57 000
do	1864	61,530
	REVENUE.	
Year	1862 REVENCE.	
do	1862 1863	
do	1863 1864	9,275
uu	1864	10,550
	FYPENDITUPE	
🐘 Year	1862	\$9,595
do	1863	
do	1864	9,270
Decilia	schimed for all T back and a second	10,350
Troute	e shipped from the Islands during the following years, viz :	
	SUCAR	
Year	1862	0.9 1.1
do	1863	byz bris.
do	1864 1	241 "
		55 "
<b>X</b> *	RUM.	•
1 ear	1802	82 gals
do	1862	85 4
	SUGAR CANES.	.0.0
Year	1863	
do	1863	,700 lbs.
40	11	,900 "
	COTTON.	
Year	1863	975 lba
do	1864	005 (C
9	μ	440 .

Sugar cane, cattle, charcoal, salt and building lime are exported in considerable quantities from the Virgin Islands, and find ready sale at St. Thomas. Cotton, after its production had been abandoned for several years, is now again being cultivated. The soil of the Virgin Islands is very well adapted to its production. A duty of 25 cents per 100 lbs. is charged upon its export.

The tonnage duty on vessels is 30 cents per ton per annum or a trifling package duty, if preferred, on each cargo.

# MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

The productions of the Tropics are essentially different from those of British America. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and the ordinary vegetables of the temperate lati-tudes cannot be grown in the West Indies or Brazil; the fish taken in the waters of these countries, possess no commercial value; their woods are extremely hard, heavy and difficult to work, and not suited to the many and various purposes for which ours are employed; and manufactures, such as in British North America afford employment to thousands of artizans and mechanics, are unknown. But their cultivated lands produce sugar-with us considered one of the chief necessaries of life-coffee, cocoa, tobacco, arrowroot, sago, tapioca, spices and valuable fruits; and their forests yield abundantly useful gums and woods, which are largely employed in the arts and manufactures. On the other hand the people of these Provinces possess a soil that yields wheat and the other cereals in great abundance and of the best quality; boundless forests from which are annually taken immense rafts of pine timber and millions of feet of lumber; fisheries the most valuable and productive in the world; mechanics and artizans who are capable of manufacturing as cheaply as they can be procured elsewhere, those articles which are adapted to the markets of the tropics ; and they possess too, a mercantile marine, which, in extent and efficiency, is only exceeded by those of Great Britain, France and the United States. It is therefore self-evident, that between such countries-each of which produces, in excess of its internal requirements, that which the other needs-an interchange of commodities must be beneficial. It seems equally plain that our own ships should carry the flour, fish, lumber and other productions of our industry, direct to the West Indies and Brazil, and there exchange them for the sugar, coffee and other products of these countries.

Nearly forty years ago, the direct trade between British North America and the West Indies was, relatively to the population and wealth of the Provinces at that date, far greater than it has been for many years past; its decline dating from the period when Great Britain removed discriminating duties upon the ships of the United States, and threw open to the commerce of the world the ports of the British Colonies in North America and the West Indies. These concessions were followed by the establishment of lines of communication between the United States and British North America in advance of the construction of routes from Canada to the Atlantic seaboard in British Territory; and in 1854 by the Reciprocity Treaty, under the provisions of which the great staples of the Provinces were admitted duty free into the markets of the United States.

# OUR PRESENT DIRECT TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

The extent of the present direct Trade of British America with the West Indies, Central America and Brazil cannot be exactly stated, because the Canadian Customs Returns do not give distinct columns to these regions, but group all, but the British West Indies, along with others under the designation of "Other Foreign Countries." The aggregate amount appears, however, to be about \$4,000,000 per annum of Imports and Exports respectively, made up as under :---

British West Indies	Imports. Exports. \$667,206 \$1,966,459	
Spanish	,238,921 { 9,069 1,617 153,275 380,894	
St. Domingo Brazil Mexico	21,067           6,493         12,000            14,331	
\$1,	,962,620 \$2,558,712	

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# NOVA SCOTIA, 1865.

Sessional Papers (No. 43).

# A. 1866

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,	1864.	
British West Indies	Imports. \$32,401	Exports. \$86,961
New Brunswick, 186	54.	
British West Indies French Dutch.	\$18,777 886	\$101,882 3,665 2,580
Danish Spanish Hayti Mexico	178,302 5,302 2,595	2,803 158,424 1,613 6,425
	\$205,862	276,892
CANADA, 1864-5.		
British West Indies Other countries above named—estimate	\$209,329 950,000	<b>\$41,318</b> 400,000
	\$1,159,329	\$441,313
NEWFOUNDLAND, 186	<b>1</b> .	
British West Indies Foreign do Brazil	74,906 292,7 <del>1</del> 4	398,740 202,393 755,642
	\$367,650	\$1,356,775

It cannot be doubted that this Trade is capable of very great extension, for British North America has greater facilities than any other part of the world for the production of the chief articles which these Tropical countries require.

## THE TRADE OF THE BRITISH AND SPANISH WEST INDIES COMPARED.

Collecting into one view the figures relating to the Population and Trade of the West Indies, the Commissioners present the following Table:—

BRITISH WEST INDIES.	Imports, 1864.	Exports, 1864.	Population, 1861.
British Guiana	\$7,542,800	\$9,226,760	155.907
Jamaica	5.714.595	4,734,530	441,264
Barbados	4,549,680	4,614,485	152,727
Trinidad	4,419,700	5,507,555	84,438
Bahamas (normal years)	1,000,000	800,000	35.487
Honduras (1863)	1,328,760	1,953,220	25,635
St. Christopher	943 345	627,040	24,455
Antigua (1863)	869,560	1,198,150	36,412
Gronada	544,940	726,355	31,900
St. Vincent	506,330	782,065	31,755
St. Lucia	451,815	556,915	26,674
Tobago	248,910	321,430	15,410
Turks Islands (1863)	245,813	169,474	4,372
Dominica	217,790	244,045	25,065
Nevis	141.130	80,295	9.822
Montserrat (1863)	100,500	74,690	7,654
Virgin Islands	40,740	61,530	6,051
	\$28,866,408	\$31,678,539	1,115,028
SPANISH WEST INDIES.			
Cuba Porto Rico	\$129,542,383 10,379,824	\$166,446,718 4,965,382	1,396,470 603.181
	\$139,922,207	\$171,412,100	1,999,651
WEST INDIA POSSESSIONS OF OTHER POWERS,(SBY)	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	420,000
INDEPENDENT.		$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{$	
Hayti St. Domingo(say)	\$10,206,665 1,500,000	\$9,475,000 1,500,000	1,000,000 150,000
	\$11,726,665	\$10,975,000	1,150,000
Total	\$193,515,280	\$227,065,639	4,684,679

While the Commissioners are disposed to set a high value on the market afforded for the productions and manufactures of British North America, in the British West Indies, which unitedly import and export to the extent of over \$60,000,000 per annum, they cannot close their eyes to the fact that the population of these possessions is scattered among many isolated colonies, with different Governments, different tariffs and different commercial customs and regulations. Their system of labor has not yet recovered from the shock given to it by negro emancipation, their planters are in consequence comparatively poor, and a large number of their estates are under mortgage to foreign capitalists, who naturally insist on having the produce under their control, and consigned to their agents.

In time, no doubt, disadvantages of this sort will be overcome; the progress of emancipation elsewhere may, ere long, place the British possessions on a more equal footing as regards labor, and thus assist proprietors to relieve their estates from encumbrances; but it cannot be denied that impediments to business exist at this moment which it would be unwise to overlook in estimating the extent to which our trade with the British West Indies may at present be developed.

On the other hand the surprising capabilities of the Spanish Islands and the vast extent of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico, especially the former, commend themselves to our most attentive consideration. The figures above given, representing the trade of the Spanish Islands, are taken from the official returns obtained there, and are no doubt much below the

They enable us, however, at a glance to appreciate the wonderful productiveness and truth commercial activity of these possessions. Their population is nearly double that of all the British West Indies together; the volume of their trade is five fold greater; they have a compar-atively abundant supply of labor, and, at least in Cuba, a large amount of accumulated capital at command.

Being large consumers of the products of British North America-so large, indeed, as to offer a market for the entire present surplus of our principal staples—it would seem to require no other argument to convince us that we ought to negotiate, if possible, such commercial arrangements as will ensure a direct and lasting trade between the Spanish West Indies and these Provinces.\*

Besides the articles mentioned in the Reports on Cuba and Porto Rico as those for which an immediate demand exists, and in which business has already been done, a market is to be found there for the following among other merchandize which has not been exported in any quantity from these Colonies :-

Ale and Beer. - The improvements recently introduced into the brewing of Ale in our leading breweries, which render Canadian Beer equal to that of England, should enable our brewers to export largely. It is true that we import some of our hops, but we grow a surplus of a finer barley than that of the United States, and this should give us a greater advantage over American Brewers. American Ale is sent to the Spanish Islands in bulk, i.e., in barrels of about forty gallons. English Ale is principally imported in bottles. Beans.—The largest kind of white beans are always saleable in Cuba, and are a crop,

which, with a little attention, might be made very remunerative.

Bran, of fine quality, in large sacks, is in constant demand. Coarse bran can always be imported cheaper from Spain.

Chairs.—The chairs used in the Spanish Islands are almost exclusively wooden or canc med. The same remark applies to sofas. These as well as furniture of all descriptions hottomed. can be exported from the Provinces with advantage, but manufacturers should be careful to obtain proper patterns.

Hay is very extensively sent to Cuba from the United States, and some even from Eng-It is usually done up into bales of 240 lbs. land.

Machinery .- The demand for machinery is very large in Cuba, and will increase from Railroads are in course of extension through the Island-Steamers for the year to year. coasting and foreign trade are constantly required, and steam engines very generally used on the sugar estates. The machinery for all these purposes is at present supplied from the United States, but there is no reason why our engine, boiler and locomotive makers, should

• Table of Average yearly Imports into the Spanish West Indies	:	
Wines and Oils	\$13,000,000	
Meats	13,000,000	
Grains.	10,000,000	
Fish	4,000,000	
Flour.	10,000,000	
Other Food.	6,000,000	
Other Pood		\$60,000,000
		••••
Manufactures of		
Cotton.	7,500,000	
Linen	8,500, <b>00</b> 0	
Wool	2,000,000	
Silk.	2,500,000	
Furs	4,500,000	
Wood	10,000,000	1 A.
Furniture	1,500,000	
Earthenware	1,500,000	
Stone	1,500,000	
Glass	1,000,004	
U1435		\$40,500,000
Metals		17,000,000
Miscellaneous.		26,000,000
1419(C1101(CVUS		

\$143,500,000

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not be able to compete with them successfully. With this view the Commission would recommend some of our practical engineers and machinists to visit Cuba, and ascertain on the spot the wants of the country.

In addition, may be mentioned, *Bricks*, of large size, say 10 @ 12 inches long, wellfinished and hard :—*Brooms*, three tied, wired, with painted handles :—*Oats*, black or mixed, there being a prejudice against the white varieties :—*Onions*, large, red, in barrels :—*Potatocs*, large, white, sound, in large barrels. Indeed there are few articles of produce or manufacture which have been hitherto exported from the United States to the Spanish West Indies,<sup>\*</sup> which cannot be sent from British America.

# CAN BRITISH AMERICA COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TRADE OF THE WEST INDIES?

The inventive genius of the American people, the enterprise and activity of their merchants, the accumulations of capital in every branch of industry during many years of peace, and a national growth, by immigration, unparalleled in any age or country, gave them advantages in securing the trade of the West Indies, which the newer, smaller, and almost exclusively agricultural communities on the shores of the Gulf, and along the valley of the St. Lawrence, could not hope to obtain, in the ordinary course of events, for generations to come. But war, unexpected, unexampled, and terrible in its power and will to destroy, raised its standard in that favored country, and in little less than four years changed many, if not all of these conditions. A commercial policy, condemned by the experience, and rejected by the public opinion of the most enlightened nations of the world, has followed in the wake of war, and greatly enhanced the cost of all domestic productions in the United States. The abrogation of a treaty under which they imported free of duty most of the staples which enabled them to supply the requirements of the West Indies, has added to the difficulties under which that trade must now be carried on. The Commissioners believe, in view of these circumstances, that the advantages which the merchants and traders of the United States undoubtedly possessed over those of the British Provinces prior to 1862, are now more than equalized.

#### POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Commissioners were not long in the West Indies before they came to the conclusion that one of the most material obstacles to the increase of trade with those countries, and one which should be cleared away at almost any reasonable cost, was to be found in the insufficient and irregular postal arrangements for the transmission of letters to and from British North America. They had, within their own experience, a very inconvenient proof of the defective mail service to St. Thomas. They had arranged that despatches and letters from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were to meet them on their arrival. The monthly steamer from Halifax had not, however, arrived, and they were constrained to proceed on their journey southward without later despatches from their Governments or more recent letters from their friends than those which had reached them before leaving Southampton.

They learned that mails from Canada viâ Halifax and St. Thomas seldom reached their destination under five or six weeks, the uncertainty of delivery being further increased by the existence of two post offices at that place—the one Danish, the other English. At every place visited, from British Guiana to Porto Rico, one uniform complaint was made of the insufficient means of corresponding with British North America. A Barbados merchant of high standing assured the Commissioners that on personally seeking orders for sugar in Montreal he met with a refusal, not on the ground that Barbados sugar was unsuited for that market, but that too much time would elapse before a reply would be received from the Island were an order to be sent there. Convinced that facility of intercommunication is the first step towards increased commercial intercourse, the Commissioners entered into the preliminaries of an agreement, elsewhere recited, with the Governor of British Guiana, which

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<sup>\*</sup> For a detailed list of these, see the Table at the end of this Report.

was subsequently concurred in by the Governors of Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua, and by those of the two last named for their sub-Governments also. The merchants of the French Island of Martinique were willing that their Government should contribute a fair proportion towards the establishment of an improved service, and the highly important Spanish Island of Porto Rico displayed a warm interest in the project of improved postal communications with the British Provinces.

The Cunard packet from Halifax to St. Thomas via Bermuda is subsidized by the British Government on the condition that she must await at Halifax the arrival of the European steamer, in order to carry on despatches to the West India fleet—a condition which it is evident cannot be relaxed in the interest of commerce unless an equivalent advantage be afforded to the Imperial Government. But this advantage may be given by establishing another line of postal steamers, to alternate with this Cunard line. As the service would then be performed once a fortnight, the Admiralty would probably not object to fix the days for the sailing of the Cunard steamer, since despatches would then be certain to have more frequent opportunities of being forwarded. Halifax being now an inconvenient port to reach from Canada, especially in winter, it would be necessary that the proposed new line should touch at Portland, at least until the Intercolonial Railway is established.

An examination of the map, which accompanies this Report, will make the proposed arrangement intelligible, and will also shew that a portion of the West Indies, namely, Porto Rico and the Islands lying south and cast or windward thereof, as well as the mainland of British Guiana, are more immediately interested in its success than other Islands, such as Hayti and Cuba, which already have frequent communication with New York. In discussing the question of their respective contributions to the necessary subsidy for the proposed line, it was assumed that the West Indies would contribute one-half, assessed in such proportions as might be arranged by their Local Governments, and that the British Provinces would contribute the other half.

It is not supposed that the contribution will be large; and spread over so many different communities, it will be well repaid by the conveniences and facilities it will afford. To perform the service efficiently to St. Thomas, two first-class steamers of not less than 1,600 tons, with a minimum speed of at least 10 knots an hour will be required, and from enquiries made it is thought that a subsidy not much exceeding \$100,000 will be sufficient to secure the establishment of such a line.

# THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE PROVINCES COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Commissioners may here remark that the ordinary maps which shew at one view the West Indies and the British Provinces are so constructed as to make it appear to the eye that the northern ports of the United States possess much greater geographical advantages for carrying on commerce with the West Indies than they really do. It will be seen by consulting the map appended to this Report, in which the meridian running near St. Thomas is central, that the difference in distance in favor of Boston and New York is not material. This is further shown by comparing the actual distances from St. Thomas to various ports, which are :—

	Ge	ographical Miles.	Difference in favor of New York,
St. Thomas	to New York Portland		115
44	Halifax	1584	158
"	St. John, N. B.	1616	190
"	Quebec, viz. : from St. Thomas to S	eat-	
	terie (Cape Breton) 1 Scatterie to Quebcc		879

In the case of Brazil the figures are:---

		Geographical Miles,	Difference against New York.	Difference in favor of New York.
Pernambuco to	Halifax New York	3331	33	
"	Gaspé		U.C.	398
"	Quebec	4116		752

Thus Halifax is actually nearer to the Brazilian ports than New York. The distance from Pernambuco to Liverpool, moreover, being 4,060 miles, it follows that to reach Brazil from these Colonies by way of England—which is frequently done—is a very round-about way.

But this question of comparative distance from British American and United States ports to the West Indies, though an important element in considering the subject, is not of so much commercial significance as has been supposed. The true question is-what is the so much commercial significance as his been supposed. The view question the relative position of these ports with respect to the chief districts which produce the articles of largest consumption within the tropics? These articles are fish, meats, animal products, cereals and lumber. The Ottawa district and New Brunswick are the most important lumbering regions in America. The fish of commercial value are caught in the greatest abundance in the neighborhood of St. John's, Newfoundland; Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Cereals, animals and their products, and many kinds of manufactures, can be produced as abundantly and as cheaply on the northern as on the southern side of the international boundary. Thus, while our ports are at a very slight disadvantage, with respect to distance, from the markets of the West Indies and South America, as compared with the chief cities of the Northern States, they are at no disadvantage with reference to their proximity to what may be called the Centres of Production of the articles most required in tropical climates. If merchants and consumers in the West Indies can have their lumber, fish and flour shipped direct from the place of growth, by water, rather than by long railway lines to foreign cities where they must undergo the expense and injury of transhipment, and are, after all, but very little nearer to their destination, it would seem but reasonable that they should prefer the direct route.

### BANKING FACILITIES.

The Colonial Bank of England has many branches throughout the West Indies, and its notes circulate freely in all the British Possessions, as well as at St. Thomas, where also it has a branch.

The International Bank had begun to establish branches in the British West Indies, but after a very brief term has found it expedient to hand over its business to the Colonial Bank, through which medium the greater part of the Exchange and other Banking operations appears to be transacted.

At Georgetown, however, there is, in addition to the Colonial Bank, a local institution styled the Bank of British Guiana, which, with a comparatively moderate capital, appears to carry on a profitable business, and must add facilities to the commerce of the Colony.

Orders for West India produce, sent to British possessions, can generally be best executed when accompanied by Bank credits on London, which are easily obtainable through the Banking Institutions of these Provinces—credits on New York may also be made available, but hardly with equal advantage. No doubt, as trade increases, improved arrangements may be made by which any direct credit opened by the Banks of Canada, or of the Maritime Provinces, will be equally available, while as intercourse becomes more and more developed, and merchants begin to have mutual confidence, new facilities in negotiating Exchange will be gradually created.

The same remarks as to the mode of paying for produce ordered, will apply to the Foreign West India Islands—Credits on Paris being available in those of France.

In Cuba and Porto Rico a large portion of the circulation is gold and silver. Notes of the Havana Bank are also current, but are only issued of large denominations.

Throughout the British West India Islands, the rate of interest on money is generally

high, while at Havana, where capital has accumulated largely, good commercial paper is not uncommonly discounted under six per cent. per annum, and the price of money is generally moderate.

### COMPARISON OF TARIFFS.

The Commissioners submit the following Statements to shew the different rates of duty charged in the various regions they visited, on the leading staples of British Americathe whole being reduced to a uniform unit of value. The conversion from sterling into our currency has been made at our usual par of exchange—24s. 4d. to £1 stg.

These tables show how much higher the tariffs of the Spanish West Indics are, than those of the British possessions. But they also make it evident that even in the British Islands the duties are by no means uniform. Flour, which pays 79 cents per barrel in St. Lucia is charged \$1.95 cts. in Jamaica; lumber, which pays 66 cents per M. in Barbados pays \$2 in British Guiana, and similar inequalities are observable on all our other staples. It appears very desirable that a uniform standard should be adopted, and that all changes should be in the direction of reduction :----

#### FLOUR.

Per brl.

Duty in—	Per brl.
Brazil	\$0 45
Santa Cruz Martinique	0 691
St. Lucia	079 057
Grenada. British Guiana.	0 97
Barbados	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 06 \end{array}$
Tobago Trinidad	1 99
HaytiJamaica.	$\overline{1}$ $\overline{65}$
	$\begin{array}{c}1 \\ 95 \\ 4 \\ 00\end{array}$
Porto Rico	4 00

#### WHITE PINE LUMBER.

Daty in—	Per M.
Hayti	There
Barbados	\$0.00
St. Vincent	0.071
Martinique	
Grenada	1 00
St. Lucia	1 00
Trinidad	
British Guiana	2 00
Jamaica	•••••• 2 19
Porto Rico	0.05
Brazil	5 00
Cuba,	5 96

### FISH-(DRY COD.)

Duty in-		J IDS.
Barbados	¢Ò	05
Santa Cuma	æυ	υə
Santa Cruz	0	23
St. Lucia	Ō	24

	Per	100	lbs.
Trinidad		0	24
Grenada		0	<b>24</b>
Tobago			
Brazil			
Hayti		0	44
St. Vincent			
British Guiana			
Porto Rico			
Cuba	•••	1	04

### BUTTER.

### Per cwt.

### Duty in-

10		
St. Lucia	\$0	89
Hayti	1	12
St. Vincent	1	46
Santa Cruz		
·Barbados	<b>2</b>	12
Grenada	2	18
Jamaica	<b>2</b>	19
British Guiana	2	24
Trinidad	2	27
Porto Rico	3	11
Tobago	3	17
Cuba		
Brazil	6	70

### LARD.

### Per cwt.

Duty in	Per Cwu
Daty in Santa Cruz	\$0 40
St. Vincent	
Trinidad	0 68
St. Lucia	0 70
Barbados	1 02
Grenada	
Jamaica	1 22
Tobago	1 60
Havti	168
British Guiana	2 24
Porto Rico	
Brazil	
Cuba	4 82

### PORK.

### Per brl. of 200 lbs.

Dertes in	rei bii. Oi au
Duty in— Santa Cruz	
St. Lucia	
Hayti	1 50
Brazil	
Grenada	1 95
Trinidad	
Tobago	
Barbados	
Porto Rico	

	er brl. of 200 lbs.
British Guiana	3 00
St. Vincent	3 00
Jamaica	3 47
Cuba	4 30

### IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF THE COMMISSION.

With reference to the transactions in Brazil, the Commissioners think it proper to state that although the coasting trade of that vast Empire would no doubt have been ultimately thrown open to the world if they had not visited Rio de Janeiro, this important measure was hastened by their opportune arrival; and the letter of Senr. Saraiva is the first official communication emanating from the Brazilian Government in which it was announced.

Since the return of the Commission, an unusual number of merchants from both the Foreign and British West Indies as well as from Brazil have visited the Provinces for commercial objects, while orders for sugars and molasses have been transmitted from Canada to some of the British West Indies on a larger scale than for many years past. It is also pleasing to know that orders for machinery for the Island of Santa Cruz have been received and are being executed as far inland as Oakville, Canada West. These are cncouraging incidents, proving that the attention of commercial men has been attracted and that without waiting for the aid or interference of Governments, they are taking steps to revive and extend direct trade with the countries visited by the Commission. The first experiments may or may not prove successful but experience will be gained, which is of more value than any knowledge which a report, however elaborate, can convey; while the commercial energy and enterprise which it has been the object of the Commission to awaken and direct, will find ways of overcoming or removing the difficulties which may at first present themselves.

### PORTS OF ENTRY IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

*Anguilla, in	.Anguilla.
St. John's	Antigua.
Nassau, N. P., and any Custom-house Port	Bahamas.
Bridgetown	.Barbados.
Hamilton and St. George	.Bermudas.
New Amsterdam	Berbice.
*Georgetown	
Roseau	
St. George's	.Grenada.
Kingston, *Savana le Mar, *Montego Bay, *St. Louis, *Por	t
Antonio, *St. Ann's, Falmouth, *Port Maria, *Moran	t.
Bay, *Annotto Bay, *Black River, *Rio Bueno, Port Mor	<b>-</b>
ant, *Old Harbour	Jamaica.
Plymouth	.Montserrat.
Charlestown	.Nevis.
Basseterre	.St. Kitt's.
Castries	
Kingstown	.St. Vincent.
Scarborough	.Tobago.
Road Harbour	
Port of Spain, *San Fernando, and *Mayaro	Trinidad.

Those marked thus \* are not Warehousing Ports.

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m the United States to the under-mentioned Countries of various articles, the produce or ited States, which are or can be produced or manufactured in Canada or the other Provinces of ar ending June, 1864.)	Argentine
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VALUES OF EXPORTS from the United States to the under-mentioned Countries of various articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States, which are or can be produced or manufactured in Canada or the other Provinces of British America. (Year ending June, 1864.)	ARTICLES.

Brazil, Cisplatine Republice.	<b>\$</b> 29,073 24,771 29,503	12,260 462 622	•	0.415 1,059	19,192 17,3S6 96 071 2 602			S,967 2,908			19,767 S,855		10,288		116,339 350	15	9,941 1,173		3,159 350
New Grenada and Venezuela.	\$ 41,947 13,748	4,632 1,028	31,540 S,326 972	1,979	112,500	772 6.776	148,466	S5,651	÷12	2,250	4,353	95,730	5,844	1,909	25,482	4,566 1	15,227	9,493 8,493	15,355
Central America.	\$ 1,600 607	122	1,767 202 4,791	92	11,592	300	1,951	S18	00017	6,000	1159	3,710	423	510	2,409	1,436	475		275
Mexico.	\$ 33,701 9,908 6,970	14,233 14,233 1,727 424	3,915 18,274 6.398	4,191	1,128 373,146 19.865	11 755	59,513	147,523	71.12	461	10,116	268,678 94 466	43,260	3,770	82,001	17,745	4,472	4,137	102,12
Ilayti and St. Domingo.	\$ 10,709 1,559	1,369 96	40,664 660 215	177	50 22,452 12,419	3,519	91,605	31,611	111/6	92 705	250	34 186		555	3,376	157	511,794	1,137	60
Spanish West Indies.	\$ 75,842 1,428	32,092 649 1,028	51,563 34,050 2,654	5,552	9,911 184,657 93.896	23,825 29,734	252,709	191,650	118,268	31,250   109 187	6,179	35,757	2,182	8,842	40,561	27,322	149,516	11.617	3,520
British West French West Spanish West Indice. Indice.	\$ 317	1,900 378	53,262 127	842	1,061	2,005 892	4,475	22,278		20110	401	251 20.969		1.200	430		45,183	29,099	1,923
British West Indics.	\$ 10,117 11,162 4 142	9,006	333,963 45,693 4,347	5,201	150,622 260,300	2,432	261,633	413,372	1,974	122.121	2,485	32,326	1,672	9.354	13,677	3,445	35,812	+96'er	S,395
ARTICLES.	Agricultural Implements	Apples Ashee Bark	Beef. Ale and Porter	Boats and Oars	Books, blank	Bricks Brooms and Brushes	Butter	Candles	Cars-Railroad	Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures	Clocks	Clothing	Combs and Buttons	Copper and Brass manufactures. not specified.	Cutlery.	Eggs	Fish-dried or smoked	rud pickied	Fruits, preserved or dried

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172	30,338	58,423	143,768	410 3	140	4.061	9.089	09.646	5,186	14,748	40	203/201	0.814	10,308	71,370	1,350	171,346	100 86	493.771	4,734	5,417	5,394	ABO'RC	258	17,477	1,805	192	36	5.433	802	8,354	3,245	12,100 6 206	70.656	3,774	21,791	37,374 16 039	171.0	4.902
		1,904	21,963	467	I DE	40		17.734		1,124	67	638			13,840	250	3,895	100	6,653	1,836	1,945	110	0114,1		1,116	166	CZ0'T	000/1	1,587	96	281	350	848	7,539	353	1,822	1,393	344	1,107
346	6,244	40,781	190,679	91 089	11,996	9.788	9.367	163,192	5,892	55,008	2,207	70.355	34,346		485,128	13,001	175,672	45.147	340,683	11,118	4,577	111,050	2,101	130	23,230	9,638	202	404	7,400	9,268	2,179	19,185	20000	78,234	11,584	31,744	64,258	10.764	13,084
93		56,967	15,068	1 0.060	2.460	890	2.692	50,427	5,013	603		9.854	2,601	· ······	17,738	112	101,61	1.346	135,629	258	964	14 616	OTOLET		102'2	41,939	111	1001	5,504		703	808	310	12,236	5,413	8,281	6,356	164	131
4,339		453,333	186,882	21.666	34.564	7,250	1,288	205,445	56,637	50,056	10.000	144,446	90,264	341,868	492,147	100,000	ALR'LOZ	10.641	2,206,964	15,160	19,844	785 337	135	745,834  .	58,080	10,301	67 488	202	23,211	1,267	2,555	0,122	13.346	366,677	718,817	39,427	34,842	20.238	6,164
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1,824		178,706	40,000	15.803	36.224	4,024	1,794	71,663	36,743	4,686	1	19,017	3,050		30,864	2,000	20,003	13,015	306,818	23,781	242	153,838	1,371	1,058	19,481	16,726	4,140	1,288	29,030	5,949	3,080	1 000'AT	33.927	\$5,712	11,486	19,237	5.817	3,838	3,378
Greaso	Gunpowder.	Hams and Bacon	CHats-wool. fur or silk.	do straw or palm leaf.	Hay	Hemp manufactures, not specified	Hops	House Furniture	ICO	India-ruover manufactures	Iron. viz: Castin <i>e</i> s.	Nails	Steam Engines	Locomotives	Uther finished machines	Other manufactures of	Steel manufactures, Epringes, &c	[Lamps	Platd.	Loatner, manufactures of, common	uv uv uv uv not specified	Lumber, viz : Boards, planks, &c.	Laths and pickets	Box shooks	Other lumber and timber	Marble and Stone-rouch	manufactured	Masts and Spars	Matches	bleats, preserved	Musical instruments	Oils, viz : Whale and Fish	Lard and Tallow	Petroleum, Coal oil, &c	Unicos	Falnts, propared	Perfumery and Perlumed Soaps	Photographic materials	Pickles and Sauces

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Pork	S03,467	1 73,153	414,944	920,254	7,160	3,769	35,128	8,263	1,337
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Sewing machines	6.254	- G	68.687	161.1	53.861	1.972	46 713	50.981	1,000
	13,158	164	51,595	1,105	31,466	2.2	59.085	51.805	20.094
	3,212	329	6,041		3,494		598	222	- antan
Soap	42,932	365	67,391	259,268	138,978	305	103,186	39.611	650
	28,106		4,586	254	29,160	1,534	5,418	2,138	6.353
Brandy	6,021	65	2,541	352	30,030	345	11,748		152
21starch	8,919	1,120			2,961	136	211	493	20,001
	120,041	10,010	118,955	320	260	, 1,625	F09	2,962	3,033
DUUUAS	L(U,813	+17(97	1 461,264,1	017'0	101/2		8,833	11,272	16,837
Barrels and Horsheads, crinty	1.634		1177117	498	1 2 2 2		69	08141	20
Stores and store furnishings.	1.627	1.613	1.613	1.166	11.369 1	1.373	1 888	000 6	217
Straw goods Straw	69		13,075		1,052		349		
Tallow	6,847	853	148,661	600	2,829		S1,938	5.276	
Timber, rough or hewn		53	230		53,740				
Tin-waro	4,788	27	6,349	1,711	7,524	522	6.693	2,397	1,584
Tobacco, manufactured, and Cigars	53,400	39,371	1 221,72	6,975	70,425	628	50,301	31,048	43,769
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Sessional Papers (No. 43).

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Sessional Papers (No. 43).

TABLE of the Principal Imports into the United States from the under-mentioned Countries, 1864.—Concluded	nports into	the United	l States fr	om the und	er-mention	ed Countr	ics, 1864	- Conclude	Į.
ARTICLES.	British West Indies.	British West Indies. West Indies. West Indies. St. Domingo	Spanish West Indics.	IIayti and St. Domingo.	Mexico.	Central Amorica.	New Grenndn and Venezuela.	Brazil.	Argentine Republics.
Elides, dry	\$ 47,776 7,776 7,776 25,625 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,176 1,177 1,176 1,178 1,17	\$ 1,046 1,046 155 155 146 120 146,120 2,495 2,495	23,746 145,491 145,491 70,659 9,017 9,017 9,017 9,017 9,017 9,017 3,705 9,11,713 23,329 11,713 23,487 94,140 1,713 23,489 94,140 1,308,618 1,308,618	\$13134 12,475 12,475 704 704 704 12,455 2863 2863 2863 2863 2863 2863 2863 2863	\$ 217,314 217,314 314,615 314,615 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 314	\$ 59,201 30,891 9,945 9,945 9,945 1,755 1,755 1,755 1,755 1,755 1,755 1,755 1,755 1,755 244 106,275 8,701 8,701	\$ 799,439 709,439 706,787 106,787 263,996 106,787 203,996 10,51 126 1,144 1,144 1,144 1,144 1,144 1,144 1,144 1,144 1,5,256 1,5,25 1,5,5 1,5,	\$ 965,698 965,698 33,717 43,717 43,717 1,098,176 11,854 62,675 40,745 643,533 643,5533 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 645,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 643,553 645,553 756,5555 756,5555 756,5555 756,5555 756,55557 756,5555757 756,555575775757575757575757575757575757	1,793,167 158,558 91,422 91,422 3,314 3,518,431
total imports of all articles from these Coun- tries into the United States	4,085,306	205,415	37,073,034	2,032,712	7,384,391	592,387	8,196,227	14,441,617	5,971,227
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# RETURŃ

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th July, 1866; for copy of all correspondence and contracts since 1st May, 1864, relative to a change of proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, and the support of Lunatics in the said Asylum.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd July, 1866.

### QUEBEC, 6th July, 1864.

SIR,-I am directed by the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that notwithstanding the reconstruction of the centre part of the main building and the addition of two extensive and commodious wings, the Commissioners are of opinion that the buildings are much over-crowded with patients, the number now being five hundred and forty-seven

When the attic rooms of the main building were first occupied, it was understood that they were only to be occupied temporarily and until better apartments should be provided; since that time better rooms have been provided, but the attics continue to be crowded with patients.

Several of these rooms are totally unfit for occupation by insane persons. They are

too small and cannot be properly ventilated. In the paper on Colonial Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, lately received from England by the Government of Canada, it is distinctly laid down on the nineteenth page, that it is equally necessary for ventilation that there should be allowed for each patient one thousand cubic feet of space in associated wards and fifteen hundred in single rooms in temperate climates.

Now, many of the single rooms referred to do not contain one half of one thousand Some of them contain under three hundred, and they are occupied by dirty cubic feet. patients.

The Richardson House and the sheds attached to it were last year condemned by Dr. Douglas, one of the proprietors of the Asylum, as totally unfit to be used another year, and yet no preparations are made for the accommodation elsewhere of the numerous patients they contain.

In the opinion of the Commissioners the condition of the attic rooms before mentioned, and of those of the Richardson House and of the sheds attached to the last named house, is such that it ought not to be allowed to continue as it is, and the proprietors are open to blame for permitting the number of patients to be so much increased as it has been, if they have not remonstrated against the increase.

The Commissioners are also of opinion that sheds ought to be erected to protect from the heat of the sun the patients who go out in the yards for air and exercise. This remark does not apply to the yards which are shaded by the buildings of the Asylum.

The Commissioners are further of opinion that there should be increased means for employment and amusement of the insane, for without these the chances of recovery are much smaller than with them.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners beg most respectfully to suggest that the present number of patients be not increased, but that it be allowed to diminish gradually by death or discharge, and that the proprietors be called upon to provide the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the patients who now occupy the Richardson House, the sheds attached to **t**, and the objectionable attic rooms in the main building.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. LENOINE, Secretary, C. L. A.

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM,

July 11th, 1864.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication dated on the 6th July, addressed to you by the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, and which has been referred to us for our remarks thereon.

These remarks we will make in the order in which the different subjects embraced in the Commissioner's letter occur.

When the attic rooms of the annex to each wing were made, they were constructed solely for the temporary restraint of the worst class of patients. These rooms nowhere exist in the main building, but are connected only with the wards occupied by the noisy and refractory.

These rooms were purposely made small and dark.

The paper on *Colonial Hospitals and Lumatic Asylums*, referred to in Mr. LeMoine's letter, contains some useful information and suggestions. This paper has had our most careful consideration, but it does not seem to have occurred to the Commissioners that no other British Colony is placed, in respect to extremity of temperature, in the same position as those in British North America, or that internal arrangements necessary to the health and comfort of the inmates of prisons and asylums in the East and West Indies, would be injurious or impracticable in Lower Canada.

In proof of the great diversity of opinion on the subject of the amount of cubic space necessary to each inmate of an asylum, we have to remark that when the Quebec Asylum was erected the proprietors devoted nearly three times the cubic space to each patient then considered necessary by the Imperial Commissioners in Lunacy.

In proof of the extreme cleanliness and thorough ventilation of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, we refer to the reports of the Inspectors of Prisons, and to the oft repeated reports of the Commissioners.

In further proof of the system of thorough ventilation in the asylum, we may refer to the good health and digestion of the inmates, and to their entire exemption from any disease induced or caused by overcrowding.

We entirely concur in the opinions and remarks in Mr. LeMoine's letter on the state and condition of the Richardson House, and of the sheds connected with it, and we are fully prepared to make such arrangements for the increased accommodation of the class of inmates which now occupies it, as may be satisfactory to the Government and to ourselves.

Since Doctor Frémont's death many thousands of pounds have been expended in rendering the Quebec Lunatic Asylum capable of accommodating five hundred patients. The reconstruction of the White House, and the erection of the necessary wings for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty of the class of patients who now occupy it, would entail upon us an amount of expense which the present state of our contract would not warrant.

We do not agree with the Commissioners as to the use or necessity of sheds for the patients who go out for air or exercise, as experience has shewn us that they cannot be induced to remain under a shed, or even in the shade.

We entirely agree with the remarks of the Commissioners as to the advantages to be derived by the insanc from occupation and amusement, and if the Commissioners or any others would suggest any increased means of either, we will be ready to adopt them if they are at all practicable or safe.

Although, in our opinion, the subject matter of Mr. LeMoine's letter is especially

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A. 1866

within the Province of the Inspectors of Prisons, we have thought it due to the Government and to ourselves to make the foregoing explanations and remarks.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants, (Signed,) J. DougLAS.

J. E. J. LANDRY.

Honorable William McDougall, Secretary to the Province.

> QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM, July 13th, 1864.

SIR,-In connection with that part of our letter to you of the 11th instant, having reference to the necessity of increased accommodation for the insane, we have the honor to inform you that should the Government think proper to enter into a new arrangement for the care of insanc persons in Lower Canada. on such terms and conditions as would warrant us in incurring the necessary expense in providing suitable accommodation in such manner as would meet the approval of the Inspectors of Prisons; that we, on our part, would be willing to extend the existing contract for a further period of years, subject however to a condition which would enable us to demand compensation should the prices of provisions and wages be raised unduly by war or otherwise.

Should Government object to such a condition, we would require fifteen shillings per week for each patient, to meet the risk which, in our opinion, the unsettled state of both continents renders imminent.

> We have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, (Signed,)

J. DOUGLAS.

Honorable William McDougall.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 17th November, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,-The proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, having petitioned His Excellency the Governor General for an extension of their contract; I have the honor to request you to report as soon as possible whether you would see any objection to an extension of said contract as hereinafter mentioned, and what those objections are, and what other conditions should be imposed.

The proposal would be :-

Firstly, To extend the contract of the 16th of May, 1857, for a period of ten years, from 1st of February, 1865, with the following amendments :-

Secondly, The number of patients to be raised from four hundred, as now contracted for, to five hundred and fifty as a minimum, and six hundred and fifty as a maximum.

Thirdly, The proprietors of the Asylum to provide suitable accommodation for sait patients, in such manner as will meet the approval of the Prison Inspectors.

Fourthly, The resident Physician to be appointed by the Government, and paid as now by the proprietor of said Asylum.

Fifthly, The salary of the resident physician to be one thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, with suitable lodgings, light, fuel and water, furnished by and at the expense of said proprietors for said physician and his family.

Sixthly, Should the Confederation of the Provinces take place, the Government of Lower Canada will be in place of that of Canada, and may, by giving three years' notice. put an cud to this contract without indemnity, and may also purchase said Asylum and appurtenances, for an amount to be determined by experts.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Solicitor General, Lower Canada.

The Prison Inspectors, Quebec.

### BOARD OF INSPECTION OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., &C.,

Quebec, 26th November, 1864. SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith

a copy of a series of resolutions adopted by the Board at a meeting held at Kingston, on the twenty-third instant, on the subject submitted in your letter for the report, namely, the proposed extension of the contract with the Proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum.

With reference to Resolution Number Two, I am directed to observe that the Inspectors are satisfied that the Asylum is at present very much over-crowded, and that in consequence places are made use of as dormitories for the patients which are quite unfit for the purpose. The Inspectors would therefore recommend that in making the new arrangements some provision should be made to remedy gradually this serious evil. While the Inspectors are not prepared to recommend that any of the patients now under care of the proprietor should be discharged, they are bound to repeat, that in their opinion five hundred patients is all that the present buildings (including the subsidiary houses now in use) shall be made to contain.

The Board desire me to state further, that they consider the third condition mentioned in your letter as a wise and humane one. And they would submit whether it might not be desirable to extend it so as to secure some improvement in the ventilation, at least of the present building, if not other changes in the construction.

As I was not present at the meeting of the Board at which the Resolution enclosed was adopted, I think it right to state that I dissent from that part of Resolution Number *Five* which recommends twelve hundred dollars per annum instead of one thousand for the resident physician. Considering the position of the officer and the scale of salaries paid to similar officers in kindred institutions throughout the Province, it appears to me that the pay and allowances proposed in your letter are an.ple.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH, Inspector and Secretary of Board.

*Resolved.—Firstly*, That this Board sees no objection to the extension of the contract with the Proprietors of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, for ten years, from the 1st of February, 1865.

Secondly, That the number of patients may be raised from four hundred, now contracted for, to five hundred and fifty as a minimum, and not to exceed six hundred and fifty as a maximum. But it is to be well understood that the building now in course of erection shall form a portion of the establishment, and will be ready for occupation before the numbers can be increased.

It also should be understood that as the establishment contains now (as at the visit of the inspectors on the twelfth instant) five hundred and forty-four patients, and is much over-crowded, no new patients should be admitted, notwithstanding any discharges or deaths until the new building is furnished, or until the number actually in the Asylum at one time becomes reduced below five hundred.

Thirdly, That the Proprietors of the Asylum shall provide suitable accommodation for such patients in such manner as will meet the approval of the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., and that any resolution passed by the Board of Inspectors in this respect shall be acted upon by the proprietors so soon as intimated to them by the Secretary of the Board, notwithstanding any reference or appeal which they may see fit to make to the Government against it, and will remain good until the decision of the Government in case of such appeal is made known.

Fourthly, That the resident Physician be appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, and receive his pay through the proper department of the Government, the amount of which pay shall be brought to the debit of the proprietors in account with the Province.

Fifthly, That the salary of the resident Physician be twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), per annum, payable at such stated periods as His Excellency may see fit, with suitable lodgings, light, fuel and water furnished by and at the expense of such proprietors, for said Physician and his family.

That the plans of the new building, now in course of erection, shall be submitted without delay to His Excellency the Governor General for his sanction, and such alterations shall be made in any building now in use for the patients as may be recommended by the said Inspectors to secure efficient ventilation in the different chambers.

Seventhly, Should the Confederation of the Provinces be carried out, the Government of Lower Canada will come into the place of the Government of Canada and may, by giving three years' notice, put an end to this contract without any indemnity, and may purchase said Asylum and appurtenances for an amount to be determined by *experts*.

### QUEBEC, 28th November, 1854.

### (Beauport Lunatic Asylum.)

On the application of the Proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum dated 13th July, 1864, the undersigned has the honor to report :

Firstly, That after carefully considering the contract entered into between Her Majesty and said Proprietors on the 16th May, 1857, and the opinion of the Prison Inspectors, he has come to the conclusion that the amount now paid to said Proprietors by the Provincial Government for each patient in said Asylum is a reasonable one, and quite large enough to be remunerative and therefore should not be increased.

Secondly, That the number of patients having increased to nearly five hundred and fifty, though the contract is for four hundred, the proprietors have enlarged and are now increasing again the Asylum so as to meet that increased number and accommodate a still larger number.

Thirdly, That a proper supervision would require that a Govennment Official should reside at the Asylum and ascertain by constant attendance that the patients are properly attended to, and otherwise treated in accordance with the contract between Her Majesty and the said proprietors, and the undersigned is of opinion that the resident Physician should be that person, that he should be appointed by the Government and paid as other Government Officers are, the amount of his salary to be deducted from the amount becoming due from time to time to said proprietors.

The undersigned therefore recommends :

Firstly, That the said contract of the 16th May, 1857, be extended for a period of ten years from the 1st of February next (1865), with the following amendments.

Secondly, The number of patients to be raised from four hundred as now contracted for, to five hundred and fifty as a minimum, and not to exceed six hundred and fifty as a maximum.

Thirdly, The building now in course of erection to form a portion of the Establishment, and to be ready for acceptation before the numbers can be increased as above mentioned.

Fourthly, The proprietors of the Asylum to provide suitable accommodation for such patients in such manner as will meet the approval of the Prison Inspectors.

Fifthly, The resident Physician to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, and to be paid his salary through the Provincial Secretary's Department, the amount of said salary to be deducted from the sums becoming due from time to time to said proprietors.

Sixthly, The salary of the said resident Physician to be one thousand dollars per annum, payable at such stated periods as His Excellency may see fit, with suitable lodgings, light, fuel and water furnished by and at the expense of said proprietors, for said l'hysician and his family.

Seventhly. Plans of the new building now in course of erection to be submitted without delay to His Excellency the Governor General for his sanction, and such alterations to be made in any building now in use for the patients as may be recommended by said Inspectors to secure efficient ventilation in the establishment.

*Eighthly*, Should the Confederation of the Provinces take place, the Government of Lower Canada to be in place of that of Canada in so far as contract aforesaid, as amended, is concerned, said Government of Lower Canada having the right, by giving three year's notice to said proprietors, to put an end to said contract without any indemnity and having

also the right to purchase said Asylum and appurtenances for an amount to be determined by experts.

The undersigned moreover recommends that the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum be authorized to sign a contract as mentioned above with said proprietors, in their said quality, and for and in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty.

(Signed), HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Solicitor General, Lower Canada.

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM,

December 29th, 1864.

SIR,—In a communication addressed to you on the 13th of July last, we had the houor to state that on conditions therein expressed, we were prepared to crect additional buildings for the purpose of supplying the increasing demand for the accommodation of insane persons in Lower Canada, in such manner as would meet the approval of the Inspector of Prisons.

When the plans of the new building were being made, the Inspectors of Prisons were absent from Quebec, with the exception of Doctor Taché, to whom the plans were submitted, and who suggested certain alterations which met our approval, and were adopted by us.

On Sth Scptember, Messrs. Ferres and Meredith made their inspection of the Asylum; the foundations of the new building then in course of construction were pointed out to them, and they were invited to visit them, but they declined; they were then asked to examine the plans but distinctly refused, for reasons stated by Mr. Ferres.

The plans and specifications were shortly afterwards taken to the Honorable the Solicitor General, who informed us that competent and unbiassed persons would be appointed to examine them.

In the meanwhile the works progressed; that portion of the building intended for the occupation by the females is now covered and closed in, and the internal arrangements for the classification of the patients, for heating, ventilating and draining the building are progressing, and cannot consistently be delayed.

The buildings are being erected in a solid and substantial manner, regardless of expense. We are of opinion that our knowledge and experience enable us to judge more correctly of the wants and requirements of an Asylum than non-professional persons; should, however, Government think otherwise, we will be happy to receive any suggestions from others, which may be submitted to us in a fair and disinterested spirit.

We would remark, in conclusion, that it will be much easier to alter a plan than to alter a building, should such alteration be deemed necessary.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) J. DOUGLAS,

J. E. J. LANDRY.

Honorable William McDougall, Secretary to the Province, &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 23rd September, 1864.

SIR,—I beg to transmit to you copies of certain remarks which, as one of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, I have deemed it my duty to enter, on my last two visits, in the book kept at the Asylum by the Commissioners for recording their visits of inspection.

I beg to state that the proprietors of the Asylum have commenced the erection of a new building, and most respectfully to suggest that, being intended for Government or public patients, the Government should see the plans, &c., according to which the building is to be erected, in order that as great provision as possible may be made for the comfort, health and amusement (a very important point) of the inmates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) ROBERT HAMILTON.

To the Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

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(Copy.) I have this day inspected the Asylum. The number of inmates has been increased since the 20th ultimo by thirteen, the total number being now five hundred and forty-seven. In the paper on Colonial Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, lately received from England by the Government of Canada, it is distinctly laid down, on the nineteenth page, that "it is equally necessary for ventilation that there should be allowed for each patient one thousand cubic feet of space in associated wards, and fifteen hundred in single rooms, in temperate climates."

Now, many of the single rooms (see the attics of the main building and the rooms in the sheds attached to the Richardson House) do not contain one-half of a thousand cubic feet; some of them I believe to contain under three hundred feet, and these are occupied by dirty patients, and are deficient in ventilation.

The condition of these attics and sheds is discreditable to the people and Government of Canada, and unless the proprietors of the Asylum have remonstrated with the Government against sending so many patients to it (which one of the proprietors tells me they have done) a share of the discredit attaches to them also.

The paper above alluded to strongly urges the furnishing of various means of employment and amusement for the insane.

I would suggest the erection of a shed in each of the yards attached to the Richardson House, to protect the patients from the sun when they are out of doors.

(Signed,) ROBERT HAMILTON.

(Copy.) I have this day inspected the Asylum. Its terribly crowded condition ought to be, in my humble opinion, the cause of uneasiness and unhappiness to all who are either directly or indirectly interested in the Institution. I feur that the probabilities of recovery for any in such a crowd are very small. The total number of patients is now five hundred and fifty-six.

> (Signed,) ROBERT HAMILTON,

> > Commissioner.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th of March, 1865.

On a letter dated 5th December, 1864, Doctors Douglas and Landry, proprietors and medical managers of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, representing that they had recently undertaken extensive changes in the present Asylum, and have crected a new Asylum in the vicinity of the same, at a cost of many thousand pounds, with a view to afford accommodation to the increasing number of patients sent to that Institution, and that on the completion of the new building they will be able to receive and afford abundant space for seven hundred and fifty patients, and requesting that their present contract be extended for a further period of ten years, with the addition of a clause providing for the revision of the terms of the same, in the event of war breaking out with the United States.

The Honorable the Solicitor General, Lower Canada, recommends that the contract of the 16th May, 1857, be extended for a period of five years from the 1st day of May next, with the following amendments, which have been modified in accordance with the suggestions of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

That the number of patients be raised from four hundred, as now contracted for, to five hundred and fifty as a minimum and six hundred and fifty as a maximum.

That the buildings now in course of crection shall form a portion of the establishment, and be ready for occupation before the number of patients can be increased, as above mentioned.

That the proprietors of the Asylum shall provide suitable accommodation for such

patients, in such manner as will meet the approval of the Prison Inspectors. That a Visiting Physician be appointed by Your Excellency, and his salary paid through the Commissioners of the Asylum; the amount to be deducted from the sums becoming due, from time to time, to the said proprietors by the Government.

That the salary of the said Visiting Physician be eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in the same manner as the accounts of the proprietors, and the salary of the Asylum Chaplain are paid.

That the appointment of a Visiting Physician shall not do away with the obligation on the part of the said proprietors of having a Resident Physician in the said Asylum.

That the duties of the Visiting Physician be determined by Your Excellency, and that the asylum be accessible to him at all times and in all its parts, as well as to the Commissioners of the Asylum and the Prison Inspectors.

Such Visiting Physician to report to the Governor General on the state of the asylum, and on the approval of such report, the proprietors to comply with its requirements.

That such alterations be made in any building now or hereafter in use for the patients as may be recommended by the said Inspectors to secure efficient ventilation in the establishment.

That the Government shall have the right, if they deem it proper, to purchase said asylum and appurtenances for an amount to be determined by arbitrators.

That the said proprietors shall have no claim against the Government in case of war. change of tariff, or for any other cause, except in such cases as they may be entitled to by their contract, as modified by this Report.

That the said proprietors, or any of them, shall not transfer or sell his or their share of the said contract, as hereby amended, to any person whatsoever without the consent previously obtained of the Governor General, and in case of the death of the said proprietors, or any of them, their heirs shall not be entitled to continue said contract in place of the deceased proprietor or proprietors, without obtaining the consent of the Governor General therefor; and if such consent be refused, then, that a sale be made of such share to such person as may obtain the consent therefor of His Excellency.

And any such transfer or sale made without such consent not to be binding on the Government, who may ipso facto put an end to the said contract whenever they think proper.

The Solicitor General further recommends that the Commissioners of the Asylum be authorized to sign a contract as above mentioned with the said proprietors, in their quality as such Commissioners, and for and in the name of Her Majesty.

The Committee submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM H. LEE, Clerk Executive Council.

QUEBEC, 31st March, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,-I have the honor to inform you that copy of an Order in Council is this day transmitted to the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, authorizing them to pass with you a new contract with the Government, and you are requested to put yourselves in communication with them on the subject as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c., (Signed,)

WILLIAM MCDOUGALL.

Doctors Douglas and Landry, Proprietors, Beauport Lunatic Asylum.

QUEBEC, 31st March, 1865.

SIR,-I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copy of an Order in Council authorizing the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum to pass a new contract with the proprietors of the said Asylum, who have been advised to put themselves in communication with the Commissioners on the subject. When a draft of the contract to be. prepared is ready you will please to transmit the same to the Government for approval. I have the honor, &c., &c.,

WILLIAM MCDOUGALL. (Signed,)

Alexandre LeMoine, Esq. Secretary, Beauport Lunatic Asylum, Quebec.

### (Translation.)

QUEBEC, 4th April, 1865.

SIR,-I am directed by the Commissioners of the Beauport Asylum to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the thirty-first ultimo, enclosing copy of an Order in Council for the execution of a new contract with the proprietors, and to enquire whether the Commissioners may be allowed, before causing the new deed of contract to be prepared, to submit for your consideration, in the interest of the institution, some observations or suggestions on the subject.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Yours, &c., &c., (Signed,) ALEXANDRE LEMOINE, Secretary, C. B. L. A.

The Honorable Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

(Translation.)

QUEBEC, 5th April, 1865. SIR,-In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Government will willingly receive the observations or suggestions of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, upon the subject of the new contract to be entered into with the proprietors of that Asylum; but it is desirable that that should be done within the shortest possible delay.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,)

Alexander LeMoine, Esq., Secretary, C. B. L. A., Quebec.

QUEBEC, 6th April, 1865.

ETIENNE PARENT. Assistant Secretary.

SIR,-Mr. Assistant Secretary Parent's letter of the 5th instant having been laid before the Commissioners, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that the only suggestion they would now beg to propose regarding the clauses of the new contract with the proprietor of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum is with respect to the classification of the patients. One of the conditions laid down by the Government being, "that such alterations shall be made to the buildings as may be recommended by the Prison Inspectors, to secure efficient ventilation in the establishment," the Commissioners beg to recommend that the following words be added thereto, to wit., also to secure a proper classification, " of the patients in the asylum so soon as the new buildings are completed."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

ALEXANDRE LEMOINE,

Secretary, C. B. L. A.

QUEBEC, 7th April, 1865. SIR,-In reply to your letter of yesterday I have the honor to inform you that the suggestion of the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum therein made, refers to a point which had not escaped the consideration of the Government, and that the duties to be performed by the Visiting Physician will be ample enough to meet that point, and several others.

I have, at the same time, to urge the Commissioners to give immediate effect to the Order in Council communicated to them by the Provincial Secretary's letter of the 31st ultimo.

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I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) ETIENNE PARENT.

Alexandre Le Moine, Esq., Secretary, C. B. L. A., Quebec.

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#### (Translation.)

### QUEBEC, 7th April 1865.

SIR,-I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo, informing my partner and myself that 2 copy of an Order in Council had been transmitted to the Commissioners of the Asylum, and directing us to place ourselves in communication with them on the subject.

Some of the conditions contained in that Order in Council, appeared to my colleague and myself entirely ruinous, and several, moreover, place us unconditionally in the hands of the Visiting Physician and the Prison Inspectors, to whom we are compelled to yield obedience without appeal.

Relying upon the encouragement extended to us by some Members of the Council, we undertook the construction of a new Asylum, which will cost more than sixty thousand dollars, besides the expense of furnishing. How can the Government expect us to recover out of the profits of five years, both the interest of the large capital already sunk before the erection of the new Asylum, and the sum of sixty thousand dollars which the latter will cost us? It is impossible. We have therefore the honor to pray the Government to extend our contract by eight years at the least, and to cause it to be drawn up for six hundred and fifty patients (minimum), in view of the fact that now, before the occupation of the new building, after having removed, in order to build it, a house which contained ninety-two, we have in the Asylum five hundred and sixty-two lunatics, and that consequently it was unnecessary to crect, for five hundred and fifty patients which are proposed to us, the new Asylum which would become useless and a source of absolute loss to us; for it must not be forgotten that the Asylum is only worth what it cost, as an Asylum, and not otherwise.

War with the United States is impending and the attention of the State is directed to The Government by compelling us to bear, unassisted, the additional cost of the maintenance of the lunatics of Lower Canada, at a time when we should, in common with others, have to bear our share in a public calamity, would consign us to certain and complete ruin, and would make it impossible to meet the obligations which we should have contracted.

We are satisfied that the Government will be pleased to strike out that clause, and to substitute for it one of a more protective nature. Our ruin cannot be their object.

We are forbidden to sell, transfer, &c., in the case of death or other event, &c.

This clause needs explanation, for it appears to us to be a provision of expiry which the Government could certainly not have intended.

Relying on the honor and justice of the Government, we pray them to be pleased to make the conditions which they impose upon us less onerous and more acceptable, by modi-fying those to which I have just objected. Individuals cannot strive against the Government, they can but have confidence in them, be protected by them, or be ruined if that protection is withdrawn.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant, (Signed,) J. E. J. LANDRY.

Honorable W. McDougall, Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

### LAW DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 8th April, 1865.

On the new application of Doctor Landry, one of the two proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, for self and colleague, dated the 7th instant, the undersigned has the honor to report.

Firstly, That in his opinion the reasons given by Doctor Landry for a contract of eight years instead of five years are sufficient, and that that change shall be made to the conditions of the proposed contract.

Secondly, That in his opinion Doctor Landry's request to put the minimum number of patients at six hundred and fifty cannot be granted, the maximum under the present contract is four hundred, and if just now the number has been raised to five hundred and sixty, the Government could under the present contract reduce it to four hundred, without giving said proprietors the right to complain.

Thirdly, That in his opinion the case of war mentioned in one of the proposed conditions of the new contract might be left out without recognizing any right of compensation to said proprietors, that change being limited to the case of a change of tariff.

Fourthly, That in his opinion the proprietors are in error when they pretend that the clause relating to any transfer of their contract is a prohibition to sell, that clause means that such transfer, &c., may be made to any person whomsoever, provided that person is a person in whom the Governor has confidence, and that confidence is expressed by the Governor assenting to the transfer, &c.

The undersigned is, therefore, of opinion, that the Order in Council, passed on the 29th March last, should be modified in accordance with the above.

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Solicitor General, Lower Canada.

#### QUEBEC, 7th April, 1865.

SIR,—In my capacity as one of the Commissioners for the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, I beg respectfully to recommend that before the new contract with the proprietors of that establishment is executed, an understanding should be arrived at between the Government and them on the following points :-

Firstly, That there shall be a regular classification of the inmates.

Secondly, That ample means for their occupation and amusement shall be provided, these being essential to their well-being, everything should be done with the view of the restoration to sanity of all that are curable.

Thirdly, That protection, by means of sheds, from the heat of the sun shall be provided for those who are out in the yards during the day.

Fourthly, That as soon as the new building is ready for occupation, the use of the small cells in the attics of the present buildings, which are utterly unfit to be occupied by human beings, shall Le totally discontinued.

Fifthly, That the corridors shall not be used as dormitories.

Sixthly, That the cells designed for one patient shall no longer be occupied by two.

Seventhly, That those walls of the present buildings which now become wet in the winter and spring (so wet as to necessitate the removal of the beds from alongside of them) shall be rendered dry.

Eighthly, That the maximum number of six hundred and fifty be understood to be inclusive of private or paying patients as well as Government patients.

Ninthly, That such improvements as the Prison and Asylum Inspectors shall deem requisite for the comfort of the patients shall be made in the buildings, as well in respect of vermin and other matters, as in respect of ventilation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT HAMILTON, (Signed,)

One of the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. The Hon. Sir Etienne P. Taché,

Receiver General,

&c., &c., &c.

[A copy of the above letter was also sent and addressed to Hon. Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary; and to Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Solicitor General.]

### QUEBEC, 10th April, 1865.

SIR,-I have the honor to inform you that it is the Government's desire that the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum do cause a draft of the new contract to be passed with the proprietors of the Asylum to be prepared and transmitted to this department as soon as possible, for examination and approval, the said draft to be made in accordance with the Order in Council transmitted to you on the 31st ultimo, with the following modifications, namely :---

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That the contract shall be for eight years instead of five, as proposed by the said Order in Council.

That the clause having reference to the breaking out of war be left entire, without however, recognizing any right of compensation to the proprietors in the event of such war, the clause being united to the case of a change of tariff.

I have the honor, &c., &c., (Signed,) ET

ETIENNE PARENT,

ETIENNE PARENT,

Assistant Secretary.

Alexandre LeMoine, Esq., S. C., B. L. A., Quebec.

QUEBEC, 10th April, 1865.

SIR,—In answer to the objections, offered in your letter of the 7th instant, to the terms of the proposed renewed contract of the Government with the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether any valid objection exists to the modification of such terms in the following respects :—

That the contract shall be for eight years instead of five, as proposed by the of the 29th March ultimo.

That the clause having reference to the breaking out of war be left out of such proposed contract without, however, recognizing any right of compensation to the proprietors in the event of such war, the clause being limited to the case of a change of tariff.

That the *minimum* of patients mentioned in such order shall not be changed, and that with regard to the clause relating to any transfer of their contract, such clause be considered, as it is intended to be, as not containing a prohibition to sell, but that any such transfer may be made to any person whomsoever, provided the individual selected shall be acceptable to the Government, whose consent for that purpose shall be necessary.

(Signed,)

Assistant Secretary.

(Translation.)

QUEBEC, 10th April, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day, transmitting to me the modifications which the Government purposes to make to some of the clauses of the Order in Council, respecting a new contract between the Government and us.

We will accept a contract with the modifications proposed.

If we correctly understand the second paragraph, it is proposed that the clause relating to war shall be simply but entirely expunged. We observe, with regret, that in striking it out the Government allow the spirit of it to remain, by introducing into a new Order in Council the words: "Without, however, recognizing any right of compensation to the proprietors." Let the clause be simply struck out, and let only that which refers to the tariff, if it be considered advisable, remain.

I have stated that we accept a contract, but we cannot refrain from again expressing a desire to have the number of patients in the asylum fixed at a minimum of six hundred, since the Government refuse to accede to the number of six hundred and fifty asked for by us. This would be an increase of one-third upon the number fixed by the existing contract, whilst we have more than doubled our buildings within two years.

Is it the intention of the Government not to protect us in any way against the more or less arbitrary orders which may be given to us by the Prison Inspectors? Is the caprice or ill-will of some of them to constitute the supreme law to which we must obey without appeal?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. E. J. LANDRY.

Hon. William McDougall, Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

QUEBEC, Sth March, 1865. SIR,-I have seen my colleague, Dr. Douglas. We both consider that if there was among the Commissioners an active and intelligent physician, he might not only make himself useful by assisting us with his advice and suggestions upon occasion, but might also exercise an attentive surveillance over all matters relating to the comfort and wellbeing of the unfortunates entrusted to our care, and in that way avert abuses which might otherwise creep in. We, therefore, believe that the Government would act wisely in adding such a man to the Commission ; the one who is already upon it cannot, in view of his great age, be called upon to perform the duties which it is proposed to assign to the new functionary. We also consider that as those duties would require more time and attention than is necessary for the performance of those assigned to the other members of the Commission, that physician should receive a salary; but if he were paid by us, we are of opinion that the object which the Government has in view would not be attained. Should he consider that he perceived abuses where we could see none, or should he consi-der certain measures necessary, as to the expediency of which we might be doubtful, his position would be false and embarrassing, and he would have to decide between the autho-

rity which appointed him and the proprietors who pay him. Far from being apprehensive of this additional surveillance, we invite it, since the Government consider it to be useful and necessary. We shall be happy to see an intelligent and independent physician added to the Commission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

J. E. J. LANDRY.

Hon. H. L. Langevin, Solicitor General.

### (Translation.)

QUELLO, 9th March, 1865.

SIR,-After the conversation, painful in more ways than one, which I had with you this morning, I found it necessary to communicate to my colleague a part of that conversation, being unwilling to assume the entire responsibility of a decision which would affect his interests to so great an extent. The following is the decision to which we have come :-

If the Government will guarantee to us that so long as the number of lunatics in the Beauport Asylum shall not amount to six hundred and fifty, they will not send any to other institutions of the same nature, we will consent to the condition so strongly insisted on by them, that is to say, to permit the retaining from and out of the sum paid to us of eight hundred dollars to remunerate a physician, whom it is proposed to add to the Commission. The contract to last ten years, as agreed upon, dating from the time of its execution, and to be susceptible of revision in case of hostilities between Great Britain or Canada on the one side, and the United States on the other. In the meantime the sum paid by the Government for each patient to remain the same as at present. In consenting to this condition, we do not admit that it is equitable, but we yield to

necessity and to the "law of the stronger," and we consider that a hint should have been given us of the possibility of such a condition, when the question of building was raised last year; we should then have been more at liberty than we now are.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yonr very humble and obedient servant, (Signed,)

J. E. J. LANDRY.

Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Solicitor General, Lower Canada, &c., &c.

### MEMOBANDUM.

After examination I concur in the report of the Honorable the Solicitor General (East), on the subject of the new arrangement to be entered into with the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. I would, however, suggest a slight amendment of the paragraphs marked fifth (5th) and sixth (6th), as far as they relate to the mode propose

for the payment of the Visiting Physician. At present all payments and disbursements out of the Legislative Grant for the support of the Asylum, even including the accounts of the proprietors, are made through and by the Commissioners of the Institution representing the Government, and in favor of whom warrants issue quarterly on their application for the same with proper vouchers, &c. I see no reason why the salary of the Visiting Physician should not be paid in the same way, whilst the mode proposed would necessarily produce some additional trouble and inconvenience in the keeping of the accounts. Should my suggestion be adopted the two paragraphs above referred to would read thus :---

Fifthly, A Visiting Physician to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, the salary of this officer to be paid through the Commissioners of the Asylum, and the amount of the same to be deducted from the sums becoming due from time to time to the said proprietors by the Government.

Sixthly. The salary of said Visiting Physician to be eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in the same way as the accounts of the proprietors and the salary of the Chaplain of the Asylum are paid.

(Signed,) WILLIAM MCDOUGALL,

Secretary.

### Secretary's Office, 27th March, 1865.

### QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM, December 5tb, 1864.

SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that on the 13th of July last, we addressed a letter to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, requesting a renewal of the contract for the care and maintenance of insane persons.

We have reason to believe that Government intend shortly to act upon that letter, but as it does not contain all the reasons which induced us at that time to claim such renewal, we deem it due to the Government and to ourselves to state the grounds upon which we think it right to urge the renewal at the present time.

In May, 1863, there were ample means of accommodation and classification in the Asylum for four hundred patients, which were all that were embraced in our contract. Government, however, had then placed under our care four hundred and forty. To meet the still increasing demands for admission, we last year enlarged the centre building and erected two wings at a cost of forty thousand dollars (40,000), so as to afford ample space for five hundred patients. In July last, however, Government had again exceeded the estimated wants, and had increased the number of patients to five hundred and forty.

To meet the complaint of over-crowding we demolished the subsidiary building called the "white house," and commenced the erection of a new building capable of affording ample space for the accommodation and classification of two hundred and fifty patients. The female wing and the offices are now being covered in, and will be ready for occupation in March, and the whole building will be finished early in summer, at a cost of not less than sixty-thousand dollars (\$60,000).

The present Asylum, and the building now in course of construction, will then afford abundant space for seven hundred and fifty patients, and in matters of drainage, of ventilation and of situation, will be unsurpassed by any buildings in the Province, either public or private.

The construction of these buildings has involved us in great personal liabilities, and in view of the fact that the probable revenues of the establishment will be swallowed up for some years to come, we deem it reasonable to urge an extension of the contract on such terms as will protect us from loss.

We beg leave to observe that (leaving out the costs of construction) the present rates are remunerative; but in the event of war the prices of labor and provisions would become so exaggerated as to be ruinous to us. We therefore request that a clause be inserted in any new contract, by which its conditions may be revised in the event of any such contingency.

If in consequence of any constitutional changes in Lower Canada, or of any well or ill founded complaints of the conduct or management of the Asylum, we reiterate our

offer to place the property at the disposal of Government at any time, on such terms as may be agreed upon, or d dire d'Experts.

We have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed), J. DOUGLAS.

(In re Beauport Lunatic Asylum.)

LAW DEPARTMENT, LOWER CANADA, Quebec, 24th March, 1865.

The undersigned has the honor to report :

That since his report of the 28th November last, on the application of the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, he has ascertained that said proprietors have the gravest objections to the appointment by the Government of a Resident Physician, as they would consider such an official as being over and above them in the Institution and the system could not work.

That under those circumstances the proprietors of said Asylum have written the annexed letters, by which they would consent though rather reluctantly to the appointment of a Visiting Physician, with a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, payable out of the sums becoming due from time to time to said proprietors.

The undersigned therefore desire to amend the conclusions of his said report by substituting thereto the following conclusions and recommendations, viz. :

*Firstly*, That the said contract of the 16th May, 1857, for a period of five years, from the first day of May next, with the following amendments:

Secondly, The number of patients to be raised from four hundred as now contracted for to five hundred and fifty as a minimum, and not to exceed six hundred and fifty as a maximum.

*Thirdly*, The buildings now in course of erection to form a portion of the establishment, and to be ready for acceptation before the numbers of patients can be increased as above-mentioned.

*Fourthly*, The proprietors of the Asylum to provide suitable accommodation for such patients in such manner as will meet the approval of the Prison Inspectors.

Fifthly, A Visiting Physician to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, the salary of said Visiting Physician to be paid through the Provincial Secretary's Department, and the amount of said salary to be deducted from the sums becoming due from time to time to said proprietors by said Government.

Sixthly, The salary of said Visiting Physician to be eight hundred dollars per annum, payable at such stated periods as His Excellency may see fit.

Seventhly, The appointment of a Visiting Physician not to do away with the obligation on the part of said proprietors of having a Resident Physician in said Asylum. Eighthly, The duties of the Visiting Physician to be determined by the Governor

*Eighthly*, The duties of the Visiting Physician to be determined by the Governor General, and said Asylum to be accessible at all times, and in all its parts to said Visiting Physician, as well as to the Commissioners of said Asylum, and the Prison Inspectors, said Visiting Physician reporting to the Governor on the state of said Asylum and said proprietors on the approval of such report by the Governor, to comply therewith.

Ninthly, Such alterations to be made in any building now or hereafter in use for the patients as may be recommended by said Inspectors to secure efficient ventilation in the establishment.

Tenthly, The Government to have the right if they deem it proper, to purchase said Asylum and appurtenances for an amount to be determined by arbitrators.

*Eleventhly*, The said proprietors to have no claim against the Government, in case of war, change of tariff, or for any other cause, except in such case as they may be entitled to by their contract as modified by this report.

Twelfthly, The said proprietors or any of them not to transfer or sell their or his share of said contract as hereby amended to whomsoever, without the consent previously obtained of the Governor General, and in case of death of said proprietor, or any of them, their heirs not to be entitled to continue said contract in place of the deceased proprietor or proprietors without obtaining the consent of the Governor General therefor, and if such

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consent be refused, then to sell or transfer their or his share as may obtain the consent therefor of His Excellency, and any such transfer or sale made without such consent not to be binding on the Government who may *ipso facto* put an end to said contract whenever they think it proper.

The undersigned, moreover, is of opinion, and recommends that the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum be authorized to sign a contract, as mentioned above, with said proprietors in their said quality of Commissioners, and for and in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty.

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, Solicitor General, Lower Canada.

### COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 30th April, 1865.

The Committe of Council have had under consideration the draft of a contract of the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, with the proprietors of said Asylum, and of the Order in Council, of the 29th March, ultimo, with the Report of the Honorable the Solicitor General of Lower Canada, of the 12th instant, stating that having examined the said draft of contract, he finds it to be correct, and submits the same for your Excellency's approval, with the two modifications contained in his former report of the 8th instant.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, advise that the above be approved.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Executive Council.

(Translation.)

QUEBEC, 15th April, 1864.

SIR, — I return to you herewith the draft of contract to be entered into with the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, transmitted with your letter of the 11th instant, the former having been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 17th instant.

You will be good enough to transmit to this Department a copy of the contract, in order to complete the record of the affair.

I have the honor, &c.,

ETIENNE PARENT,

Assistant Secretary.

Alexandre LeMoine, Esq., Secretary, C. B. L. A., Quebec.

### QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM,

April 15th, 1865.

SIN,—I have the honor to inform you that I have had communication of the conditions of a proposed new contract for the care of the Insane, and although under undue pressure, I consented through my partner, to sign the modified contract, I disapproved of many of the conditions as tending to render it extremely hazardous if not absolutely ruinous.

If the proprietors had known that the minimum number of patients would be fixed at five hundred and fifty, they would have been spared the expenditure of fifteen hundred pounds, which they were induced to incur since September last.

The Prison Inspectors have declared the system of ventilation in the present buildings to be perfect; they have refused to examine the plans or visit the new buildings, while any alterations in the mode of ventilation might have been effected without extra cost; yet one condition in the proposed contract gives them the power to make any experiments, however absurd, in the present or in future buildings, and this at the expense of the proprietors.

The duties and powers of the Visiting Physician are not defined. He may possess ex-

perience and common sense, and he may not be empowered to interfere in the conduct and management of the Asylum, in these cases his appointment would meet the approval of the proprietors, otherwise his appointment would disturb the harmony and the good management which has characterized the Institution during the last twenty years. This management cannot safely be interfered with, if, therefore, the proposed Visiting Physician is to be clothed with administrative power, the Institution would become a scene of disorder and its best interests would suffer. It is of course proper and right that any check should be placed to guard against abuses, either real or imaginary. I cannot venture to express my opinion on the condition which imposes the payment of the Visiting Physician on the proprietors.

The condition which denies the right of claim for compensation in case of an increase of Tariff, is simply a war clause in disguise, it might entail great loss or even total ruin upon the proprietors. It gives virtually to one party to a contract the power of altering it to the prejudice of the other party.

The right of purchase by Government should be obligatory at any time. In my opinion the conduct and management of so large and so important a Public Institution ought properly to be in the hands of Government only.

Individually I am anxious to be relieved from so onerous a responsibility and from so hazardous a risk, and I would refuse no offer which would repay me the cost of the adven-

I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that no member of the Government has had time to visit the new buildings or to make himself personally acquainted with the general affairs of the Asylum. Had this been done I am convinced that the conditions as now proposed, would not have been submitted.

In November last I was assured by leading Members of the Council, that no action would be taken on a new contract until the conditions had been submitted for my approval. I cannot conceive why this just and equitable course has been departed from.

In conclusion, I consider it to be only justice to myself to protest against the proposed conditions, and to express to you my intention to call upon the Members of Government, now absent, who induced me to build and who distinctly assured me that the management should not be interfered with, to redeem their promises and assurances to me. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. DOUGLAS.

Honorable William McDougall, Secretary to the Province. &c., &c., &c.

### QUBBEC, 17th April, 1865.

SIR,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, remonstrating against certain conditions of the new contract passed between the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum and the Government, represented by the Commissioners of the Asylum.

I have, &c.

ETIENNE PARENT, Assistant Secretary.

Doctor J. Douglas,

Beauport.

### QUEBEC, 19th April, 1865.

SIR,-I have attentively considered your letter of the 15th instant, in connection with the new contract between the Government and the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. I confess I am unable to discover any good grounds for the apprehensions you express. I can assure you that the intention of the Government is for the future, as it has been for the past, to secure the interest of the public on the one hand and the prosperous administration of the Asylum on the other-an end which could not be attained if the fears you express were likely to be realized. The powers of the Inspectors of Asylums,

Prisons, &c., and of the Visiting Physician, will be exercised under the direction of the Government, which will at all times be ready to hear any just representation from you.

As to your complaint that the conditions of the new contract have not been submitted for your approval, allow me to observe that a letter was addressed to you and to Doctor Landry, on the 31st of March, referring you to the Commissioners of the Asylum for the conditions of that contract. This was followed by a correspondence and interviews between your partner and members of the Government, resulting in some alterations in the conditions of the then proposed contract, and leaving the Government under the impression that you were aware of all that was going on. If you have remained ignorant of those conditions until the 15th instant, the fault is not surely with the Government.

The assurances which you say were made to you by members of the Government now absent, that the management of the Asylum would not be interfered with, will, I have no doubt, be made good by the Government in the sense in which those gentlemen must have spoken.

I trust you will complete the contract without delay, and if hereafter you are able to satisfy the Government that any of the conditions referred to are really unjust to the proprietors of the Asylum, they can, and no doubt will, be modified.

I have, &c., &c.

WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, (Signed,)

Secretary.

### James Douglas, Esquirc, M.D., Quebec.

QUEBEC, 19th April, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to request, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, that you will inform this Department if the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum have signed the new contract, and in case they have not yet done so to give them a reasonable delay for so doing, when you will report to the Government the state in which the matter then stands, and wait for instructions.

I have, &c., &c., &c.

WILLIAM MCDOUGALL.

The Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum.

### QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM,

20th April, 1865.

SIR,-I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date.

I have never, in the past, had reason to complain of the acts or intentions of Government towards me or my co-proprietors of the asylum, and I trust that my apprehensions of the probable ill results of the conditions now imposed upon us may be ill founded; if not, I shall attribute the ill results to error on the part of those who impose them, and to nothing else.

I should, however, feel greatly relieved were the dutics and powers of the Visiting Physician distinctly defined, least he should unadvisedly be entrusted with powers which would be subversive of the good management of the institution.

I do most decidedly object to his salary being imposed on me and my colleague.

I have honorably fulfilled my engagements for the care of the insane during twenty years, and I had reason to expect that no serious deviations from conditions previously imposed on me would be made without first apprising me of the fact, and I do complain that Government should have been committed to a certain course by passing an Order in Council before consulting me as to the practicability or advisability of that course.

I could not complain of any increase of the tariff which might be rendered necessary for the progress or development of the resources of the Province, but I wish it to be expressed that I shall not be debarred a claim for compensation, should such increase be caused by war or by any other public calamity.

I will, in fulfilment of my promises to my partner, sign, under protest, the conditions

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insisted upon, whether these, my reasonable requests, are acceded to or not. I would, however, much prefer signing such a contract as would require no further discussion or change.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant, (Signed,) J. DOUGLAS.

Honorable William McDougall, &c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 21st April, 1865.

SIR,-I have the honor to inform you that the new contract with the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum is now complete. It was signed by the Commissioners and Doctor Landry, on the 15th instant, and this day by Doctor Douglas. I beg also to enclose you herewith a letter from Doctors Douglas and Landry on the subject of their signing the new contract, the said letter was received by me from Doctor Douglas immediately after the signing the said contract.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDRE LEMOINE.

Secretary, C. B. L. A.

The Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

### QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM,

21st April, 1865.

SIR,-In conformity with our promise we propose signing a new contract.

We wish it however to be distinctly understood that we doeso under protest and with the intention of appealing to the Council for the revision of its conditions whenever the Council shall re-assemble. We intend applying for redress to those members especially who last summer pledged themselves to a renewal of the existing contract on condition of our affording additional accommodation for the insane of the Province.

We have fulfilled our part and do not consider the so-called contract now offered us, as a fulfilment of theirs.

We sign because forced to do so by the undue pressure and intimidation.

Your obedient servant,

J. DOUGLAS.

Alexandre LeMoine, Esq., Secretary to Commissioners of Quebec Lunatic Asylum.

### (Translation.)

QUEBEC, 24th April, 1865.

Sir, -- I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the new contract entered into between the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, and the medical men who are the proprietors of that institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

### ALEXANDRE LEMOINE.

Secretary C. B. L. A.

Etienne Parent, Esq.,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

On the twenty-first day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Before us, the undersigned Notaries Public, duly sworn in and for Lower Canada, and residing in the city of Quebec, personally came and appeared, the Honorable Louis

Massue, Joseph Painchaud, Errol Boyd Lindsay, Alexander Benjamin Sirois, Daniel McGie and Joseph Bowles, all of the said city of Quebec, Esquires, Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, acting in this behalf in their said quality and for and in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, of the one part,

And James Douglas, of the place called La Canardière in the Parish of St. Roch of Quebec, and Jean Eticnne Landry, of the said city of Quebec, Esquires, sole owners and proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum and medical superintendents thereof, of the other part;

Which said parties have covenanted and agreed together, as follows, that is to say :---

Whereas by agreement duly made and executed before LeMoine and Colleague, Notaries, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the medical superintendents and proprietors of the said Beauport Lunatic Asylum undertook the maintenance of the insane at the said Asylum upon the terms and condition therein particularly mentioned.

And whereas the said proprietors of the said Asylum having recently made extensive changes in the present Asylum and having commenced the erection of a new Asylum in the vicinity of the same, at a very considerable expense, with the view to afford accommodation to the increasing number of patients, have requested that their said agreement be extended for a further period, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to sanction the extension of the said agreement or contract for the term and subject to the clauses, changes and conditions hereinafter provided.

The number of patients shall be raised from four hundred, as now contracted for, to five hundred and fifty as a minimum, and six hundred and fifty as a maximum.

The buildings now in course of erection shall form a portion of the establishment and be ready for occupation before the number of patients can be increased as above mentioned.

The proprietors of the said Asylum shall provide suitable accommodation for such patients, in such manner as will meet the approval of the Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., &c.

A Visiting Physician shall be appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, and his salary paid through the said Commissioners of the Asylum, the amount to be deducted from the sums to become due or payable from time to time to the said proprietors by the Government.

The salary of the said Visiting Physician to be eight hundred dollars per annum payable quarterly in the same manner as the accounts of the proprietors are paid.

The appointment of a Visiting Physician shall not do away with the obligation on the part of the said proprietors of having a Resident Physician in the said Asylum.

The duties of the said Visiting Physician shall be determined by His Excellency the Governor General, and the Asylum shall be accessible to him at all times and in all its parts as well as to the said Commissioners and to the said Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., &c.

Such Visiting Physician shall report to the Governor General on the state of the Asylum, and on the approval of such report the proprietors shall comply with its requirements.

Such alterations shall be made in any building now or hereafter in use for the patients as may be recommended by the said Inspectors to secure efficient ventilation in the establishment.

The Government shall have the right, if they deem it proper, to purchase the said Asylum and the appurtenances at any time for an amount to be determined by arbitrators.

The said proprietors shall have no claim against the Government in case of a change of tariff.

The said proprietors, or any of them, shall not transfer or sell his or their share of said contract or agreement, as hereby amended, to any person whatsoever without the con-

sent, previously obtained, of the Governor General, and in case of the death of the said proprietor, or any of them, his or their heirs shall not be entitled to continue said contract in the place of the deceased proprietor or proprietors, without obtaining the consent of the Governor General therefor, and if such consent be refused, then the proprietors of such shares shall or may sell the same to any person or persons whomsoever, provided the individual selected and willing to purchase shall be acceptable to the Governor General, whose consent for that purpose shall be necessary.

Any such transfer or sale made without such consent shall not be binding on Government, who may *ipso facto* put an end to the said contract whenever they think proper. The rates to be paid by the said Provincial Government for the patients in the

Asylum shall continue to be the same, that is to say: thirteen shillings and nine pence per week each patient.

And lastly, the said proprietors shall be bound, and they do hereby bind and oblige themselves, also to execute and perform all, each and every the clauses, conditions and obligations contracted for by the said proprietors of the said Asylum, under and by virtue of the said agreement of the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyseven, with respect to the boarding, clothing and keeping of the patients entrusted to their care, and to whatever generally may be deemed necessary for their cure, comfort and safe keeping.

This done and passed in the said City of Quebec, at the office of Edward O'I rivn, one of us the said Notaries, on the day and year first above written, under the number two hundred and sixty-eight.

In faith and testimony whereof, the said parties acting as aforesaid, have to these presents, first duly read according to law, severally set their hands in the presence of us, the said Notaries, also hereunto subscribing. LOUIS MASSUE.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH PAINCHAUD. ERROL BOYD LINDSAY. DANIEL MCGIE. ALEXANDER BENJAMIN SIROIS. JOSEPH BOWLES. JAMES DOUGLAS. JEAN ETIENNE LANDRY. CHARLES LESPERANCE, Notary Public.

EDWARD O'BRIEN,

Notary Public.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in my office.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, . Notary Public.

### (Translation.)

QUEBEC, 1st June, 1865.

SIR,-I have the honor to inform you that we have to day transferred one hundred and ten male lunatics from the old to the new Asylum, and that we are ready to receive new patients if the Government pleases to send them to us.

These one hundred and ten lunatics occupy one of the wings of the new establishment. In view of the manner in which we have distributed the patients in the old building we are in a position to receive lunatics of both sexes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

J. E. J. LANDRY. (Signed,)

Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

QUEBEC, December 30th, 1865.

SIR,-I have the honor to state that acting as Attorney for my father, James Douglas, 21

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M.D., I have sold two-thirds of his interest in the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, to François Elzear Roy, M.D., and the other one-third to J. E. J. Landry, M.D., who have undertaken to fulfil his obligations towards the Government, under the contract of April last.

I have, therefore, to request that you will obtain His Excellency's sanction to the sale, and cause the new proprietors to be substituted to Doctor Douglas under the contract. T have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

### JAMES DOUGLAS.

To the Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

(Translation.)

### QUEBEC, 2nd January, 1866.

SIR,-We have the honor to inform you that one of the former proprietors of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, Dr. James Douglas, has sold to Dr. François Elzéar Roy, one of the undersigned, two-thirds of his whole interest in that institution, and the other third to Dr. Landry, his partner. Doctors Landry and Roy, undersigned, are now, therefore, the sole proprietors of the said Asylum, and in accordance with the clause of the contract which accompanies this letter, they have the honor to request the Government to continue their institution on the same footing as heretofore, and that Dr. Roy, one of the undersigned, may be substituted in the room of Dr. Douglas.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servants,

JAMES DOUGLAS, Jr., for (Signed,) JAMES DOUGLAS. J. E. J. LANDRY. FRANCOIS ELZEAR ROY.

Honorable Hector L. Langevin, Solicitor General, Lower Canada.

### Extract.

QUEBEC, 2nd January, 1866.

The said proprietors or any of them shall not transfer his or their share of said contract or agreement as hereby amended to any person whatever without the consent pre-viously obtained of the Governor General, and in case of the death of the said proprietors, or of any of them, his or their heirs shall not be entitled to continue the said contract in the place of the deceased proprietor or proprietors without obtaining the consent of the Governor General therefor, and if such consent be refused them the proprietor of such shares shall or may sell the same to any person or persons whomsoever, provided the iudividual selected and willing to purchase shall be acceptable to the Governor General, whose consent for that purpose shall be necessary.

The foregoing is a true extract of a certain contract made by and between the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum and Doctors Douglas and Landry, on the twenty-first April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed),

ALEXANDRE LEMOINE, Secretary, C. B. L. A.

### (Translation.)

#### (In re Beauport Lunatic Asylum.)

MONTREAL, 3rd January, 1866. The undersigned has the honor to report that Dr. Douglas and Dr. Landry announce that one of them, Dr. Douglas, has sold to the other, one-third of his right of property in the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, and the other two-thirds to Dr. François Elzéar Roy, of the City of Quebec: that in virtue of a clause in the contract between the proprietors of that Asylum and the Government, no such sale can take place, and have effect, without the sanction of the Government, and that the said proprietors, and Dr. François Elzear Roy, pray that that sanction may be granted.

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The undersigned recommends, in consequence, that the said sale should be assented to and sanctioned by his Excellency, the Administrator.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN (Signed,)

Solicitor General,

Lower Canada.

## COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 6th January, 1866.

On a letter, dated the 2ud instant, from James Douglas, jun., acting on behalf of his father, Doctor James Douglas, Doctor J. E. J. Landry, and Doctor François Elzéar Roy. representing that the said Dr. James Douglas has sold to the said Dr. Roy, two-thirds of all his right and interest in the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, and the other third to his pre-sent associate, the said J. E. J. Landry, and requesting in accordance with the terms of the contract made by and between the Commissioners of the Beauport Asylum and said Drs. Douglas and Landry, on the 21st of April, 1865, that the sanction of your Excellency in Council, be given to the sale and transfer in question.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Honorable the Solicitor General, Lower Canada, advise that the sale referred to be sanctioned.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Executive Council.

OTTAWA, 9th January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,-I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to sanction the sale, by Dr. James Douglas, to Dr. François Elzéar Roy, of two-thirds of all his right and interest in the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, and of the other third to Dr. J. E. J. Landry, as requested by the letter of the Reverend James Douglas, jun., acting on behalf of his father, dated 30th December last.

I have, &c., ETIENNE PARENT,

Assistant Secretary.

Doctors James Douglas,

J. E. J. Lindsay, François Elzéar Roy. "

QUEBEC, February 16th, 1866.

SIR,-On the 30th of last December, I had the honor to address you a letter informing you of the conditional sale of my father's interest in the property of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, and begging that His Excellency would be pleased to substitute the new proprietors in his place, to which letter I have received no answer.

The only information I have of the consent of Government is contained in a reply to a joint letter of Doctor Landry, Roy and myself to the Honorable the Solicitor General, which was sent under cover to Doctor Landry, and which he of course holds.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES DOUGLAS, junior.

To the Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

### OTTAWA, 19th February, 1866.

SIR,-The best answer that can be made to your letter of the 16th of February, is, I think, to send you a dvolicate of the letter addressed to Doctors Douglas, Landry and Roy, in answer to their \_\_int letter of the 9th ultimo.

Rev. James Dougle

QUEBEC, December 30th, 1865.

GUEBEC, December 30th, 1865. S1a,—I have the honor to state that, acting as Attorney for my father, James Douglas, I have sold two-thirds of his interest in the Quebec Lunatic Asylum to François Elzéar Roy, M.D., and the other one-third to J. E. J. Landry, M.D., who have undertaken to fulfil his obligations towards the Government, under the contract of April last. I have, therefore, to request that you will obtain His Excellency's sanction to the sale, and cause the new proprietors to be substituted to Doctor Douglas under the contract.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES DOUGLAS, Junior.

To the Honorable William McDougall.

A. 1866

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR

AND

### COMMON SCHOOLS

## IN UPPER CANADA,

### FOR THE YEAR 1865,

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,



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### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 24th July, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, my Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada during the year 1865, including a Statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, so far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains copious extracts from local reports, and various documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

To the Honorable WILLIAM McDougall, M.P.P., Secretary of the Province,

Ottawa.

29 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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## ANNUAL REPORT

#### OF THE

Hormal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools

### OF UPPER CANADA,

## FOR THE YEAR 1865.

#### PART I .--- GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount MONCK, Governor General, &c., &c., &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honor to present my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1865. There has been an increase in both the receipts and expenditures and the attendance of pupils and the time of keeping open the Schools, during every year, without exception, of the more than twenty years which it has been my duty to report them; and the increase of last year is a large advance on that of any preceding year,

#### THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

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

#### Receipts.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant for salaries of teachers in 1865, was \$165,972-decrease, \$2,253. There had been an increase of \$10,152 the preceding year.

2. The amount apportioned and paid from the Legislative Grant for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize-books and libraries was \$10,041, increase, \$1,214.
3. The Legislative Grant is apportioned and paid to each Municipality, upon the condition that such Municipality provide, at least, an equal sum by local assessment; but such Municipality is empowered to provide as large an additional sum as it may think proper, for the education of youth within its own jurisdiction. The amount provided by Municipal assessment, in 1865, was \$308,092—increase, \$3,710, and \$142,120 in excess of the Legislative Grant.

4. Trustees' Rate on Property .- The elected Trustees of each School Section have the same discretionary power as each Municipality to provide, by rate on property, means for the support of their schools. The means thus provided by Trustees, by rate on property, amounted to the large sum of \$711,197—increase, \$51,816—the largest increase for one year ever reported under this head.

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5. Trustees' Rate Bills on pupils.—Whether a rate bill shall be imposed on pupils, or whether the school shall be free, is determined in each School Section by the rate-payers at the annual, or a special meeting called for that purpose; and, also, what shall be the amount of the rate bills in cities, towns and incorporated villages; the Boards of Trustees decide whether the schools shall be free or not. In no case can a rate bill be imposed exceeding twenty-five cents per month for each pupil. The amount of rate bills imposed upon and collected from pupils, was \$60,696—increase, \$1,059.

6. Amount received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources, was \$90,131 decrease, \$15,165. The Clergy Reserve Fund is at the discretionary disposal of the Municipalities, and many of them have nobly applied it to school purposes. The annual sums paid to Municipalities from this Fund are, of course, diminishing.

sums paid to Municipalities from this Fund are, of course, diminishing. 7. The amount available from balances of 1864 (not paid at the end of the year), was \$198,869—increase, \$20,430.

8. Total receipts for Common School purposes, for 1865, was \$1,545,000—increase, \$60,813; the largest increase of any one year since the establishment of the School System, and all from local sources—the voluntary action of the country, as the apportionment of the Legislative Grant was a little less the last year than the year preceding.

#### EXPENDITURES.

1. For Salaries of teachers, \$1,041,052—increase, \$44,095; a very large increase in the salaries of teachers.

2. For maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, \$22,571 -decrease, \$578.

3. For school sites and building school-houses, \$127,672-increase \$11,615.

4. For rents and repairs of school-houses, \$41,534-increase, \$4,531.

5. For school-books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses incurred by Trustees, \$123,048--increase, 10,896.

6. Total expenditure for all Common School purposes, for 1865, \$1,355,879—increase, \$70,561.

7. Balance of school moneys not expended at the end of the year, \$189,121—decrease, \$9,748.

## II. TABLE B.—School Podulation, Pupils attending Common Schools, and in Different branches of instruction.

Though an old Statute requires the legal returns of school population to include only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, the school law confers the equal right of attending the schools upon all persons between 5 and 21 years of age.

1. School Population (including only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years of age) was 426,757, increase, only 2,192. Whether this small reported increase of school population arises from any defects in the returns, or from other causes, I am unable to say.

2. The number of pupils between 5 and 16 years of age attending the schools was 361,617; increase, 10,602. The number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 22,035—increase, 1265. The whole number of pupils attending the schools 383,652—increase, 11,957. The reported increase of school population the previous year was 12,198, but the increase of pupils attending the schools was only 10,887; so that while the absolute increase of school attendance in 1865, is larger than that of 1864, the increase of school attendance as compared with the increase of school population, is considerably larger.

3. The number of *boys* attending the schools, was 204,320—increase, 6,296. The number of girls attending the schools, was 179,332—increase, 5,661. A larger number of girls than boys attend private schools. The number of *indigent pupils* reported attending the schools, was 4,409—decrease, 356.

4. The table is referred to for the reported periods of attendance of pupils, and the number in each of the several branches taught in the common schools. With the three slight exceptions, there was a gratifying increase of pupils in all the higher branches taught.

4. I deeply regret to observe that the number of children reported as not attending any school, was 42,141—increase, 1,658, though under the same head the previous year, there was a reported decrease of 4,492. The Local Superintendents refer to this return

as the opinion of the Trustees in the several sections, and as indicating the number not attending the common school, rather than the result of careful enquiry as to the absolute non attendance of children at any school. But making due allowance for this, yet judging from statements and remarks in the reports of Local Superintendents themselves, there is much to regret, to humble, to excite concern, and to demand increased exertion on this subject. The number returned under the same head, of persons between the ages of 4 and 21 years, in the State of New York, as stated in the last received official school report is 394,336, after deducting the number reported as attending private schools ; the whole number of children in that state between the ages of 4 and 21 years, reported in 1864, being 1,307,822-the number reported as attending the public schools being 881,184the number reported as attending the private schools, being 32,302; the number not ac-counted for, 394,336. There arc, of course, very many between the ages of 4 and 21 years, who do not attend any college or school, who have, at least, received a common school education, or some instruction in the common school. But allowing for this, there must be a vast mass of ignorance, fruitful soil for the growth of Fenianism and other forms The safety and best interests of our country, and christian duty of vice and lawlessness. demand that the dark record of 42,141 children not attending any school should disappear from our annual school reports, and that the attendance of pupils at school should equal our school population.

#### TABLE C.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES, ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Male and Female Teachers.-According to this Table, in the 4,303 schools reported as open, there were 4,721 teachers employed—increase, 96; Male teachers 2,930—decrease, 81; Female teachers, 1791—increase, 177. This shows considerable increase in the number of female teachers employed. It is the general opinion of educationists that female teachers are best adapted to teach small children, having, as a general rule, most heart, most tender feelings, most assiduity, and, in the order of Providence, the qualities best suited for the care, instruction and government of infancy and childhood. Some American Superintendents argue strongly in favor of employing female teachers in the Common Schools, and even, in fact, in the higher Public Schools. In the State of Massachusetts, of the 7,352 teachers employed in the public schools in 1864, 1,210 were males, and 6,142 were females. In the State of New York, of the 26,888 teachers employed in the public schools in 1864, 5,707 were males, and 21,181 were females. In Canada, I think the tendency is to undervalue female teaching, and therefore the salaries of female teachers. In the neighboring States, the tendency seems to be quite the reverse-to underestimate the comparative value of male teaching, and to unduly exalt that of females. The New York State Superintendent points with undisguised pleasure to the fact, that "nearly eight-tenths of the teachers employed in the schools of the State are females." But I think there are many male teachers as painstaking to instruct, encourage, govern, and secure the attention of little children through their affections, as much as female teachers. Yet, I concur in the following remarks of the New York State Superintendent :--- "To teach and train the young seems to be one of the chief missions of woman. Herself highminded, the minds of those with whom she comes in daily contact unconsciously aspire. Gentle herself, she renders them gentle. Pure herself, she makes them pure. The fire which truly refines the ore of character can be kindled only by her hand. Woman is more deeply read than man in the mysteries of human nature, at least, in that of children. It might, perhaps, be nearer the truth to say, that her superior knowledge in this respect is intuitive. Better her discipline of love than his reformatory theories and austere rules and stringent systems. Her persuasive reproofs far exceed his stern menaces and cold logic." In England, the proportion of female to male teachers is rapidly increasing.

2. Religious Persuasions of Teachers.—The teachers are reported to be of the following religious persuasions:—Church of England, 828—decrease, 26; Church of Rome, 534 decrease, 10: Presbyteriane, 1,416—increase, 19: Methodists, 1,308—increase, 22; Baptists, 271—increase, 44; Congregationalists, 77—decrease, 3; Lutherans, 19—increase, 2; Quakers, 25—increase, 9; Christians and Disciples, 44—increase, 12; reported Protestant, 90—increase, 14; Unitarians, 4—increase 2; other persuasions, 40—increase, 23, not reported, 65—decrease, 12. The employment of so many Roman Catholic teachers in the Public Schools is worthy of remark, in connexion with the provisions for Separate Schools and the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical hostility against the Public Schools, evincing, practically, the comprehensive equity of the Public School System, and the liberality with which it is carried out; especially when it is considered that three-fourths of the Roman Catholic children taught in the Common Schools of Upper Canada are taught in the Public Schools, they being chiefly preferred by the parties concerned to the Separate Schools.

3. Certificates.—The number of Normal School Teachers holding Provincial Certificates employed, was 564, of whom 213 were first class, and 351 second class—decrease, 10. The number of teachers employed under certificates by County Boards were, first class, 1,483—increase, 87; second class, 2,040—decrease, 14; third class, 488—increase, 13; not classified, 145—increase, 21; whole number of teachers holding legal certificates, 4,575 —increase 76.

4. The number of schools in which the teachers were changed during the year, was 786—increase 97. A great evil both to teachers and pupils, and a serious impediment to the progress of the schools.

5. Annual Salaries of Teachers.—The highest salary paid in a county was \$630; the lowest, \$84. The highest salary paid in a city was \$1,350; the lowest, \$200. The highest in a town, \$1,000; the lowest \$140. The highest in a village, \$600; the lowest \$270. The average salaries of male teachers in counties, without board, was \$260—of female teachers, \$169; in cities, of male teachers, \$522—of female teachers, \$241; in towns, of male teachers, \$447—of female teachers, \$265; in villages, of male teachers, \$387—of female teachers, \$192. A small increase on the preceding year in the average salaries of teachers.

IV. TABLE D.—School Sections, Schools, School-Houses, School visits, School Lectures, Time of Keeping open the Schools.

1. The whole number of School Sections reported for 1865, was 4,385—increase, 78. The whole number of Schools reported was 4,303—increase, 78.

2. The number of *free* schools reported was 3,595—increase, 136. Number of schools partly free, with a rate bill of 25 cents per month, or less, 708—decrease, 48. Thus 3,595—or all the Common Schools in Upper Canada, except 708—are entirely free—wholly supported by rate on property, with no rate-bills or fees required from the pupils—and that the result of the fifteen years' experience, discussions, and voluntary action of the rate-payers in the several school divisions.

3. School-Houses.—The whole number of school-houses reported was 4,339—increase, 93; of which 594 are brick—increase 65; stone, 357—decrease, 9; frame, 1,719—increase, 65; log, 1,645—decrease, 26. Number not reported, 24. The whole number of schoolhouses built during the year was 127—43 brick, 10 stone, 55 frame, 19 log.

4. School Visits.—By Local Superintendents, 10,370—increase, 378. an average of more than two visits a school; by Olergymen, 7,630—increase, 553—a noble and voluntary work, and most gratifying fact; by Municipal Councillors, 1,736—decrease, 104; by Magistrates, 2,566—increase, 239; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 408—decrease, 603—much to be regretted; by Trustees, 19,404—decrease, 142—ought not so to be; by other persons, 31,970—increase,5,580—a gratifying increase. Whole number of school visits, 74,084—increase, 5,901.

 School Lectures.—The number of School Lectures delivered by Local Superintendents during the year was 2,887—decrease, 39; by other persons, 388—increase, 62. Whole number of lectures delivered was 3,275—increase, 23. It is the duty of a Local Superintendent to deliver, at least, one lecture in each School Section during the year. It appears from the returns, that while there were 4,303 schools open, there were only 2,887 lectures delivered by Local Superintendents—less than three-fourths as many as there were schools open, and showing a neglect of duty prescribed by law.
 Time of keeping open the Schools.—The legal holidays and vacations include only

6. *Time of keeping open the Schools.*—The legal holidays and vacations include only about one month of the year—too small a portion of time. The average time of keeping opon the schools during the year, including holidays and vacations, was eleven months and seven days—average increase, four days for each school. The *actual* average time of teaching or keeping open the schools was, therefore, about ten months. The average length of

time the schools were kept open in the State of Massachusetts was seven months and nineteen days. The average length of time of keeping open the schools in the State of New York was a little over seven months.

7. Recitations.—The number of schools in which recitations of prose and poetry are practised was 1,881—increase, 77. This is a very useful exercise; it promotes the habit of accurate learning by heart, improvement in reading and speaking, and as an agreeable and often an amusing diversion. It ought to be practised weekly or monthly in every school.

8. Public School Examinations.—The number of Public School Examinations was 7,709—increase, 92. This, though an increase on the preceding year, is less than an average of two for each school, while the law requires that there should be a *quarterly* Public Examination of each school, and that the teacher should give notice of it to the Trustees and parents of the pupils, and to the School Visitors resident in the School Section.

9. School Prizes and Merit Cards .- The number of schools in which prize books, &c., are reported as having been distributed for the reward and encouragement of meritorious pupils was 1,321-increase, 61. The importance of this comparatively new feature of the School System can hardly be over-estimated. A comprehensive catalogue of carefullyselected and beautiful prize books has been prepared and furnished by the Department to Trustees and Municipalities applying for them; and, besides furnishing the books at cost prices, the Department adds one hundred per cent to whatever amounts may be provided by Trustees and Municipal Councils to procure these prize books for the encouragement of children in their schools. A series of merit cards, with appropriate illustrations and mottoes, has been prepared by the Department, and are supplied to Trustees and Teachers at a very small charge-half the cost-and these merit cards are to be awarded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One class of cards is for punctuality; another for good conduct; a third for diligence; a fourth for perfect recitations. There are generally three or four prizes under each of these heads; and the pupil or pupils who get the largest number of merit cards under each head, will, at the end of the quarter or half year, be entitled to the prize books awarded. Thus an influence is exerted upon every part of a pupil's conduct, and during every day of his school career. If he cannot learn as fast as another pupil, he can be as punctual, as diligent, and maintain as good conduct; and to acquire distinction, and an entertaining and beautiful book, for punctuality, diligence, good conduct, or perfect recitations, or exercises, must be a just ground of satisfaction, not only to the pupil, but also to his or her parents and friends. There are two peculiarities of this system of merit cards worthy of special notice. The one is, that it does not rest upon the comparative success of single examinations at the end of the term or half year, or year, but on the daily conduct and diligence of each pupil during the whole period, and that irrespective of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalship and a single examination is avoided, and each pupil is judged and rewarded according to his merits, as exhibited in his every day school life. The second peculiarity is, that the standard of merit is founded on the Holy Scriptures, as the mottoes on each card are all taken from the sacred volume, and the illustrations on each card consist of a portrait of a character illustrative of the principle of the motto, and as worthy of imitation. The prize-book system, and especially in connexion with that of merit-cards, has a most salutary influence upon the school discipline, upon both teachers and pupils, besides diffusing a large amount of entertaining and useful reading.

#### V. TABLE E .- TEXT BOOKS, MAPS, AND APPARATUS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.

#### 1. General Remarks on the uniformity of text books in Public Schools.

There is perfect unanimity among educationists in both Europe and America, as to the importance of a uniform series of text-books for the public schools, and as to the evils of a variety of text books—rendering classification of pupils and comparisons of schools, and judgment of their progress impossible—reducing the value of the teachers' labour, impeding the progress of the pupils, and causing much additional expense to parents. In the last report of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, the Agent of the Board remarks—" Diversity of text books still needlessly multiplies classes in some of the schools.

In a school in one town, I recently found seven classes in geography, where, with uniformity of books, they might be reduced to three, to the great improvement of the school. This case illustrates an evil not uncommon, which would at once be remedied, if committees would execute the law on the point." In the last School Report of the State of New York, it is stated-"" It would be needless to undertake to cnumerate the kinds, qualities, condition or character of the text-books. Indeed, in this respect there is the greatest need of reform. It is not unfrequently the case that half a dozen arithmetics, three or four unlike series of readers, as many treatises on geography, a like number of spelling-books, and two or three grammars, are found in one school. Proper classification is impossible, and the time of the teacher is frittered away in going over the same subject with small classes, in each of the several text-books." "I know of no plan to remedy this defect among our schools, unless the Legislature shall pass an act leaving the choice of text-books to the Department. Something ought to be done in this matter, as it is a serious drawback to progress." In former reports I have spoken of the steps and means taken to remove the great evil of various and foreign text-books from our Canadian schools, and to introduce a uniform and superior series of text-books into the schools. In my last report I gave a summary account of the principal facts of this procedure, and stated the manner in which a desideratum had been supplied, and a widely-felt want had been provided for by the preparation and adoption of a Canadian Geography and History, and the adaptation of the National Arithmetic to Canadian Currency and Schools. It only remains for the series of National Readers to be revised and adapted to our schools; in only remains for the series of of the most accomplished and experienced instructors of youth in Upper Canada—the Reverend Doctors McCaul and Ormiston; and steps are being taken by which every textbook sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction shall not be the property or monopoly of any individual, but shall be public property to publish and sell, as well as to purchase. Thus the enterprise and emulation and rivalry will not be to get up, and try to get foisted into the schools, a variety of text-books, and thereby to cause additional expense to parents of pupils, and impair and paralyze the efficiency of the schools, and inflict upon them the evils experienced by the diversity of text-books in the neighbouring States, and from which our schools have been rescued; but the enterprise and emulation will be the printing and sale of rival editions of the same text-books, so that in all cases of free competition in manufacturing the same article, there will be the best security to the public for cheapness and excellence.

The only objection made to the National Series of text-books now almost universally used in our schools, relates to the readers; and the chief objection to them is, that they are "behind the times," as advancement has been made in some matters of science alluded to in them since they were written ;-an objection quite trivial and scarcely deserving a moment's consideration. For, in the first place, a reader is not intended as a book of science, any more than the Holy Scriptures, which would be regarded on some matters of science, "quite behind the times" by certain publishers of new books, and their agents. The object of a school reader is not to teach science, but to teach the pupil to read-and the less the learner is diverted from that one object, while learning to read, the better. Secondly, a careful examination by men of science, as well as of experience in teaching, has resulted in attesting that the matters of defective science objected to in the National Readers, relate to merely two or three trivial points of no practical importance, and not affecting the value and usefulness of the books as readers. The real objection is not that they contain too little science, but too much, more reading exercises on scientific subjects than are necessary, and which a teacher is not required to teach, at least from a reader, and especially since there are other specially prepared and authorized text-books, on the elements of both Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, as far as can be taught in any common school. In the third place, the National Readers still hold their place against all competition, not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland, where new readers are published every year. I have two editions of these readers before me, published only last year, and by first class publishers, the one in England and the other in Scotland. It is not a little absurd to see certain persons in a Canadian village and Common school,-without any pretentions to science or learning, professing to criticise the national readers as "behind the times," while first class publishers in England and Scotland are re-producing them, and first class teachers prefer them to all other late publications in both England and Scotland, The

readers consist mostly of extracts from standard authors, whose works will never grow old while the English language continues to be read and spoken, any more than Euclid and many other school books will ever grow old.

If, therefore, the national readers were perpetuated unchanged in our schools, they would not be less beneficial than they have been; and it would be much better thus to continue them than to incur the evils of admitting a diversity of readers in the public schools. There is no monopoly in the printing or sale of the National Readers in Canada. They have been printed and stereotyped upon the reasonable expectation on the part of the publishers that good faith would be kept with them by the Governmental Authority selecting these for the schools; and providing for and authorizing their publication in the country.

Frequent or sudden changes in the text-books of the public schools are alike injurious to the public schools and the publishers ; and it is better to be too slow than too fast in either changing or adopting text-books for the schools. The object of the public schools is the public good, and not private speculation. The object of the Legislature in providing for the establishment and support of public schools,—like providing for a militia and soldiery—is the safety and welfare of the country; and all the requisites for the efficiency of the one as well as the other, are but means to that end; and as it is not left to any and every individual gunsmith or tailor, to get up and sell as he can the tools and clothing for the regular or militia soldiery, but the government must use the right and every possible care and deliberation, to select and provide arms and clothing for the defenders of the country, so must the same authority and equal care be employed to provide for the public schools—the best police for the country— the text-books or tools that are required for the highest efficiency of the schools. It is not for an individual author or publisher to say that his productions are best, and therefore must be received into the schools as fancy may dictate, and the importunity of individual spec-ulation may persuade, any more than for the gunsmith or the tailor to say that his productions are best, and therefore must be admitted into the army, as the fancy of each officer or soldier may dictate, or as the gun-maker or clothes-maker may persuade. Nor would the efficiency of the army be more impaired by diversity of arms and clothing, than would the efficiency of the schools by diversity of text-books. Individual enterprise may be employed in both cases-in supplying the country's defenders with arms and clothing, as well as the country's schools with text-books and apparatus; but in the one case, as well as the other, the articles supplied must be those which have been selected and approved by public authority.

Of all the text-books of the schools, the *readers* are the most universally used, and uniformity in them is most essential to the classification of pupils and the estimate of their progress. Diversity in the readers of a school is inadmissible, as much as diversity of textbooks in a military school, or in any branch of science taught to a class in a school. But to obviate, as far as possible, any and every objection to the national readers, and to render them as truly Canadian as they are truly National, the Council of Public Instruction, as stated, have referred them to a special committee including the most able and experienced instructors of youth in Canada, for thorough revision and adaptation to our country; and the revised edition of them, as is the present, will be open to every publisher to print and dispose of them as he may think proper, as will soon be the case with all text-books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction.

2. Readers.—Of the 4,303 schools reported, the National Readers are used in 4,223 increase 121. They are therefore used in all the schools but 80. I question whether there is an example in any country—certainly none in America—where there is such complete uniformity in the text-book readers of the public schools; and that without any compulsion, from the excellence and truly national character of the books, and the absence of all monopoly in the publication and sale of them. In the presence of such facts, it would seem almost incredible, that attempts should be made by private speculation to destroy this uniformity and efficiency of this essential branch of public school instruction in order to get privately got up books introduced into the schools—thus inflicting upon the schools all the evils complained of by our American neighbours from a diversity of text-books, and all simply to advance the interests of a single private publishing company.

interests of a single private publishing company. 3. Spelling-Books.—Mavor was used in only 58 schools—increase, 7; Canada Spelling Book was used in 367 schools—increase, 183; Sullivan's (National) Spelling Book Superseded was used in 3,099—increase 115. This spelling-book is as much superior to any of the other spelling-books used, as the number of schools in which it is used is greater. Various spelling books are reported as used in 392 schools—decrease, 212. 4. Arithmetic.—Sangster's improved editions of the smaller and larger National Arithmetics to the currency and statistics of Canada, are now mostly used in the schools. The original Irish National Arithmetics are reported as still used in 806 schools—decrease, 372. Sangster's National Arithmetic was used in 3,437 schools—increase, 428.

5. Grammars.—Sullivan's Grammar was used in 519 schools—decrease, 135; Kirkham's Grammar was used in 360 schools—decrease, 143; Lennie's Grammar was used in 2,639 schools—increase, 142; Various, including Bullion's, 751, increase, 341. Two Canadian editions have been issued of Bullion's excellent grammars, authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, the one entitled Introduction to the Analytical and Practical Grammar of the English Language, with Exercises in Analysis and Parsing; the other is entitled Revised Edition of Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar of the English Language, containing, in addition to other new matter, a section on the structure of words; a vocabulary of Saxon, Latin and Greek Roots; extensivo selections in prose and poetry for Analysis, and a complete course of instructions and exercises in English Composition. These are doubtless the best Grammars for the use of our schools.

6. Geographies.—Since the withdrawal of permission by the Council of Public Instruction for the use of Morse's American Geography, its use has rapidly declined. Morse and various Geographies were used last year in 517—decrease, 417; Sullivan's National Geography (very defective in respect to Canada and British America) was used in 686 schools decrease, 229; Lovell's Canadian Geography was used in 2,863 schools—increase, 674. In my last report I stated the manner in which the Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography, (for small pupils), and his General Geography were prepared and published, with the then approval and eulogies of all parties, to meet a wide-felt and hitherto unsupplied want in our Canadian Schools. Well have they, are they supplying those wants; and it is gratifying to find that their use in the schools is becoming so nearly universal.

7. *Histories.*—These are not specially stated; but the History of England is reported as having been taught in 1,557 of the schools—increase, 124; and the History of Canada in 832—increase, 194.

8. Book-keeping was taught in 1757 schools-increase, 65.

9. Mensuration was taught in 915 schools-increase, 29.

10. Algebra.--Colenso's Algebra was used in 873 schools-increase, 23; Sangster's Algebra (a new Caradian school book, designed to supersede Colenso's) was used in 216-increase, 216; Various Algebra were used in 431 schools-decrease, 116.

11. Geometry.—Irish National was used in 249 schools—increase, 6; Euclid was used in 1,104 schools—increase, 169; Various in 59 schools—decrease, 18.

12. Maps, Globes, Apparatus, &c.—Whole number of maps supplied to the schools 24,417—increase, 458. Whole number of schools using maps, 3,265—increase, 78. Whole number of Globes supplied to the schools, 1,136—increase, 52. Whole number of schools using Blackboards, 3,964—increase, 258. Sets of Apparatus supplied, 284—decrease, 3. Tablet Lessons supplied, 1,039—decrease, 71. Magic Lanterns supplied, 64—increase, 16. School Museums of Natural History supplied, 30—decrease, 13.

13. Schools opened and closed with prayer, and in which the Bible is read.—The number of schools in which the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayer was, 2,889—increase, 183. The number of schools in which the Bible and Testament were read 3,036—increase, 84. The religious reading, instruction and exercises are, like religion itself, a voluntary matter with Trustees and Teachers of the schools; and no child can be compelled to be present at any religious reading, instruction or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians. The Council of Public Instruction provide facilities and make recommendations on the subject, in accordance with the religious convictions of the authorities of each school, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, but do not assume the authority of enforcing or compelling anything in respect to religion. In some of the schools, the readings and prayers are according to the Roman Catholic Church; in other, and the great majority of places, these exercises of some kind are practised, is a gratifying indication of the prevalent religious principles and feelings of the country.

#### VI. TABLE F.-ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Besides the facts that the public schools are non-denominational and that equal pro-

tection is secured to the Roman Catholics with any and every other religious persuasion, and besides the fact that upwards of three hundred Roman Catholic teachers are employed, and about forty-five thousand of the sixty thousand Roman Catholic school-going children are taught in the public shools, the Legislature has made provision for the establishment, under certain conditions, of both Roman Catholic and Protestant Separate Schools. In 1863, the Legislature passed a Separate School Act which was accepted by the authorities and representatives of the Roman Catholic Church as a final settlement of the question, as far as related to Upper Canada.

1. The number of Separate Schools reported was 152-increase 5.

2. Receipts.—The amount apportioned and paid from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance as compared with that of the public schools in the same municipalities, was \$9,365-increase, \$570. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize books and libraries-upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources-was \$263-increase \$75. The amount provided by rates on the supporters of Separate Schools was \$25,788—in-crease \$3,287. Amount subscribed and paid by supporters of Separate Schools was \$25,788—in-fees and other local sources, was \$12,802—increase \$136. The whole amount provided from all sources for the support of Separate Schools, \$46,219—increase, \$4,069. 3. Expenditure.—For the payment of teachers, \$33,953—increase \$2.973. For the

purchase of maps, apparatus, prize books and libraries, \$721-increase \$48. For other purposes, \$11,544-increase \$1,048.

4. Pupils .- The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 18,101-increase 736. The average attendance of the pupils at the Schools was 8,518increase 292.

5. The average time the Separate Schools were kept open was 11 months.

6. The number of teachers employed in the Separate Schools was 209-increase 10. Of these 81 were males-decrease 2; and 119 were females-increase 12.

7. 'I he same table shows the subjects taught in the Schools, and presents a gratifying increase in all the higher subjects of a common school education, as also the increased number of schools in which maps, blackboards, &c., are used.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

### VII. TABLE G. - RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, PUPILS.

1. The whole number of schools reported was 104-increase, 9.

2. The amount of the Legislative Grant and Fund apportioned and paid for salaries of Head Masters and Teachers was \$53,205-increase, \$8260. This increase of aid was obtained with the intention of increasing the efficiency of the Grammar Schools established ; But the Bill introduced and intended to become an Act at the same time with the increase of the grant, not having passed the Legislature, no additional restrictions were enforced to prevent the multiplication of Grammar Schools without due provision being made for their support. The result was, that several new schools in small places were established, and the increased grant, therefore, contributed to multiply feeble schools, rather than add to the efficiency of those already established. This cvil has, however, been remedied by the amended Grammar School Act, passed last year, and which came into operation at the beginning of the current year.

3. For the purchase of Maps, Apparatus, Prize-Books and Libraries, there was apportioned and paid out of the Legislative grant the sum of \$1,058—increase, \$399. This appor-tionment was paid on the condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources.

4. Amount received from Local Sources.— The amount received from Municipal Grants \$14,963—decrease, \$950. From fees, \$18,542—decrease,\$810. [No reports have yet been received from the Grammar Schools at Merrickville, Consecon, and Thorold; and the reports of several other Grammar Schools are incomplete]. From balances of the previous year, and ther Grammar Schools are incomplete]. From balances of the previous year, and other sources, \$12,885-increase, \$2,910. Total receipts for Grammar Schools from all sources, \$100,654-increase, \$9,809.

5. Expenditures .- For Head Masters' and Teachers' Salaries, \$81,562-increase, \$8,-

303. For building, rent, and repairs, \$5,251—decrease \$888. For maps, apparatus, prizebooks and libraries, \$2,229—increase, \$630. For fuel, text-books and contingencies, \$5,197 —increase, \$379. Total expenditures for Grammar School purposes, \$94,240—increase, \$8,424.

Balances on hand at the end of the year, \$6,413-increase, 1,384.

6. Pupils.—The number of pupils attending the schools during the year 1865 was 5,754 —increase, 165. The number of pupils whose parents reside in the city, town, or village in which the Grammar School is situated, was 4,228—increase, 38. Number of pupils whose parents reside out of the corporation of the Grammar School, but in the County, 1,229—increase, 146; number of pupils resident in other counties than that of the Grammar School which they attend, 297—decrease, 19; number of pupils reported as pursuing the Grammar School course of studies, 5,158—increase, 105; of those admitted 2,111 are reported as having passed the regular entrance examinhtion in force in 1865.

### VIII. TABLE H .- NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

This Table shows, not only the subjects taught in the Grammar Schools, but the number of pupils in each. For minute statistical details, the table is referred to. In the different branches of English there were 5,666--increase, 241; in the several classes and subjects of Latin, 3,669-increase, 844; in Greek, 735-increase, 9; in French, 1,733--increase 4; total in Arithmetic, 5,491—increase, 104; total in Algebra, 2,468—decrease, 35; total in Euclid, 1,857—increase, 92. In the first four rules of Arithmetic, reduction and fractions, 1,461--decrease, 52; in higher rules of Arithmetic, 4,030-increase, 156; in the first four rules of Algebra, 1,165-increase, 298; in higher rules in Algebra, 1,303-decrease, 334; in Euclid, Books I and II, 1,149-increase, 131; in Euclid, Books III and IV, 708-decrease, 39; total in Geography, 5,281-increase, 318; in Ancient Geography, 1,221-decrease, 35, total in Geography, 4,996—increase, 256; in Canadian Geography, 3,562— increase, 596; total in History, 4,532—decrease, 117; in Greek and Roman History and Antiquities, 1,209—decrease, 202; in other Ancient History, 856—decrease 19; in English History, 3,639—decrease, 194; in Canadian History, 1,696—accrease, 208; total in Physical Science, 2,429—decrease, 482; in the Elements of Natural History, 931—increase, 322; in the Elements of Natural Philosophy and Geology, 1,851—decrease, 334; in the Elements of Physiology and Chemistry, 898-decrease 735. Total in writing, 4,962-increase, 176; who write well, 2,563--decrease, 231; who write indifferently, 2,399-increase, 407; in Book-keeping, 1,265--increase, 17; in Drawing, 555-decrease, 120; in Vocal Music, 718 -decrease, 184. I may remark, that during the year 1865 the revised programme of studies for the Grammar Schools was gradually introduced into many schools, although it did not come into general operation until 1866. This circumstance will account for the large increase of pupils in Latin, and a decrease in some other branches-the younger boys taking Latin and deferring some other subjects to a more advanced period of the course. The year 1865 was a year of transition; the full effects of the change will not be seen until the reports of 1866 shall have been received.

#### IX. TABLE I.-GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTERS.-MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

This table contains the return of the name, College, degree, and salary of each Head Master of a Grammar School, and the date of his appointment; the number of Teachers employed in each school; the kind of school-house, title, and value of school property; the number of schools in which the Bible is read and prayers daily offered; number of schools united with Common Schools; number of months each school is kept open; number of schools furnished with maps, globes, black-boards, and complete sets of apparatus; estimated value of library-books, apparates and furniture; number of schools in which gymnastics and military drill are practised; number of pupils who have obtained prizes at examinations during the year, or who have matriculated at any University, and with what honors, or who have been admitted into the Law Society. The Table is referred to for information on all these subjects in regard to each Grammar School in Upper Canada.

#### X. TABLE K .- METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Instead of giving many abstracts from the observations for 1865, at the Meteorological

Stations, I beg to offer the following explanatory remarks :- The Consolidated Grammar School Act provided that the head master of each senior county grammar school in Upper Canada should take certain observations in accordance with prescribed instructions, and that the County Council should defray the cost of the necessary instruments. Abstracts of the observations were to be forwarded by the observer, monthly, to the Chief Superintendant of Education at Toronto. The senior schools (i.e. those situated in the county town of each county) had, under a previous enactment, been especially privileged by a preference over the junior schools in the distribution of the Grammar School Fund. As the law did no connect the increased grant with the performance of the duty of recording observations, and as many of the County Councils neglected to make any appropriation for the purchase of instruments, although, in all cases, half the cost was paid by the department, the result ensued that several of the senior schools were never provided with the apparatus, and many of those stations for which the instruments were provided, made the returns in a desultory and unsatisfactory manner, which rendered the publication of a connected series impossible. There were, however, observers, to whom this remark docs not apply, and who continued to send valuable abstracts which are preserved in the Education Office.

In 1865, the Grammar School Improvement Act, for the passage of which efforts had been annually made, was at length passed, and contained the following section :----

"11. Each of the Grammar School Meteorological stations, at which the daily observations are made, as required by law, shall be entitled to an additional apportionment out of the Grammar School Fund, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per month for each consecutive month during which such duty is performed and satisfactory monthly abstracts thereof are furnished to the Chief Superintendant, according to the form and regulations provided by the Department of Public Instruction; but the number and locality of such meteorological stations shall be designated by the Council of Public Instruction with the approval of the Governor in Council."

Under this provision, His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, has authorized the establishment of meteorological stations at the following Grammar Schools:-Windsor, Goderich, Stratford, Simcoc, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Cornwall and Pembroke.

Of these, all but Goderich have applied for and obtained the required instruments, and are in working order. It is hoped that all the ten stations will shortly be in a position to send regular and accurate returns of their observations; and as provision has been made for remunerating the observers for their work, those gentlemen may fairly be expected to give the necessary time and attention to the subject.

It will be seen, from the subjoined extracts from correspondence on the subject, that the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, which collects and publishes a vast quantity of valuable meteorological records, has, with great generosity, forwarded to this department a copy of its last annual report and of the large volumes of meteorological results, as a gift to each of the Grammar School stations in Upper Canada. These books (which are being sent to the stations as opportunity offers) will, no doubt, be examined by each observer, with great pleasure and attention, and it is hoped that a new encouragement will be felt in performing a work which is shown to be so important, and which is now being energetically carried on by great numbers of scientific men in all parts of the world. The following instruments are used at each station :--

One Barometer,\* one Maximum and one Minimum Thermometer,\* Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers ;\* one Rain Gauge and Measure, one Wind Vane.

Observations are taken at 7, a.m and at 1 and 9, p.m daily, except on Sundays. The self-registering thermometers are read at 9, p.m. The rain is measured at 1, p.m.

Full abstracts of the daily records are sent to the Education Office monthly, in addition to a weekly report of certain observations, which is prepared for publication in any local newspaper the observer may select. Abstracts of the results for each month are

<sup>\*</sup>These instruments were supplied by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and Casella, London, and the index errors have been ascertained by comparisons at the Kew Observatory in England, and at the Toronto Observatory. They are obtained by the stations, together with Registers and forms for Abstracts, from the Educational Depository, Toronto.

A. 1866

regularly published in the *Journal of Education*, and the observers' reports are arranged and preserved for further investigations.

The following is the correspondence above referred to :--

#### EDUCATION OFFICE,

26th March, 1866

SIR,-I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter of the 10th ultimo, that \* \*

You are already aware, from previous correspondence with the Department, that the Legislature of the Province, at the instance of the Chief Superintendent of Education, authorized the establishment of a neteorological station in every county in Upper Canada, in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, the observers being the head masters of Grammar Schools. The following instruments were obtained from England for each station : Barometer by Negretti and Zambra; Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers by the same ; and Maximum and Minimum Thermometers by the same and by Casella. These were compared with standards at the Kew Observatory, by Mr. Glaisher, and again at the Torento Observatory. They are excellent instruments and may be relied on. Each station is also supplied with a wind vane and rain gauge. Full instructions and tables, together with forms for periodical reports, are provided for the observers.

As some of the counties have hesitated to pay for the instruments, and in others the observations were not duly taken, it was deemed necessary in 1865 to obtain further legislation and regulations on the subject. Although some observers faithfully performed their duty under the former system, it was found that more satisfactory results would be obtained by restricting the number of stations and making a pecuniary allowance to observers for their labors. Our stations are now ten (10) in number, situated at the most favorable points between Long. S3° and 74° W., and Lat. 42° and 46° N. The observers are educated men, and graduates of universities. Arrangements have also been made for the careful examination and comparison of the records of the observations at this office. The results will appear monthly in our official journal.

I send, herewith, copies of some recent regulations which we have issued to our stations.

As our meteorological establishments are now being placed on a more satisfactory footing, we may hope to contribute information of a permanent value, and your Institution would confer a favor on this Department by sending us as complete a series of its meteorological reports—with any papers bearing on the subject—as it may be able to afford.

I have, &c., (Signed,) J. G

J. GEORGE HODGINS, Deputy Superintendent.

### Joseph Henry, Esq., LL.D.,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

Washington, April 3rd, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—We are much interested in your letter of the 26th ult (No. 2570) in which is contained an account of the improvements lately made in your system of meteorology. I had prepared some remarks in regard to this subject for insertion in the annual report for 1865, which I am now enabled to render more definite, by the facts you have given me.

I shall also publish your letter as a part of the appendix to the report and will add to it the recent regulations which you have adopted. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

We shall make up a package of such of our meteorological publications as have escaped the fire, and among the number will send a copy of the large volumes of "Meteorological Results" for each of your stations.

There is a prospect, now that the war has ceased, and the number of permanent military posts of the United States are to be increased, at which observations are to be taken, that we shall be able to re-organize our combined system of observations on an improved and more reliable basis.

#### I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOSEPH HENRY.

J. George Hodgins, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

I purpose to insert in my future annual reports, the monthly results of the meteorological observations taken at the ten stations now authorized by law. In the meantime I give, in this report, the results of the observations for 1865, taken at the Stratford Grammar School station—the most perfect of any reported for the last year.

#### XI. TABLE L.-OPERATIONS OF THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

This table presents a condensed statistical view of the operations of these important institutions since their establishment in 1847. They were not designed to educate young men and women, but to train teachers, both theoretically and practically, for the general work of conducting the schools of the country. They are not constituted, as are most of the normal schools in Europe, and many in America, to impart the preliminary education requisite for teaching as well as for other transactions of business. That previous preparatory education is supposed to have been attained in the many public or private schools. The entrance examination to the Normal School requires this. The object of the Normal and Model Schools therefore is, to do for the teacher what an apprenticeship does for the mechanic, the artist, the physician, the lawyer-to teach him, theoretically and practically, how to do the work of his trade or profession. No inducements are presented to any one to apply for admission to the Normal School except those who wish to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching; nor any one admitted except those who declare in writing their intention to pursue the profession of teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is better to qualify themselves for their profession-a declaration similar to that which is required for admission to Normal Schools in other countries. Nor is any candidate admitted without passing an entrance examination equal to what is required for an ordinary second class teacher's certificate by a county board. The great majority of candidates are those who have been teachers, and who possess county board certificates of qualification-many of them first class certificates.

The Model Schools (one for boys, and the other for girls, each limited to 150 pupils, each pupil paying a dollar per month, while the common schools of the city are free). are appendages to the Normal School. The teachers in training in the Normal School divided into classes, spend some time each week in the Model Schools, where they first observe how a *Model* School, teaching Common School subjects, is organized and managed, how the several subjects are taught, and they at length teach themselves, as assistants, under the observation and instruction of the regularly trained teachers of the school, who also report from day to day, the attention and aptitude of each teacher in training for teaching, governing pupils, commanding their attention, &c., &c.

### XII. TABLE M.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

As the Common and Grammar Schools are only a part of our educational agencies, the Private Schools, Academies and Colleges must be considered in order to form a correct idea of the state and progress of education in the country. Table M. contains an abstract of the information collected respecting these institutions—omitting the names of cities, towns and villages where they are established. Whole number of Colleges, 16; number of students, 1,820; amount of annual income or legislative aid, \$150,000; amount received from fees, \$44,000. Number of Academies and Private Schools, 260—increase, 5; number of pupils, 5,966—increase, 148; number of months open, 10; number of teachers, 410—increase, 34; amount of fees received, \$50,809—increase, 5; total number of Colleges, Academies and Private Schools, 276—increase, 5; total number of students and Private Schools, 276—increase, 5; total number of students and pupils, 7,786—increase, 148; total amount received and expended from all sources, \$244,. \$99—increase, \$2,128. The information respecting these institutions cannot be considered complete, as it is only obtained and given voluntarily.

### XIII. TABLE N.-FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES, PRIZE BOOKS, &C.

These libraries are managed by the local Municipal Councils and School Trustees, under general regulations, established, according to law, by the Council of Public Instruction. The books are procured by the Educational Department, from publishers both in Europe and America, at as low prices as possible; and a carefully prepared classified catalogue of about four thousand works (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction), is sent to the Trustees of each school section and the Council of each Municipality. From this select and comprehensive catalogue, the Municipal or School authorities desirous of establishing or increasing a library, select such books as they think proper, and receive from the Department not only the books at cost prices, but an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon the amount which they provide for the purchase of such books. None of these books are provided by the Department for any private parties, except Teachers and Local Superintendents for their professional use.

The number of volumes sent out for free public libraries during the year was 3882, on the subjects of History, Zoology, Physiology, Botany, Phenomena, Physical science, Geology, Natural Philosophy, Manufactures, Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Practical Agriculture, Literature, Voyages, Biography, Tales and Sketches of practical life, School teaching and management, besides 44,601 volumes of prize books to encourage and reward meritorious pupils in the schools. The number of volumes for Public Free Libraries thus procured and sent out by the Department during the thirteen years that this branch of the school system has been in operation is 212,365—an average of 16,105 volumes per year. These volumes are on several subjects, as follows : History, 36,927 volumes; Zoology and Physiology, 14,289 ; Botany, 2,617 ; Phenomena, 5,655 ; Physical Science, 4,420 ; Geology, 1,893 ; Natural Philosophy and Manufactures, 12,132 ; Chemistry, 1,449 ; Agricultural Chemistry, 756 ; Practical Agriculture, S,730 ; Literature, 20,676 ; Voyages, 16,940 ; Biography, 24,315 ; Tales and Sketches of Practical Life, 58,992 ; School Teacher's Library, 2,571—total, 212,365. The number of volumes procured and sent out as prize books in the schools during the nine years that this branch of the school system has been established, is 210,44%, besides 8,293 volumes for Mechanic's Institutes ; making a grand total of upwards of 430,000 volumes.

#### XIV. TABLE O.-MAPS, APPARATUS, PRIZE-BOOKS, SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS, DURING 1865.

The amount expended in supplying Maps, Apparatus and Prize books for schools—onehalf provided from local sources—was, \$20,222—increase, 2,962. In every case the articles are supplied on the voluntary application of school authorities, who provide and transmit onehalf the amount required for the purchase of the maps required. The following is a summary statistical statement of what has been done in this Branch of the Department to provide for the wants, and promote the efficiency of the schools.

RECAPITULATION.

Sessional Papers (No. 45)

A: 1866

Prize Bks.	Yumber of Volumes.				2557	8045	12089	20194	26931	29760	32800	33381	44601	210448
Object Lessons.	Historical and other lessons (in sheets).		0694	13300	25831	12350	8116	12746	9263	8555	4074	10206	9019	123357
tus.	Other School App. (pieces).		546	1540	2724	2024	1164	961	1339	200	166	323	041	12151
A pparatus.	.qqA lo sis2										30	46		125
	Globes.	[	48	103	261	139	135	138	169	135	106	1 103	65	1452
	Other Maps and Charts.		467	102	886	466	284	330	349	317	206	300		4143
	Classical and Scriptural.	<u> </u>	41	84	330	143	173	101	192	163	133	230		1822
	Single Hemis. phere.	<u> </u>		267	405	159	132	219	159	138	109	134	107	2516 2798 1829 1822
	Great Britain and Ireland.		95	196	615	260	203	401	357	245	138	183	145	2708
ps of	B. N. Am. and Canada.	[ ·	116	277	421	234	223	296	201	184	177	234	153	2516
Maps	America.	<u> </u>	100	222	376	201	252	280	244	190	140	103	149	2353
	Africa.		64	185	316	177	189	259	214	174	117	181	131	2037
	.віаА.		2 108	3, 201	1 353	r  203	224	1 260	3 228	195	124	   187	140	2223
	Europe.		5 142	3 260	5 437	1 227	1 201	324	3 283	1 215	172	224	164	1750 2715
	World.		135	136	245	131	204	218	156	154	100	157	105	1750
	Total.	\$ ots.	4055 53	9320 87	18118 28	11810 28	11905 02	16832 17	16251 14	16193 78	15890 06	17260 28	20222 80	153460 21
Moneys.	Legislatiye Legislation- notion- taout	\$ ots.	2327 763	4660 434	9059 14	<b>5905 14</b>	5952 51	8416 081	8125 57	8096 89	7945 03	8630 14	10111 40	79230 104
.suoi:	Local Contribut	\$ ctr.	2327 763	4660 433	9059 I4	\$1 2062	6952 61	8416 084	8125 57	8008 80	7945 03	8630 14	10111 40	79230 104
			Total for 1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	Grand Total for eleven years

I think it proper, at the same time, to repeat the following explanatory observations:

"The maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed, and at lower prices, than imported articles of the same kind. The globes and maps manufactured (even in the material) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geomet-All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. rical forms, &c. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with the copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to municipal and school author-In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistical ities. skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to schools and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown among us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty, and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families as well as to municipal and school authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark that this important branch of the Educational Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured, so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the municipalities and school sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance, in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a Public Department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expense."

XV. TABLE P.-THE SUPERANNUATED OR WORN-OUT TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

This table shows the age and services of each pensioner, and the amount which he receives. It appears that 227 teachers have been admitted to receive aid; of whom 59 have died before or during the year 1865; 9 were not heard from; 5 resumed teaching or withdrew from the fund.

2. The system according to which aid is given to worn out common school teachers is as follows :--

The Legislature has appropriated \$4,000 per annum in aid of superannuated or worn-out Common School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 for each year that the recipient has taught a Common School in Upper Canada. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the fund of \$4 for the current year and \$5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his \$4 in any year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing from the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. When a teacher omits his annual subscription, he must pay at the rate of \$5 for that year, in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out.

3. The average age of each pensioner in 1865 was 74½ years; the length of service in Upper Canada was 21½ years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been employed teaching a Common school in Upper Canada; though their having taught school many years in England, Ireland or Scotland, or other British Provinces, has induced the Council, in some instances, to admit applicants to the list of *worn-out* Common School teachers after teaching only a few years in this country—which would not have been done, had the candidate taught, altogether, only a few years of his life. The reports in former years contained the names of the parties on whose testimony the application in regard to each case was granted, together with the County of each pensioner's residence. That part of the table has been omitted to save expense in printing, though the record is preserved in the Department.

XVI. TABLE Q.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT, TOGETHER WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT, AND OTHER MONEYS PROVIDED BY MUNICIPALI-TIES AND TRUSTEES.

This Table presents a complete view of all the moneys which have been received and expended (and from what sources derived) in connection with the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper Canada. It may be seen at a glance from this Table that the public money has not been expended in any favoured localities, but has been expended in the counties, cities, towns and villages throughout the Province, according to population, and upon the principle of co-operation, in all cases. The people of Upper Canada provided and expended, in 1865, for Grammar and Common School purposes, \$1,667,842—increase on the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, **\$6**9,735. This is irrespective of colleges, academies and private schools. For details see the Table.

### XVII. TABLE R.-EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR 1865.

This Table exhibits in a single page the number of Educational Institutions of any kind (as far as I have been able to obtain returns), the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support. The whole number of these institutions in 1865 was 4,686—increase, 91; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 397,992—increase, 12,270; the total amount expended in their support was \$1,717,206; —increase, \$80,226; the amount of balances unexpended at the end of the year was \$195,535 —decrease, \$8,363. The total amount available for educational purposes in 1865 was \$1,912,741—increase on the year preceding, \$70,863.

### XVIII. TABLE S.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA, FROM 1842 TO 1865, INCLUSIVE.

It is only by comparing the character and number of institutions of education at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums provided and expended for their support, that we can form a correct idea of the educational progress of the country. By reference to this brief but important Table, the reader can ascertain the progress of education in Upper Canada in any year or series of years since 1841, so far as I have been able to obtain returns. I will take a few items for the last ten years as an illustration. In 1855, the school population of Upper Canada between the ages of 5 and 16 years of age was 297,623; in 1865 it was 426,757—increase, 129,134. In 1855 the number of Grammar Schools and pupils were respectively 65 and 3,726; in 1865 the numbers were respectively 104 and 5,754 increase of schools 39, of pupils 2,028. The number of Common Schools in 1855 was 3,284; the number in 1865 was 4,151—increase 867. The number of Common School pupils in 1855 was 222,979; the number in 1865 was 365,552—increase, 142,573—an average increase of 14,257 pupils per year, while the average increase of school population was 12,913 per year. The number of *free* schools in 1855 was 1,211; the number in 1865 was 3,595 increase, 2,384, or an average increase of 228 free schools per annum. The amount provided and expended for *Common School* purposes alone, in 1855, was \$899,272; the amount provided and expended in 1865 was \$1,355,879—increase, \$456,607, or an average *annual* increase of \$45,660. I refer to the Table for numerous details.

### XIX.-THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

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

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of 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 in Europe, including the 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 Scleet 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 desired, 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 works of Rafaëlle 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 the school grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a museum connected with the Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive reports, to be exerting very salutary influence, while the school of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds, in drawing, painting, modelling, &c.

A large portion of the contents of our museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and, I believe, the influence of the museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

#### XX.-Reports of Local Superintendents of Common Schools.

I need do little more than repeat the remarks I made under this head in my last report. 1. Value of these Extracts.—I refer to Appendix A for extracts from reports of Local Superintendents of townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages—a most important and essential part of my report—as containing a practical exposition of the actual working of the school system in nearly five hundred municipalities in Upper Canada. The Local Superintendents, in many townships, and in several villages, towns, cities, and even counties, have made no remarks in transmitting their statistical reports. It may, however, be fairly assumed that what is stated in the extracts given, is applicable to all the municipalities. The value attached to the Local Reports, in the oldest and most advanced of the neighbouring States, may be inferred from the fact that more than one-half of the Annual School Reports of the States of Massachusetts and New York consist of extracts from local reports.

2. These extracts show the inner life and practical working of the School System.— These extracts from local reports, which I have given impartially, as is clear from the diversity of sentiment, contain the language and sentiments of persons appointed and paid by the local elected and Municipal Corporations, and state, from personal observation and experience, the working of the school system, its obstacles and defects, and the views and feelings which more or less prevail among the people in the various sections of the Province. These extracts exhibit the inner and practical life of the people in several respects, especially in new settlements, as well as that of the school system; the various hindrances to its operations, from newness of settlements and poverty in some instances, from ignorance and indifference in others; the noble way in which people exert themselves, generally, to educate their children. The different working and results of the same system and of the same measure in the different townships, oities, towns and villages, show how far the obstacles to its progress arise from any defects in the system itself, or from the disposition, intelligence or circumstances of the people, and of their elected Trustees. These extracts also illustrate the local voluntary character of the school system, which, like the municipal system, is a power and agency given to the people to

manage their own affairs in their own way, doing or spending much or little for the education of their children, as they please, while the Education Department is an aid to prompt and facilitate their exertions, and a social help to those who endeavor to help themselves in the great work which lies at the foundation of the country's freedom and progress.

3. In addition to the foregoing considerations, these extracts from local reports present several other important facts connected with the operation of the school system.

First.-Importance and Office of County Boards.-Progress.-Third Class Certificates should be limited and given only in extreme cases .- They exhibit a very gratifying improvement in the mode in which County Boards of Public Instruction conduct the examination of teachers and give them certificates of qualifications. It is essential to the elevation of both the teachers and the schools that there should be the highest possible standard of the qualifications of teachers, and that depends on the County and Circuit Boards of Public Instruction. If they are lax in their examination of teachers in the subjects of the official Programme, and give certificates of qualifications to teachers who pass any sort of examination, they send forth into their respective counties, with their endorsement, teachers unfit to take charge of their schools, unable to teach many of the more advanced pupils in the recognized subjects of a common school education; they thus wrong individuals who are taxed for the support of the schools, degrade the office of the teacher, and bring a really unqualified teacher into competition with one well qualified, to his injury and to the great injury of the schools themselves. If, on the contrary, County or Circuit Boards are thorough in their examinations, and will give a certificate of qualifications to no teacher who does not come up fully to the prescribed standard, and will not give a third-class certificate to any teacher, except from one Board meeting to another, and only for one school, and that only on the application of the Trustees of such section, satisfying the Beard of their inability to employ a teacher of higher qualifications-if County and Circuit Boards will thus act intelligently and patriotically for their respective sections of country, the office of teacher will become more and more elevated, its ranks will be pruned of incompetent and unworthy members, and the efficiency of the schools will be proportionably promoted. No programme of examination, however high, can elevate the character and qualifications of teachers without the intelligent and cordial agency of the County and Circuit Boards of Public Instruction. They are the practical guardians of the schools, so far as the character and qualifications of teachers are concerned. It is a maxim founded on experience that the teacher makes the school, and it is the County and Circuit Board that (legally) make the teacher. I earnestly hope the County Boards will advance in the nuble cause which so many of them seem to have pursued during the last year, and the schools will soon be freed from the nuisance of an incompetent teacher, who often obtains a second or third class certificate through the laxity of some County or Circuit Board, and then sneaks from one school section to another endeavoring to supplant some really competent and efficient teacher, by offering to teach at a lower salary; and when such supplanter meets with Trustees as mean as himself, a really worthy teacher is removed to make way for an unworthy one, to the great wrong of the more advanced pupils and their parents, and to the great injury of the school. Such a teacher is unreasonably dear at the lowest price; and if any Corporation of Trustees can yet be found to sacrifice the interests of the children committed to their trusteeship by employing such a teacher, it is to be hoped that no County or Circuit Board of Public Instruction will put it in their power to do so by again licensing such a person at all as a teacher.

Second.—Evils of Rate-Bills—It is not possible for any person to read these extracts from local reports without being impressed with the serious loss to the school, and many children of any section, by the continuance or re-establishment of a rate-bill. Whatever may be the reader's views on the abstract question of free and rate-bill schools, the perusal of these extracts from local reports must convince him that the free school has immensely the advantage of the rate bill school; that whatever other means may be employed to secure the education of all the youth of the land, the free school is one absolutely essential means to accomplish that all-important end.

Third.—Evils of employing cheap Teachers.—These extracts illustrate the evil of employing what are miscalled cheap teachers. It is well known that one horse at a cost of one hundred dollars is cheaper than one at fifty dollars; that one clerk at a salary of five hundred dollars is cheaper than one at two hundred and fifty dollars—that one coat at ten dollars is cheaper than another at five; so it is with teachers: one teacher at a salary of from five to eight hundred dollars is often cheaper than another at half that salary, by teaching children how to learn as well as what to learn; by aiding them to form proper habits as well as to make rapid progress. Yet, many Trustees are so deluded by a narrow-minded selfishness, that they act differently in the employment of teachers from what they do in the employment of clerks, or even labourers, or in the purchase of common articles of use-they sell the priceless time and habits of children-not to say their principles and the social interest of their neighborhood, for the sake of a few dollars in the salary of the teacher. In an American School Report it is justly observed : "We have learned to distrust cheap things, as likely to prove most costly in the end. Contractors for cheap clothing have carned and received the just maledictions of the Government, while no man probably feels himself the richer for the service of this class of operators in the market. Cheap literature and cheap ornaments are enormously expensive at any price; but of all things, we believe cheap teachers—cheap as to their attainments and qualifications for the duties of the school-room—are the most expensive luxury with which parents over indulged their children. We would not deny that the merits of a teacher are not to be measured by his salary. Moreover, we do not forget that the most accomplished and successful teacher was once a beginner, labouring as faithfully for the improvement of his pupils as he now does with five or ten times the amount of his former salary. But this is no reason why we should adopt a system that makes the small sum at which a teacher can be had his chief recommendation. This is triffing with a trust that is second to none in importance. If we are sick, let us invite the novice to experiment upon our case, at the cost of health and its blessings; if we have a fractured bone, let us commit it to the hands of one unskilled in surgery, at the expense of a life long deformity; but let us not commit the welfare of the rising generation to a mere adventurer in the art of teaching, even though he may be secured at moderate wages."

Fourth.—Evils of changing Teachers.—These extracts from local reports illustrate also the ovils of frequently changing teachers. It is true an incompetent teacher or a teacher of bad manuers or bad morals (if there be any such), should be changed as soon as possible, and as soon as possible removed from the ranks of teachers; but a faithful and efficient teacher should be retained as a rare and valuable treasure. No college or private school would be considered worthy of confidence that changed its instructors once or twice a year; nor can any Common School prosper or be efficient under such a system. In a Massachusetts local School Report, the committee, while urging the retaining of the same teachers for a number of terms, remarks : "The schools of other townships are reaping the benefit from this plan, and the course is an obvious one, for each teacher has a way of his own, and must spend about half a term tearing away the superstructure of his predecessor, and rearing another, which perhaps is not superior to the one superseded, and a great loss of time to the school, is the result."

Fifth.—Prizes to Pupils in the Schools.—I refer likewise to these extracts from local Superintendents' Reports, for illustrations of the system of libraries and prizes. In some instances but little benefit appears to be derived from the libraries, while in the great ma-jority of cases the most salutary influence is exerted by them. In but one or two instances is objection expressed to the distribution of *prize books* as a reward of merit to pupils of the schools, and in but four instances is doubt expressed as to the beneficial influence of it. In these exceptional cases, the evil, if any, has doubtless arisen from an exceptional mode of distributing the prizes-being the act of the teacher, or of persons equally liable to the suspicion of partiality. But where the examinations for the prizes for proficiency are so conducted as to give no room for the suspicion of favouritism, and where the record is so kept, and so adjudged in regard to prizes for *punctuality* and good conduct, as to be equally above any reasonable suspicion of unfairness, the distribution of prizes as rewards to pupils for proficiency and good conduct must exert the most beneficial influence; and this, with the exceptions referred to, is the all but unanimous testimony of the local reports, as it is the universal experience of the colleges and best schools in both Europe and America. It is the order of Providence, in every-day life, that while the slothful hand hath nothing, the diligent hand maketh rich; and merit and attainments are the professed grounds of all prizes and rewards and distinctions which are bestowed in civil and political life. For any person, therefore, to object to encouraging diligence and good conduct in schools, by the distribution of prizes (and these prizes consisting of good books, obtained at half price), as the rewards of successful diligence and good conduct, is to object to the principles of

Holy Scripture, and the rule of Providence, and the universal practice of civilized mankind in all other matters of common life. The distribution of *prize books* in the schools is the means of diffusing a great deal of useful and entertaining knowledge among the young, while it exerts a powerful and wide-spread influence in favor of diligence and good conduct among the pupils of the schools. In some schools this influence may be more limited than others; but it will always be more or less felt for good, where the system is properly administered. There are, indeed, many murmurers and envious persons against the wisdom and even equity of the distributions of Divine Providence; and it would be surprising, indeed, if there were not some who would be dissatisfied and envious at distribution of rewards and distinctions among the pupils of the schools; but this is no more an argugument against the system of rewards and distinctions in the schools, than in the Divine and human government of mankind.

Sixth.—Religious Character of the School System.—Furthermore, two of these local reports may be referred to as illustrating the religious aspect of the Common School system. By the extracts generally, it will be seen that religious exercises obtain in a majority of the schools, and some religious instruction is given in many of them. In the City of Hamilton, the clergy of the different religious persuasions have, for several years, given religious instruction to the pupils of their respective congregations, every Friday afternoon, from thee to four o'clock, and with the most beneficial results. Last year two of the clergy of the Church of England, in the City of Toronto, have pursued the same course in connection with two of the city schools. What is thus done by clergymen in the Cities of Toronto and of Hamilton, may be done by the clergy of all the cities, towns, villages, and I may add, townships, of Upper Canada, and in connection with all the schools—thus illustrating the harmony of the system with the religious denominations of the country, and the religious interests of the pupils of the schools, so far as their parents and pastors desire to promote those interests in connection with the schools.

### XXI.--REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In Appendix B will be found the report of the Rev. G. P. Young, A.M., the Inspector of Grammar Schools. Mr. Young's Report furnishes a practical illustration of the great benefit of his inspection of the Grammar Schools, and of the salutary change and improvement which the amended Act\* in connection with such inspection is calculated to effect in the character and operations of the schools. It is to be hoped that this report will be carefully read by every Grammar and Common School Trustee and Teacher throughout Upper Canada. I think every one who reads it must be impressed with the following facts. 1. That the union of Common and Grammar Schools is, as a general rule, an evil to both. The provisions of the law permitting the union of Grammar schools, arose from the absence of any other means to provide for the support of Grammar Schools. That reason no longer exists, at least to the extent that it has done in past years, as the Grammar School Amendment Act requires that a sum equal, at least, to half the Grammar School apportionment shell be provided from least least (head apportion-

ment shall be provided from local sources, (besides proper school-house accommodations), for the salaries of teachers. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to develop the results of these provisions of the land. But it is easy to see from the Inspector's report, that the efficiency of both the Grammar and Common School is greatly impaired by the union of the two. I hope the facts and remarks of this document will impress local Boards of Trustees, and Municipal Councils with the great advantage of having the Grammar and Common Schools under different masterships and otherwise separate—whether under the management of the same Board or not—each exclusively pursuing its respective and appropriate work.

2. Another fact which the Inspector's Report brings to light, is the defective manner in which the elementary grammar of our own English language is taught in the Common Schools of even some of our cities and towns. I trust that the statements thus made will draw attention to this branch of Common School instruction throughout the Province.

3. The perusal of the Report must also impress Trustees and parents with the unadvisableness—to say the least—of having large boys and girls massed together in the same day school, a subject which merits the most serious consideration of the parents concerned.

The evil of pressing girls to learn a little Latin, in order to make up the average number of ten Latin pupils in the school, is a temporary evil, and will soon cure itself. But the

\*See Appendix C.

circumstances connected with this fact, as here stated by Mr Young, show how largely the Grammar Schools have been perverted to Common School purposes, and what benefits will arise in the improved efficiency of both the Grammar and Common Schools from the entrance examination by the Inspector required for admission to the Grammar Schools, and the thorough manner in which this officer discharges the onerous duties imposed upon him.

#### XXII. MILITARY DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

What I said in my last Report on this subject may be repeated this year with renewed emphasis.

It is a well-known maxim, that "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." The events of the last four years have drawn the attention of the Legislature and of the whole country to this important subject. Military exercises to some extent have formed a part of the Gymnastic instruction in the Normal and Model Schools: but during the last two years a Military Association has been formed among the teachers in training in the Normal School, and the Government has furnished them with the requisite arms on application, through Brigade Major Denison, who has visited, inspected, and encouraged them with his usual skill and energy. The Board of Common School Trustees in the City of Toronto (as may be seen by referring to the Report of their Local Superintendent) have, with praiseworthy intelligence and public spirit, introduced a regular system of military drill among the senior male pupils of their schools; The Board of Trustees of the City of London, C. W., show the admirable measures adopted for introducing military drill among the pupils of their Central School, and the great success of it. The system of military drill can be introduced into the schools of all the cities, towns and villages in Upper Canada, and perhaps in some of the larger rural schools; and the military training of teachers in the Normal School, together with the large number of persons who are being taught and certficated in the Government Military Schools, afford great facilities for making military drill a part of the instruction given in the Grammar and Common Schools referred to.

In the neighboring States this subject is engaging the anxious attention of the Government and Legislatures; and military drill is likely to become a part of the system of education in all the public schools of their cities and towns. The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session, passed a resolution directing the State Board of Education "to take into consideration the subject of introducing an organization of scholars, about the age of twelve years, for the purpose of military drill and discipline." The Board appointed a Committee (of which the Governor of the State was Chairman) to investigate the subject, and to enquire into the result of an experiment which has been tried for two or three years in one of the towns of the State-the town of Brookline. The result of the enquiry is thus stated : "The boys in the older class can already be selected from their playmates by the improvement of their forms. Habits of prompt, instant and unconditional obedience are also more successfully inculcated by this system of instruction than by any other with which we are acquainted. A perfect knowlege of the duties of a soldier can be taught to the boys during the time of their attendance at the schools, thus obviating the necessity of this acquisition after the time of the pupil has become more valuable. A proper system of military instruction in the schools of our commonwealth would furnish us with the most perfect militia in the world; and we have little doubt that the good sense of the people will soon arrange such a system in all the schools of the State."

The Committee adds the following remarks, which are as applicable to Upper Canada as they are to Massachusetts.

"The public schools are maintained at the public expense, in order to prepare youth for the duties of citizenship. One of these duties is to aid in the defence of the Government whenever and however assailed. Surely, then, there is no incongruity, no want of reason, in introducing into the schools such studies and modes of discipline as shall prepare them for the discharge of this, equally with other duties, which the citizen owes to the State.

"But can this be done without detriment to progress in other branches? Can it be done without loss of time? The committee is satisfied that it can, and that thereby a large amount of practical knowledge and discipline in military affairs may be attained; and at the same time a very great saving of time and labor be effected which, under a system of adult training, would be withdrawn from the productive industry of the country."

A. 1866

E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Scoretary of the Province, read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, in April, 1864, and has published in pamphlet form, an instructive and suggestive paper on "Short School Time, and Military or Naval Drill, in connection with an efficient Militia System." This paper embodies much curious and useful information, and many facts as to the success and effects of fewer school hours each day than those usually occupied in the schools.

### XXIII.-CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I need not repeat the observations with which I concluded my last Report on School Discipline, Free Schools, and compulsory attendance of vagrant and neglected children at school, together with the legal provisions of some countries on the subject. I concluded my Report with observing—that "several provisions of the school law were preparatory to a more natural state of things. From the experience of the past, the advance of society and the improved municipal organization of the country, I think the school law may, in several respects, be simplified, and that the great principles of it, while inviolably maintained, may be more comprehensively and simply applied. But I purpose and hope to be able, in the course of a few months, to make an official tour of Upper Canada, and to confer at county meetings and otherwise with persons of all classes who have practical experience of the school system in each county, on the various questions relating to its working and possible improvement, when I shall be prepared to submit the results to the consideration of the Government and Legislature during its session for 1866."

During the months of January, February and March, I made my fourth official tour of Upper Canada, holding a public school convention in each county, and conferring on the various questions relating to the working and possible improvement of the school law as above indicated. It was exceedingly gratifying to witness the deep interest everywhere evinced for the advancement of universal education in the country, the strong attachment to the school system, and the jealousy with which any proposition to interfere with it in the slightest degree was viewed. A copy of the minutes of these conventions will be found in Appendix D. result of these free and numerous consultations, I embodied in a short Draft of Bill, which I The submitted for the consideration of Government with an explanatory memorandum. This Draft of Bill and memorandum will be found in Appendix E. In view of the near approach of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and transfer of all matters relating to education in Upper Canada to an Upper Canadian Legislature, it has been thought advisable to submit the further consideration of our school law to a purely Upper Canadian Legislature, cspecially as there is no pressing necessity for immediate legislation on the sub-In the meantime I hope to be able to make another and final examination of the school ject. systems of other educating countries, in order to improve the efficiency of our own school system in every possible way.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's Most obedient humble servant.

E. RYERSON:

Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, Toronto, July, 1866.

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## PART II.

# STATISTICAL REPORT.

## 1865.

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## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

TABLE A .- The Common

		RECEIP	TS BY LO	CAL SCHO	OL AUTHO	RITIES	
COUNTIES.	For Teachers Sala- ries. (Legialative Graut.)	For Maps, Arhara- tus, Prizes and Librarics. (Legis- lative Grant.)	Municipal ScLool Assessment.	Trustees' School Assestment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for fees.	Clergy Reservo Fund and other sources.	Balances.
lengarry toraont toraont toraont toraont toraont toraont toraont toracont to assell to assell to assell to arbeton to assell to arbeton to assell to arbeton to a tora tor	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$ cts. 45 000 10 00 16 25 17 00 20 00 142 30 33 94 72 70 82 19 107 31 38 00 68 00 289 45 166 31 149 35 328 14 226 73 486 25 166 31 149 35 328 14 226 73 486 25 163 48 142 75 67 00 93 92 157 20 318 46 261 74 471 12 253 23 352 274 471 12 253 23 352 274 478 70 551 36 19 00 182 55 214 88 89 33 	<ul> <li>\$ cts.</li> <li>\$ 2125 00</li> <li>1990 00</li> <li>2073 40</li> <li>2010 00</li> <li>3454 00</li> <li>2233 00</li> <li>3531 00</li> <li>3296 64</li> <li>1831 00</li> <li>3478 00</li> <li>1621 00</li> <li>2240 00</li> <li>4439 24</li> <li>3444 00</li> <li>2355 00</li> <li>2644 72</li> <li>2850 00</li> <li>2644 72</li> <li>2850 00</li> <li>2452 00</li> <li>2452 00</li> <li>2452 00</li> <li>2452 00</li> <li>2452 00</li> <li>2452 00</li> <li>2452 00</li> <li>3411 00</li> <li>2595 00</li> <li>3066 00</li> <li>3191 00</li> <li>4760 00</li> <li>3598 00</li> <li>6164 00</li> <li>3703 00</li> <li>6164 00</li> <li>3523 00</li> <li>3043 00</li> <li>63043 00</li> <li>63043 00</li> <li>5297 52</li> <li>2296 74</li> </ul>	\$ cts. 5307 14 5381 96 6922 18 4666 76 2418 68 12901 97 5866 09 10765 86 12204 45 9243 54 11303 79 5814 83 7377 66 18100 84 18979 11 17378 40 11733 06 12411 00 26770 99 32795 17 16231 05 26770 99 32795 84 9866 85 15591 53 26787 64 2038 86 10512 85 15591 53 26787 65 26787 64 26285 82 21755 03 27319 83 24814 82 21755 03 27319 83 24814 82 21755 03 27319 83 24814 82 21755 03 27319 83 24814 82 21755 03 27319 83 24814 82 211358 71 2002 41 2003 42 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	\$ ets. 939 30 413 61 212 15 31 00 564 32 476 91 1470 93 890 04 482 87 1152 08 688 20 49 12 1748 37 512 95 733 75 1456 74 744 53 150 46 1996 99 1798 40 122 16 1996 99 1798 40 155 45 2624 76 3621 12 1745 59 1655 45 2624 76 3621 12 1745 59 1656 70 852 19 1656 70 852 19 1656 70 852 19 1656 70 852 19 1086 28 1556 70 852 19 1086 28 1556 70 852 19 693 71 237 61 9 237 02 2123 94 1815 00 307 25 290 55 460 52 	\$ cts. 1910 50 147 17 83 24 200 78 91 89 298 26 1960 86 1666 23 2966 42 1785 75 1250 76 2060 14 1785 75 1250 76 2060 14 1508 71 569 67 854 43 2600 68 6996 03 2435 31 1468 20 2922 51 3041 40 2922 51 3041 40 1927 99 5112 13 2443 17 2762 55 2737 42 2145 66 60 94 326 60 5017 27 1192 81 1216 65 595 52 678 27 	\$ cts. 3105 90 117 61 2011 03 1740 50 2514 32 2434 02 3525 85 2783 40 6687 98 3235 95 2783 40 6687 98 3235 18 2783 40 6687 98 3235 18 2351 19 3313 86 7478 63 3759 22 6260 97 8804 29 856 70 6126 93 1215 60 6126 93 1294 67 1634 76 3447 04 4639 58 3698 72 764 59 3759 78 4119 44 1869 80 8045 69 4880 70 3652 82 3506 42 3138 93 61251 62 179 64
CITIES.	134021 92	8094 81	41381 52				
oronto familton liogston ordon	5333 50 2307 50 1643 00 1387 50 1778 00	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23000 00 9274 53 9971 50 9000 00 5982 00	1929 09 712 05 1032 51 380 76 2058 58	376 75 5330 42 144 45 112 17	737 81 1349 76 1461 82 1182 61 1078 40	6734 85 5001 40 226 69 5538 31 7893 38
Total	12449 50	437 57	57228 03	6112 99	5963 79	5810 40	25394 63

N.B.-Tables A, B, C and D, include Statistics of Roman

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## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

Schools of Upper Canada.

200	1	1 1 4 4	1 50				
Total Receipts for all Common School purposes daring '65.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Appara- tus, Prizes and Li- braries, including 100 per cont.	For Sites & Buildirg School Houses.	For Rents and Re- pairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, & other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes, during 1865.	Balance.
\$ cts. 15987 S4 10003 35 13375 25 10386 54 6687 89 23314 41 16710 31 24258 17 28111 03 17445 65 21653 51 13511 23 10857 46 19614 44 32217 32 32193 50 31132 06 22919 84 46105 62 64120 50 27458 49 46244 05 21806 72 34240 84 46244 05 21806 72 34240 84 246103 03 290408 32 27091 38 20446 99 29718 88 41684 81 40393 25 52841 53 31442 83 43917 15 36691 64 58540 43 31442 83 68388 75 35813 02 30659 40 35251 80 21459 82 397 64	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ & {\rm cts}, \\ 97 & 09 \\ 20 & 00, \\ 32 & 55 \\ 44 & 83 \\ 59 & 10 \\ 284 & 60 \\ 70 & 08 \\ 145 & 40 \\ 386 & 36 \\ 214 & 62 \\ 68 & 23 \\ 76 & 00 \\ 136 & 00 \\ 109 & 12 \\ 578 & 90 \\ 326 & 298 \\ 70 & 636 & 28 \\ 453 & 46 \\ 973 & 64 \\ 861 & 56 \\ 348 & 06 \\ 759 & 84 \\ 546 & 00 \\ 369 & 73 \\ 285 & 50 \\ 172 & 84 \\ 187 & 84 \\ 384 & 43 \\ 387 & 66 \\ 673 & 26 \\ 598 & 46 \\ 979 & 78 \\ 506 & 46 \\ 598 & 46 \\ 979 & 78 \\ 506 & 46 \\ 598 & 46 \\ 979 & 78 \\ 506 & 46 \\ 115 & 95 \\ 777 & 40 \\ 1102 & 72 \\ 381 & 67 \\ 409 & 21 \\ 429 & 76 \\ 178 & 66 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & cts. \\ 1726 & 29 \\ 846 & 83 \\ 1601 & 35 \\ 140 & 05 \\ 94 & 28 \\ 1731 & 16 \\ 2256 & 37 \\ 1433 & 29 \\ 2708 & 09 \\ 1010 & 09 \\ 2009 & 24 \\ 1611 & 57 \\ 422 & 13 \\ 1210 & 98 \\ 3269 & 39 \\ 1209 & 52 \\ 552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2552 & 63 \\ 2459 & 60 \\ 1132 & 35 \\ 2553 & 09 \\ 3266 & 03 \\ 4497 & 82 \\ 6063 & 06 \\ 1609 & 83 \\ 4603 & 43 \\ 6187 & 51 \\ 2116 & 75 \\ 2538 & 09 \\ 2538 & 09 \\ 2545 & 41 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & {\rm cts.} \\ 367 & 08 \\ 199 & 95 \\ 261 & 91 \\ 316 & 86 \\ 558 & 86 \\ 589 & 315 & 18 \\ 440 & 21 \\ 756 & 23 \\ 198 & 70 \\ 691 & 11 \\ 226 & 93 \\ 1915 & 36 \\ 442 & 81 \\ 731 & 01 \\ 550 & 57 \\ 504 & 71 \\ 298 & 09 \\ 664 & 73 \\ 1038 & 29 \\ 1298 & 48 \\ 636 & 24 \\ 894 & 52 \\ 434 & 37 \\ 625 & 67 \\ 1124 & 76 \\ 201 & 18 \\ 426 & 04 \\ 354 & 10 \\ 472 & 94 \\ 991 & 08 \\ 822 & 52 \\ 677 & 24 \\ 998 & 94 \\ 681 & 81 \\ 1133 & 88 \\ 850 & 49 \\ 1436 & 94 \\ 902 & 15 \\ 958 & 30 \\ 936 & 75 \\ 615 & 54 \\ \end{array}$	\$ cts. 5 43 93 339 65 496 29 677 19 262 04 564 65 665 27 1750 43 1274 17 1016 85 1250 78 1317 43 514 56 1178 97 1670 55 1728 45 1852 44 1084 96 1301 45 2098 58 5204 52 2616 39 1167 57 2372 42 1935 76 2005 34 3519 29 3075 90 3338 41 4073 86 2828 15 2846 98 1530 13 4838 93 1986 72 1907 25 2045 06 1387 87	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ & cts. \\ 12492 \ 56 \\ 9174 \ 35 \\ 11653 \ 31 \\ 8571 \ 22 \\ 5709 \ 65 \\ 20867 \ 50 \\ 14804 \ 02 \\ 24906 \ 97 \\ 23402 \ 27 \\ 15102 \ 72 \\ 19291 \ 39 \\ 10030 \ 92 \\ 19291 \ 39 \\ 10130 \ 92 \\ 192868 \ 28 \\ 29155 \ 76 \\ 30246 \ 01 \\ 27234 \ 42 \\ 20395 \ 03 \\ 20425 \ 50 \\ 30246 \ 01 \\ 27234 \ 42 \\ 20395 \ 03 \\ 20425 \ 50 \\ 30246 \ 687 \\ 20301 \ 49 \\ 28090 \ 71 \\ 24123 \ 00 \\ 18771 \ 02 \\ 23277 \ 77 \\ 19866 \ 87 \\ 20301 \ 49 \\ 28090 \ 71 \\ 25754 \ 33 \\ 37972 \ 16 \\ 37147 \ 86 \\ 40320 \ 22 \\ 33773 \ 28 \\ 50386 \ 68 \\ 26891 \ 89 \\ 59896 \ 52 \\ 31007 \ 90 \\ 26818 \ 33 \\ 26189 \ 51 \\ 16566 \ 76 \\ \ 397 \ 64 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} \$, \ ct \\ 34.94 \\ 58.829 \\ 00 \\ 1721 \\ 978 \\ 2446 \\ 91 \\ 1515 \\ 322 \\ 978 \\ 2446 \\ 91 \\ 1906 \\ 2978 \\ 2446 \\ 91 \\ 1906 \\ 2351 \\ 200 \\ 4708 \\ 768 \\ 2352 \\ 1327 \\ 64 \\ 526 \\ 54 \\ 1346 \\ 1346 \\ 1346 \\ 1346 \\ 1347 \\ 49 \\ 3906 \\ 1327 \\ 64 \\ 5554 \\ 94 \\ 2494 \\ 34 \\ 5552 \\ 94 \\ 2494 \\ 34 \\ 5552 \\ 94 \\ 2494 \\ 34 \\ 5552 \\ 14 \\ 5502 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 5507 \\ 18 \\ 533 \\ 11 \\ 579 \\ 82 \\ 3712 \\ 65 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ 75$
236278 21	862367 96	17198 43	103913 23	28038 90	77965 13	1089483 65	146794 56
38291 41 24100 66 14502 28 17499 18 19003 38	20242 00 15702 60 7930 27 8712 57 6242 91	358 82 250 00 254 72 85 56 324 52	5647 70 2386 97 1695 98 360 66	1066 09 1087 81 268 37 1128 38 1348 11	S976 80 4649 59 3661 95 803 27 2518 26	36291 41 21690 00 14502 28 12375 76 10794 46	2000 00 2410 66 5123 42 8208 92

Gatholic Schools, but they are given separately in Table F.

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## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

TABLE A.—The Common

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## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

**A.** 1866

## Schools of Upper Canada—Continued.

	•	RECEIP	TS BY LO	CAL SCHO	OL AUTHO	ORITIES.	
TOWNS.	For Teachers' Sala- ries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Mapa, Appara- tus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legis- lutive Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rato Bill for Pees.	Clergy Roservo Pund and other sources.	Balances.
	S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	S cts.	S cts.	S cts.
Amherstburgh Barrie	$\begin{array}{c} 279 \ 00\\ 272 \ 83\\ 758 \ 50\\ 229 \ 50\\ 326 \ 00\\ 745 \ 50\\ 493 \ 50\\ 535 \ 50\\ 156 \ 00\\ 535 \ 50\\ 156 \ 00\\ 239 \ 50\\ 347 \ 00\\ 347 \ 00\\ 347 \ 00\\ 347 \ 00\\ 347 \ 00\\ 347 \ 00\\ 239 \ 50\\ 249 \ 50\\ 242 \ 50\\ 250 \ 00\\ 118 \ 00\\ 250 \ 00\\ 333 \ 00\\ 195 \ 00\\ 352 \ 10\\ 352 \ 10\\ 352 \ 10\\ 352 \ 10\\ 352 \ 10\\ 350 \ 00\\ 300 \ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\$	25 00 48 97 34 32 43 00 48 85 75 00 40 00 15 40 23 00 13 20 77 00 29 30 5 00 20 00 20 00 69 46 	$\begin{array}{c} 1629 & 08\\ 2386 & 04\\ 4120 & 06\\ 1912 & 00\\ 1576 & 00\\ 2500 & 00\\ 2500 & 00\\ 2500 & 00\\ 2740 & 00\\ 766 & 00\\ 1550 & 00\\ 377 & 00\\ 3599 & 41\\ 1070 & 00\\ 3599 & 41\\ 1070 & 00\\ 3599 & 41\\ 1070 & 00\\ 2016 & 05\\ 400 & 94\\ 900 & 00\\ 2013 & 44\\ 868 & 17\\ 1675 & 00\\ 1542 & 69\\ 444 & 91\\ 3405 & 00\\ 900 & 00\\ 2029 & 43\\ 118 & 00\\ 1250 & 00\\ 1250 & 00\\ 1100 & 00\\ 2400 & 00\\ 900 & 00\\ 900 & 00\\ 2433 & 00\\ 2960 & 00\\ 2433 & 00\\ 2960 & 00\\ 1790 & 85\\ \end{array}$	575 00 153 31 SS2 44 440 S8 480 2S 275 25 104 00 123 98 128 83 327 43 274 30 454 17 775 12 597 06 72 57 116 12 350 00 528 65 163 15 380 75 660 71 2380 00 134 57 91 22 	$\begin{array}{c} 97 \ 12 \\ \hline 2 \ 00 \\ \hline 330 \ 83 \\ 929 \ 38 \\ 74 \ 62 \\ 37 \ 75 \\ 128 \ 00 \\ \hline 716 \ 87 \\ \hline 128 \ 00 \\ \hline 716 \ 87 \\ \hline 10 \ 00 \\ 656 \ 12 \\ 25 \ 00 \\ \hline 1042 \ 12 \\ 473 \ 00 \\ \hline 50 \ 90 \ 00 \\ \hline 51 \ 97 \\ \hline 2 \ 00 \\ \hline 1144 \ 61 \\ 260 \ 00 \\ 1354 \ 84 \\ 446 \ 92 \\ \hline 484 \ 12 \\ \hline 513 \ 38 \\ \hline 10 \ 50 \\ 3 \ 00 \\ \hline 962 \ 19 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 158 \ 65\\ 103 \ 51\\ 20 \ 00\\ 346 \ 15\\ 1 \ 65\\ 560 \ 00\\ 16 \ 00\\ 360 \ 72\\ 78 \ 60\\ 36 \ 16\\ \hline \\ 9 \ 49\\ 372 \ 30\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 9 \ 49\\ 372 \ 30\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 9 \ 49\\ 372 \ 30\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 9 \ 49\\ 372 \ 30\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 150 \ 55\\ 109 \ 60\\ 278 \ 22\\ 176 \ 82\\ 179 \ 37\\ \hline \\ 130 \ 55\\ 10946 \ 38\\ 72 \ 59\\ 169 \ 00\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 277 \ 61\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 5 \ 00\\ 104 \ 90\\ 257 \ 93\\ \hline \\ 50 \ 00\\ 104 \ 90\\ 257 \ 93\\ \hline \\ 50 \ 00\\ 104 \ 90\\ 257 \ 93\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 50 \ 00\\ 104 \ 90\\ 257 \ 50\\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total	13370 43	1000 39	71725 50	10469 99	9954 93	7314 21	15070 79

<u> 32</u>

	for ool 05.		1 2 3 8	20	1	1 3 7 8 1	5 1 8	1
	Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during '05		For Maps, Appara- tus, Prizes and Li- brarios, including 100 per cent.	ForSitos & Building School Houses.	and Re- School	For School Dooks, Stationery, Fuol, & other expenses.	Expenditure all Common ol purposes g 1865.	
	rin (	For	, App es ant inclu cent.	Bu	Sela		Con Con	[
	dub	Teachers'	L S S	u us	. 28	er ool	18 18 18	Balance
	R mn	Salaries.	Per log	Fo	c n g c n s c n	ben	Exp all ool ing 19	
	စ်ငိမ		or Maps, tus, Prize braries, 100 per e	che	ou na	otat		
	in liter	5. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	E a a a	5.2	For Rents ( pairs of S Houses.	50 m	Total Ex for all School during 1	
				·	F4	F4 .	E	
	S cts.	S cts	. 💲 cts.	. \$ cts.	S cts.	S cte.	S ets.	s
	2798 11	1865 00	55 75	170 19	284 77	403 43	2779 14	18
	3049 01	1316 78	147 75	1261 04	80 23	74 89	2880 69	165
	6037 55 2545 61	4095 63 2324 90	69 47 86 00	1	195 24	889 27	5249 61	787
	2562 63	1453 00	101 85		116 77 111 36	207.00	2527 67	17
	7257 99	5320 32	150 00		165 33	327 06 1564 51	1993 27 7209 16	569 57
	5120 3	2708 40	90 50		101 01	529 09	3429 00	1691
	6075 04	2702 53	81 76		458 00	1031 94	4274 23	1800
	2045 77	1055 00			16 13	167 30	1238 43	807
	4228 42	3166 43	225 10		286 00	549 98	4227 51	. 0
	1737 31 1645 15	1200 00 1020 00	46 00		00 50	333 24	1533 24	204
	2351 65	1750 00	26 40	28 00	26 70 265 57	210 83 281 68	1303 58	341
	5211/29	3012 50	260 00	20,00	203 37	363 60	$2351 65 \\ 3657 40$	1553
	4326 61	2845 62	154 00		138 07	720 72	3858 41	468
	5657 49	3392 62	6 20	1378 16	410 25	469 50	5656 73	0
	3556 83	1465 00	91 51	203 25	78 78	398 76	2237 30	1319
	3180 73 848 85	2203 62 562 50	5 40		214 40	723 91	3147 33	33
	3563 41	S58 00	40 00	2223 17	27 63 88 10	173 52	773 65	75
	1734 12	1629 10	10 00	4440 11	00 10	351 65 105 02	3560 92   1734 12	2 -
	1416 04	1003 00	154 60	21 60	56 92	173 66	1409 78	6
	1947 02	1628 86			50 00	259 62	1938 48	8
	2097 57	1562 87			59 92	424 34	2047 13	50
	3054 49	2663 49		j	172 05	155 25	3050 79	3 3
	5641 62 1833 88	3519 39 1146 12	49 75	••••••	83 68	1532 03	5184 85	456 7
	4292 45	2396 34			24 55 205 84	286 23 498 74	1456 90	376 \$
	2691 49	1199 00			219 30	408 14 711 47	· 3100 92 2129 77	1191 561
	1013 86	779 44	21 50		10 25	144 31	811 19	202 6
	2076 71	1361 00	78 04		148 19	462 57	2049 80	26 9
	4936 36	3860 00	\$4 00		323 26	587.13	4854 39	81 9
	3984 44 1815 87	1400 00 1286 57	\$4 18	1237-18	186 00	496 87	3404 23	580 2
	2880 16	2213 84	235 00	•••••	163 47	297 01	1747 05	68 8
	3475 22	2210 19	57 28	•••••	107 25	331 82 97 89	2880 16	1000
	3220 64	2519 83	208 16	48 00	121 93	271 90	2472 61 3169 82	1002 6 50 8
	3793 31	2443 75	74 50		356 67	249 48	3124 40	668 9
	3201 01	2521 66	53 97		75 14	550 24	3201 01	••••••
7	28906 24	81762 30	2808 67	6570 59	5450 06	17055 70	113647 32	15258 9

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## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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29 Victoria.

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Schools of Upper Canada.-Continued.

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					DITURE BY	LOCAL SCI	HOOL AUTH	ORITIES.	
8.		Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during '65.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Appara- tus, Prizes and Li- braries, including 100 per cent.	es & Building ol Houses.	nts and Re- of School fouses.	for School Books, Stationery, Fuel, & ether expenses.	Expenditure all Common el purposes, ng 1865.	Balance
		Total all Con purpos		Fer M. tus, I brari 100 F	For Sites	For Rents Pairs of House	For So Stati & oth	Total E3 for all School during	-
ts.		S cts.	S cts.	\$ cts	. S cts	\$ cts	. S cts.	\$ cts	. s .
	e 1	898 60	589 50				96 60	\$98.60	
3 1	2	664 45 470 00	580 00 142 50	40 00			21 03	647 18	17 2
		360 75	315 00				176 27 42 66	334 92 359 84	135
2		1440 37	699 29	20 00	1 370 00	143 45	159 29	1392 03	48
-		1484 69.	840 00	10 00		40 00	493 63	1383 63	101 (
			811 85	94 00	040.08		91 05	918 75	697
		1780 00 591 53	625 45 460 00	24 00 31 80	960 00	28 30	141 36 59 73		. 0
	1	2571 93	1010 00			28 91	93 94	591 53 2363 35	208
		1874 63	870 00			14 24	185 90	1612 89	261
		702 92	548 46					702 92	
		1970 83 1528 54	984 00	30 28	40.00	25 48	106 58	1146 34	824
		569 62	851 66 530 00	80 00	40 00	13 55 3 50	182 90 30 96		360
		1519 51	852 00	42 00	221 50	58 05	113 11	564 46 1286 66	5 232
		1377 60	550 35	16 00	74 93	18 55	87 49	747 32	630
		1868 49	484 92	10 73	1007 25	105 93	112 68	1721 51	146
		1149 62	701 04 872 00				47 34	1082 15	67
		1497 01	604 00	20 00	807 37	18 30	97 71 24 53	969 71 1474 29	105 22
		702 91	615 00	İ				688 09	14
		499.53	375 50	<sup>.</sup>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	36 63	45 98		41
		732 66	480 00	5 00	20 00	35 72	72 32	593 04	139
		844 67 221 28	555 00 160 00	10 00	20 00		192 87 31 00	783 37	61 30
	1	1185 33	1053 43	10 45		14 45	107 00	191 00 1185 33	
	<b>`~</b> 4	1612 59	980 00	30 00		105 05	148 93	1263 98	348
		415 16	150 00	5 00		220 16	40 00	415 16	
		834 98 1128 97	513 17 775 73			164 42	125 39	834 98	
		703 34	501 00	10 84		225 36 50 00	127 88 141 50	1128 97 703 34	
		1761 14	814 24	30 00		193 37	21 41	1059 02	702
		1748 47	1090 20				135 05	1305 27	443
			702 50	22 50	•••••		475 00	1200 00	
		367 41 4182 89	270 00 1678 33	4 25	00 000	1 00 245 92	49 60 1248 11	324 85	42 5
		1159 61	545 30	150 00	900 00 337 30	100 00	27 01	4182 89 1159 61	
	<b>.</b> .	1254 60	818 33 i	26 25	5 22	25 82	184 22	1059 84	194 7
	5	1627 89	874 33			63 21	138 28	1075 82	552 (
		2570 24   300 50	1453 30 268 92	23 00	·····	74 22	136 48	1717 00	853 2
		597 34	520 00			- 4 50	15 58 34 64	284 50 559 14	16 ( 38 2
		976 77	682 43	43 00	31 70		79 98	837 11	139 6
		508 64	360 00	19 25		13 40	91 54	484 19	24 4
		1892 32	1060 00	104 90	240 00	40 00		1444 90	447 4
1.1		506 29 2077 09	436 75 1214 53	60 00	••••••	42 17	24 43 1 130 55	503 35	29
		1883 22	1228 05	105 00		183 22	150 55 95 86	$1405 \ 08$ $1612 \ 13$	672 0 271 0
		919 53	705 00	20 00		17 40	177 13	919 53	4/1 U
		1619 92	1070 50	84 80	268 82	12 20	90 73	1527 05	92 8
	1	504 66	455 00	•••••		80 66	19 00	504 66	
		1591 76 1274 76	800 08 933 21	37 00	·····	113 80	463 51 191 25	1263 59 1274 78	328 1
		66419 57	38091 85	1840 52	7097 34	3146 95	7418 08	57094 74	9324 8

	TABI	LE A.—The Comm	on
	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL A	UTHORITIES.	-
VILLAGES.	For Teachers' Sala- ries. (Legislative Grant.) For Maps, Appara- tus. Prizes and Libraries. (Logis- lative Grant.) Municipal School Assessment. Trustees' Rate Bill		es.
	S cts. S cts. S cts. S cts. S	cts. S cts. S d	ots.
Arnprior. Ashburnham Aurora Bath Bradford Braghton Caledonia. Cayuga. Chippewa Chippewa Clinton Colborne. Dunnville. Elora Elora Embro Fergus. Fort Erie. Gaonanoque Georgetown Hawkesbury Hespeler Holland Landing. Iroquois. Kemptville Kincardine Lanark Merrickville Mitchell Morrisburgh Mount Forest. Newburgh Newcastle Newburgh Newmarket Oilsprings Orangeville Oshawa Pembroke Port Dalhousie. Preston Renfrew Strathroy Strathroy Streetsville Tronold. Tronold. Tronold. Cale Stathroy Streetsville Cale Stathroy Streetsville Cale Stathroy Streetsville Cale Stathroy Streetsville Cale Stathroy Streetsville Cale Stathroy Strathroy Strathroy Strathroy Strathroy	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	039150264227223894510253213333390
Vienpa Waterloo Wellington	108         00         10         00         715         91         525         94           152         00         42         40         525         94         52         94         52         94         52         94         52         94         52         94         52		

## Sessional Papers (No. 45):

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A. 1866

Schools of Upper Canada—Concluded.

	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 80	1 1		<b>~ ~ ~ .</b>	
Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during '65.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Appara- tus, Prizes and Li- braries, including 100 per cent. Grant.	For Ailer & Building Schoul Houses,	For Rents and Re- pairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, & other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purpose, during 1865.	Balances
\$ cts.	\$ ots.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ct
1236278 21	862367 96	17198 43	103913 23	28038 90	77965 13	1089483 65	146794 5
113396 91	58830 35	1223 62	10091 31	4898 76	20609 87	95653 91	17743 0
128906 24	81762 30	2808 67	6570 59	5450 06	17055 70	113647 32	15258 9
66419 57	38091 85	1340 52	7097 34	3146 95	7418 08	57094 74	9324 8
1545000 93	1041052 46	22571 24	127672 47	41534 67	123048 78	1355879 62	189121 3
1484187 87	996956 66	23149 94	116056 50	37003 40	112151 89	1285318 39	198869 4
60813 06	44095 80		11615 97	4531 27	10896 89	70561 23	
		578 70					9748 1

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Catholic Separate Schools, but they are given separately in Table F.

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TABLE A .--- The Common

		RECEIF	TS BY LO	CAL SCHO	OL AUTH	ORITIES.	
TOTALS.	For Teachers', Sala- ries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Appara- tus, Prizes and Librarics. (Legis- lative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees School Asseesment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Balances.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
fotal Counties Cities Towns Villages	134021 92 12449 50 13370 43 6130 65	$\begin{array}{r} 8094 \ 81 \\ 437 \ 57 \\ 1000 \ 39 \\ 508 \ 77 \end{array}$	141381 52 57228 03 71725 50 37757 56	689501 06 6112 99 10469 99 5113 17	40927 39 5963 79 9954 93 3830 43	71729 42 5810 40 7314 21 5277 02	150622 09 25394 63 15070 79 7781 97
Grand Total, 1865 "1864	165972 50 168225 89		308092 61 304382 51	711197 21 659380 83	60696 54 59636 75		198869 48 178438 73
ncrease Jecrease	2253 39	1214 48	3710 10	51816 38	1059 79	15165 05	20430 75

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N.B.-Tables A, B, C and D include Statistics of Roman

TABLE B.-The Common Schools of Upper Canada.

1	'suind to		2 22	66	13	12	2.6	ŝ	22	2	<u> </u>		6	1 4	2	=	2 9	200	<u>6</u> 1		2		2 0	2.10
00089	Average atten Average atten of pupils.		191	14	25	1921	285	15	177		341	32:	31(	215	440	535		179	285	216	165	F71 -	120	455
ע מים אן	Number of ch actionate for actionate	181	530 506	912	650 1036	202	992	1718	1121	173	291	955	146	1361	804	1307	1721	420	1048	552	162	\$7 <b>4</b>	1000	860
	Whose days вте посте- ротееd.	141	592		301	66	153		220	,	31		16	219	31	274	2		275			64	36	214
	200 авуз го гро троје усаг.	578	425	336	632	357	656	296	313	150	340	465	534	100	973	1202	764	447	672	555	262	230	910	1118
ing Schoo	150 to 200 days.	2101	832	438	1076	1961	1140	544	767	284	11292	1175	1175	878	1660	2155	1578	691	1033	905	586	1 020 ·	020	1801
Numbor of Pupils attending School	100 to 150 daya.	1175	950 94S	644	262	1043	1411	788	1183	473	1859	1759	1669	992	2322	2832	2285	1021	1408	1050	962	1307	10651	2308
er of Pup	50 to 100 daya.	1113	11126	800	345 1690	1341	1760	1256	10121	019	2521	2601	2172	1458	2887	3678	3166	1273	1738	1254	1207	1480	0041	2906
Numb	20 to 50 days.	664	197	657	1431	1786	1546	1243	2721	493	2151	2221	1663	1269	2197	2865	2717	934	1268	962	666	1187	1011	2119
	Leas than 20 days during the year.	237	509 509	371	821	587 1030	742	153	454	249	0211	1147	915 : 670	191	1249	1576	1521	453	656	236	415	507	150	1076
.8]	iquq 3a93ibaI	104	104	~	105	35	42	20	129	62	711	43	16	44	52	129	6.6	173	232	61	89	071 73	116	93
	Girla.	2272	2492	1577	3479	2562 4074	3391	2378	1854	1115	4555	4470	3792	2882	5185	3100.1	5397	2278	3243	2577	2102	1407	3723	5383
	Boys.	2653	2770	1669	3837	2763	4017	2421	2287	1144	4883	4898	9733	3273	6134	3806	6660	2541	3857	2745	R147	3266	4143	6162
eliquq -baetta	Total No. of of all ages i ing school.	4925 4648	5262	3246	7316	5325 8387	7408	4799	4141	2259	9438	9368	5136	6155	11319	14002 6906	12057	4819	0014	2322	4491	0119	7866	11545
1 8 <b>2</b> 68.	Pupils of othe	284	421	114 60	310	409 594	487	212	287	255	130	632	287	342	980	100	740	442	435	980	002	139	612	753
	Pupils betwee 16 years of a	4641	4841	3132	9002	4916	6921	4587	3854	2004	8708	8736	4849	5813	10330	6387	11317	4377	6665	4001	1 0774	2021	7254	10792
noital 81 br	и оп Гоори в с пезичени с уеагы ог аде	5910	5528	4130	8483	9118	2418	7302	4787	2241	10645	10357	9919 7608	7261	11694	10101	14198	5131	8240	1 0633	5357	6313	8353	12126
	COUNTIES.	Glengarry	3 Dundas.	5. Russell	6 Carleton	Leeds	9 Lanark	Frontenac	Addington	13 Lennox	Hastings	26 Northumberland	All Peterborough	Victoria	Untario	Peel	Simcoe	Halton	Wentworth	Lincoln	Walland	Haldimand	Norfolk	Oxford
	ICN	-10	6 <u>5</u> -	4 v?	91	~ 00	6 6	11	12	14	15	90	187	61	2				22			19		:31

29 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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	lo rədmuN gainrısı rowəlbəən	95				4	525	78		•	122	22			=	20 1	48	32	-	163	9	15		27	24		23	36	5	מ
-	Linear Dran				15	30		6		ŝ	<b>3</b> 1	9		23	47	48	40		45	327	115	217	34	57	12	32	41	00 g	020	267
.oi	arM insoV	354	154	12	43	163	F	132	105	29	101	165		12.00	038	593	812	595	1776	1590	758	606	564	1120	1497	310	535	317	1 3611	0711
-114	Natural I.	260	57	68	48	44	128	105	75	85	117	54	12	125	202	145	54	81	423	745	269	188 1	370	239	253		607	745	121	
	Geometry.	64	-	26		3	<u>.</u>	215	123	6	20	35	1	40	66	82	17	59	154	201	104	83	143	53 1	66	04 04	70	11	130	100
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·u	hensusa	82	26	3	16		916	99	18	]3	30	37	33	84	0	36	31	13	128	232	707	70	104	54 74	33	31	0.7	35	100	
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	·zaiii1W	2827	2347	2438	209T	160	3058	4409	3711	2589	3215	2022	1233	2872	1001	5146	2923	2765	1019	8848	4253	0770	2002	4149	7770	7017	CRIC	0100	0858	2000
	History.	653	601	314	240	CRT	558	987	639	218	602	574	041	1203	850	1064	625	691	2115	2435	1220	0001	1/0	1 2001	102	100	CR J	414	1869	
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۰£qc	Genoral Geogral	1197	268	1991	205	6371	871	1687	1640	1115	7811	594	000	2181	4184	3189	1441	1455	4059	0220	1 10/2	0000	14016	2012	0161	0101	6016	2069 1	4845	
	.тяшшят9	1642	934 1	192	1012	1636	1000	1673	1750	1172	1240	1 1 8 2	1011	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3500	2359	1278	1270	2878	6756	7017	1507	1800	0001	11004	1166	1462	1677	3566	
•0	atithmeti	2616	2326	2957	1441	3679	2390	4406	4045	2318	2228	1960	1000	07070	5966	5428	3029	3124	0880	ONTA	1 2022	6712	1007	1025	10046	20202	0695	4534	7473	
	5th class.	1220	1277	1077	946	1210	1328	1786	1530	187	1104	829 629	1.201	1564	1138	1392	006	939	2417	ACT I	10016	0911	1355	1958	055	1949	1155	1111	2625	
	éth class.	983	884	1065	956	1435	1957	1724	1463	937	1104	111		2891	1743	1739	1034	1124	1938	10661	8071	200	1976	10171	190	100	1950	1484	2097	
Reading.	sa class.	222	734	1042	1 000	1549	1010	1623	1312	1046	0021	121	TOF O	2010	2252	1844	1078	1213	1222	01671	1401	440	1 6091	2011	FFS	140	1997	1586	2178	
	रुद्र टायवर.	841	188	166	170	1339	828	1408	1342	126	OST	500	1 200	002	2396	0041	626	1293	2179	8807	0076	245	1290	0701	678	600	1115	1457	2125	
	lat class. lowest.	904	918	503	350	1263	952	1368	1241	883	1 0011	FOR	1004	1 888	1847	1460	912	8811	5612	0507	9559	1 2 4 4	1916	142	1 208	770	1 6711	1483	1946	4400
			20	0 4	1	9	-	60	0	97	12	1 1	22	121	91	11	20 4	A	2.5	16	10	1	55	26	16	- 86	201	202	31	

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PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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	ออนข	Average attents of pupils.	4587 4587 3561 3561 3561 3561 3561 3528 6053 3133 2846 6053 3133 2849 0133 2849 1781	125887	3384 2531 1837 1837 1815 1466 11033	226 236 827
	X	Vo. of children an unibusta voladw foodsa	1394 1599 1078 1078 1078 1078 1078 1078 1170 1688 880 880 880 880	35677	1650 108	25.23
		Whose days are not re- ported.	157 145 145 145 165 165 171 171 171 171 171 171	5120		101
		200 days to tho whole year.	950 950 624 556 991 488 1234 682 657 657 198	23281	1287 606 648 1343 661 4545	49 34 153
	g School.	gəAs- 120 fo 500	1327 1341 1341 1341 1947 1071 2470 1212 1131 1131 1131 966 629	44906	1364 1364 999 710 427 615 615	139 139 286
S ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.	of Pupils attending	100 to 150 days.	2660 2150 2150 2150 2150 3411 1731 3411 1731 3411 1491 1491 1491 1491 1491	63317	1488 906 513 516 4133	104 137 137 429
SCH	of Pupil:	50 to 100 arys	3333 3333 2959 2619 2334 4155 4155 4155 1771 1802 1339	S0353	1942 1174 652 642 678 5088	112 157 413
N O W W O	No.	20 to 50 days.	2762 2763 2768 2768 2951 1999 3297 1702 1702 1702 1419 1419 1419	64923	1316 687 341 506 426 3276	52 346 346
E CO		Less than 20 the year. the year.	1475 1756 1756 1756 1756 1855 906 761 885 885 885	36074	938 272 158 306 306 1953	34 53 144
H L Đ	.sli	iquq taszibal	38 38 41 33 41 110 30 30 30 30 30	3097	156	50 18
NIUN		.₅Iri5.	5932 5489 6453 6453 4521 6453 4128 7520 3496 3490 3496 3496 3453 2606	148576	4006 2202 1481 1481 1431 1431	222 267 869
ATE		Boys.	7235 6334 6334 7523 1901 9120 9120 9120 9120 3753 3674 2629	169398	4329 2442 1698 2015 1811 1811	268 301 912
PILS		Total No. of ofallageaa ing school.	13167 13167 11823 11823 10174 10174 10174 10174 1029 16949 8458 7243 7127 5235	317974	8335 8644 3179 3710 3710 3242 23110	490 568 1781
P U	.2028 IC	Pupils of othe	873 551 551 551 759 372 831 831 831 831 258 258	20639	267 267 267 267 267	a ya w
	с поэ 10 етв	Pupils betwo and 16 yes age.	12294 11272 9723 13217 15754 6733 6733 6733	297335	8289 4602 3113 3113 3142 8177 22823	482 536 1778
	9 per	uqod loods 3 c neswied 3 n lo sireg	13765 13888 13888 13888 10671 10671 10671 10671 10671 10674 10774	352166	10555 5000 3500 4200 3700 26955	555 555 600 1860
		COUNTIES Con.	<ul> <li>33 Wellington</li></ul>	Total	CITIES. 44 Toronto 45 Hamilton 46 Kingston 47 Londor	TOWNS. 49 Amherstburgh 50 Barrio
	<u>}</u>	1 No.	<b>444</b> <b>53</b> <b>53</b> <b>53</b> <b>53</b> <b>54</b> <b>54</b> <b>54</b> <b>55</b> <b>55</b> <b>56</b> <b>56</b> <b>56</b> <b>56</b> <b>56</b> <b>56</b>	·	44 45 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	49 A 50 B 51 B

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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		Other studies.	99 190 62 62 63 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	4947	172 4623 232 267	5301	102
	1	Number of gin Icarning Arowellework	144 143 144 144 145 166 123 123 129 129	1174	1843 990 777 515	4125	20 65
	នា	Linear Drawid	240 184 130 35 35 6 6 6 1 1	2239	169 1408 233 448	2258	
		Vocal Music.	1518 1607 372 372 372 1475 1607 1273 273 273 1273 168 55	25727	2755 4823 458 3368 1533	12937	369 250 1422
	-1	ияситя] Ры Иаситал Ры	435 435 216 238 365 365 312 311 117 2 311 2 2	8554	200 213 252 142	951	<b>44</b> 177
	-	<b>Geometry.</b>	94 94 141 163 110 223 4	2975	239 106 85 62 74	566	500 700
		Algebra.	182 182 187 187 188 88 88 88 88 293 136 73 73 27	5748	249 171 148 448 123	1139	20 14
		Mensuration.	122 103 103 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 10	2505	186 115 135 102	610	-
uction.	•8	підэея-яооц	173 305 305 305 174 102 429 167 102 31	6930	1:0 93 170 85 128	596	23
different branches of Instruction		.ZaitizW	6918 5252 5252 5252 5330 5354 4994 84415 84415 84415 84415 8355 8355 8355 8355 8355 8355 8355 83	173373	4707 4196 1981 3011 1870	15765	353 414 1152
ranches		History.	1784 905 1144 1533 861 861 2685 1761 953 892 892 892 338	41861	2596 876 546 629 629	5610	190 110 357
lifferent t	<u>م</u> .	aaibaaaO IdqargooĐ	2518 1564 1564 1910 1910 1910 11037 296	43116	1956 2461 827 1591	1769	254 102 468
in the	<u>م</u> .	General General	4612 3372 3372 3372 3372 5003 5464 6464 3108 2579 2113 891	100103	6506 1815 1431 1431	15588	346 342 938
Number		.таштат.	3449 3445 2703 22445 3220 3220 1892 1892 1892 1656 1712 866	80369	3320 1297 1354 2029 1353	9353	258 242 754
		Arithmetic.	7050 5352 5352 5352 5352 4517 4517 483 869 4983 3609 3262 2106	177754	6025 4465 2134 2965 2025	17614	403 488 1427
		5th class.	2310 1664 1664 1207 1207 2399 1285 1480 1480	62157	593 177 430 398	2090	98 75 294
		4th class.	2255 1984 1630 1531 1532 1103 1103 1103 1103 1103 1103	56522	1474 535 559 571	3645	111 103 330
	Reading.	3d class.	2850 2527 3067 1471 1471 1471 1471 1471 1471 1471 14	63591	1946 839 582 987 875	5229	103 88 372
		2d olase.	2591 2332 2332 2043 2777 2332 2332 2332 1896 1896 1417 1414 1417 1024	60850	1970 1685 750 750	6044	96 112 363
		Ist class.) (lowest.)	2466 2520 2520 2587 1984 1248 1248 1248 1248 1248 1259	58532	2398 1351 724 867 764	6104	82 190 422
		.oN	844888894488		44444		50

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PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Sessional Papers (No. 45):

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· .	tpe .	200 аяув со 200 аяув со	86 16	186	220	141	17 28	1691	587	74 11	07 m	11	L 00	33 49	53	601	2		274	19	10
ued.	ing Schoo	190 to 200 q	192	428 156	164	112	45 126	193	163	114	42	62	671	143	261	155	29	86	476	16	132
-Contin 0 I. J.	of Pupils Attending School	100 fo 120 g	163 66	399	220	172 80	8FI 46	163	308	163	00I	20 20	168	138	233	167	16	78	349	161	0110 A
Upper Canada.—Continued. :0 M M 0 N S C H 0 0 L S .	No. of Pup	90 fo 100 g	191	367	271 72	212	130	183	396	126	59 250	114	123	168	298	163	141	66	312	162	100
per Cai		20 to 50 day	116	281	186	124	68	93	231	137	48	37	583	86	116	139	61	58	252	135	90 21
of Upr		Less than days dur the year.	66 11	190 36	98 44	56	42	12	12	37	27.2	10	52	48	19	130	20	28	112	66	A2 62
hools T H	.sliq.	iq taszibal	18	159	20	159	102		29	<b>F</b>	ç, ç	10	3	50	68	11 62	12		10	1	2 <b>C</b>
non	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Girls.	383	908 543	499 169	305	143	420	502	245	120	159	266	299	448	331	114	152	784	337	243
he Comr A T T E N		Boys.	401	943	531 184	512	256	423	269	244	140	04I 04I	323	323	506	218	263	169	166	327	240
BT	-bneits a	V. O. V. IntoT 93.8 [I.8 To 00008 3.01	784	1851	353	388	399	843	6611	528	260	338	589	622	954	386	377	321	1775	664	015 610
TABLE	ber ages.	to to sliquA	12 12	36 36	54	11	12		27	101	12	30.33	57	61	46	40	11	99	242	<u>ئ</u> ت	36
VL I	6en 5 and .97a 70	Pupils betw 16 years	692 748	1822	976 341	800 388	387	843	1172	534 518	248 502	335	242	612	806	372	360	315	1751	659	404
	9T pue c	год гоодоЗ пентер говизер	810	100011	1000	1100	464	978	1220	010	260	564	575	542	1000	1000	400	430	2078	811	414
		TOWNS,—Con.	Berlin				Cornwall	Galt	Guelph		Milton	Niagara	Owen Sound	Paris Parth	Peterborough	Picton Port Hone	Prescott	Sandwich	80 St. Catharines	St. Mary'e	Simcoe
	4	No.	52	55	56	8 8 4	55		323	69 99	61	69	25	72	74	75	44	78	8. 8.	18	83.83

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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·	other studio	93 93 93 93 93 95 10 110 1178 139 158 139 158 139 85 139 85 139 158 139 158 139 158 130 158 130 158 130 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158
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	Linear Draw	240 13 13 149 18 18 18 18 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	oienM IscoV	11563 1563 1563 1563 1563 1563 1563 1563
-11	Natural Ph. Vatural Ph.	7 79 187 187 187 187 187 187 188 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198
	Geometry.	21 23 29 4 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 1 2 8 2 3 3 2 1 2 8 2 3 3 2 1 2 8 2 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	.втбэзіА	102 255133396 122 255133396 122 255133396 6 122 2556 6 122 255 7 33396 6 122 255 7 33396 6 122 255 7 33396 6 122 255 7 33396 6 122 255 7 33396 7 335 7 335 7 335 7 335 8 35 8 35 8 35 8 35 8 35 8 35 8 35
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ction.	niq994-A00H	6 0 11 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
f Instru	.Latiting.	1565 1665 1665 1665 1666 1666 1666 1666
anches o	History.	227 227 2562 2562 2562 2562 1855 1855 1855 1856 1856 1856 1856 1856
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in the di	General Geograph	784 353 1669 531 1686 533 1686 1682 1682 158 508 446 508 446 508 182 336 336 336 336 336 336 336 508 1177 1164 518 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 538 53
Number	Grammar.	449 279 279 279 279 279 279 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 28
	Arithmetie.	568 1669 1669 1669 1881 1881 1881 1881 18
	5th class.	82 53 53 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
	.sasie dth	1001 1011 1012 1012 1012 1012 1012 1012
Reading.	.sasie bë	147 147 147 147 147 147 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 15
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	asafo tal (teowol).	213 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270
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PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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		Whose days are not re- ported. No. of childre		744	
	_	200 days to the whole year.	102 102 136	2416	566 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	ng School	150 to 200	237 209 170 156	5510	2023232929292929292929292929292929292929
0 0 L S.	Pupils attending School	days. 100 to 150	195 169 157 184	6008	224455886423366888446514488864244
	of	60 to 100 days.	164 169 132 220	6582	62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62
HOS NOW WOD	No.	20 to 50 days.	117 89 132 140	1 4380	884558666666666666666666666666666666666
R CO		Less than 20 days during the year.	16 132 71 71	2232	288888882885285282688888888888888888888
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PILS	-puəj	Total No. of F of all ages at ing School.	811 779 783 907	27881	2255 2256 2256 2256 2256 2256 2256 2255 2256 2255 25555 25555
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		TOWNS-Con.	84 Stratford 85, Whitby 86 Windsor 87 Woodstook	Total	V V Arnp Ashbba Bradh Bradh Bradh Bradh Bradh Bradh Bradh Bradh Brank Colloc Co
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## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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		4th сlаза.	123 84 135	4559	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 22
	Reading.	3rd class.	182 127 106 181	5952	5 6 6 5 2 4 5 5 5 6 4 7 1 1 1 3 5 2 3 5 5 6 4 7 1 1 1 3 5 2 3 2 4 5 5 6 4 7 1 1 1 3 5 2 3 3 5 5 6 4 7 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 4 7 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 5 5 6 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		2nd class.	180 193 247 268	6872	8855588533334456855555555555555555555555
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PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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		Whose days are not re- ported.	10 152
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	ding Sch	150 to 200 days.	
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Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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		4th class.	23 80 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	20 00 00 00 20 00 00 00 00 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	36 39 36 39 18	41 24 113 40	66 56 63 10	32 23 <b>1</b> 1 23	50 33 61 33 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	80
	Reading.	Srd class.	25 25 25	40 40 40 48	75 55 42	104 105 105	62 127 19	52 38 38	48 34 107 107	42
		2nd class.	37 31 118 27	37 45 60	62 82 82 82	53 28 177 53	54 112 43 6	35 47 47	88588 8858 8958 8958 8958 8958 8958 895	61
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TABLE B .-- The Common Schools of Upper Canada.-- Concluded.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

7197

165S

17

S30 .....

1889

3208

2616 .....

449

356

5661 .....

6296.....

72011 .....

1265

10692

2192

148 Increase ......

..... 2754

**A.** 1866

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		00UU	Average attend et pupils.	119	6857	1258S7 11033 12989 6857	156766 149569
		ny l	No. of childre attending a sebool what		483	38677 1758 1223 483	42141 40453
			Vhose days are not re- ported.		165	5120 744 165	6029
		-	year. tho whole 200 days to	76 37	1756	23281 4545 2416 1756	31998 3116S
		ng Schoo	150 to 200 days.	46	2827	44906 4115 5510 2827	57358 55469
	SCHOOLS.	ls attendi	100 to 150 days.	40 62	2994	63317 4133 6008 2994	76452 73244
	SCH	No. ef Pupils attending School	50 to 100 daya.	55 92	3285	\$0353 508\$ 6582 3285	95308 92554
	M M O M	Ņ	20 to 50 days.	50 66	2300	64923 3276 4389 2300	74888 72272
	E COM		Less than 20 days during the year.	37 41	1360	36074 1953 2232 1360	41619 40942
	GТИ	.slic	lug taszibal		181	481 481 460£	4409 4765
	NDIN		Girls.	841 091	9069	148576 10815 13035 6906	179332 173671
	АТТЕ		.svoE	157 175	1817	169398 12295 14846 7781	204320 198024
	PILS	eliquq -baəttı	Total No. of of all ages a ing school.	307 353	14687	317974 317974 23110 27881 14687	383652 371695
	ΡUΡ	07 AG03.	Tupils of oth	6	302	20639 287 807 302	22035 20770
		6 nosy 70 218	Pupils betw and 16 ye age.	298 353	14385	297335 22823 27074 14385	361617 350925
		noitelu 81 bas 91 bas	Years of a between 5 g chool pop	310 469	16906	352166 26955 30730 16906	426757 424565
			VILLAGES-Con.	140 Welland	Total	Contract Counties 00142 Total Counties 144 " Towns 145 " Villages	146 Grand Total 1865 147 " 1864
	ľ		No.	140	_	48 143 144 145 144 145	146

# Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

	- 11	
SCHOOLS.		
COMMON		
тиЕ		
ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.		
PUPILS		

	• <b>8</b> 9	Other studi	50	1031	4947 5301 2184 1031	13463	882	
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	-lit	Natural Pl	24 101	619	\$554 \$51 \$51 1645 679	11829 12474	645	
		Geometry.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	129	2975 566 395 139	4078 3932	146	
		Algebra.	90	314	5748 5748 1139 1223 314	8424 8334	06	
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ction.	·Sa	Воок-кесрі	5	399	6030 596 399	S714 S406	308	
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anches		History.	12 91	2112	41861 5610 5978 2112	55561 51329	4232	
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r in the d	•Ջղ	General Geograp	5S 224	6539	100103 15558 15673 6539	137903	3762	
Number		Grammar.	56 144	4990	\$0369 9353 9353 12086 4990	10094S	5850	
		Arithmetic	204 269	1686	177754 17614 20496 9397	225261 21315S	12073	
		5th class.	24 37	2155	62157 2090 3852 2155	70254 66354	3900	
		Ath class.	45 66	2800	56522 3645 4559 2800	67526 64514	3012	
	Reading.	Srd class.	69 74	2098	63591 5229 5952 2998	77770 75154	2616	
		.saalo ba2.	18 49	3146	60850 6044 6872 3146	76912 76238	674	
	• •	lat class, (lowest.)	53 89	2861	58532 6104 6147 2861	73944 75557	1613	
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Total Counties.....

Increase .....

Decrease.....

Total.

Male.

..... 177 ... S1 ......

Grand Total, 1865...... 4721 2930 1791 828 534 1416 1308 1864...... 4625 3011 1614 854 544 1397 1286

96

Common School Teachers.

Church of England.

Female.

Church of Rome.

Presbyterian.

19 22 44

26 10

Methodist.

Baptist.

271 227

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

Other Persuasions.

361 .47 ... 15 3

23 2

Not reported.

65 77 40 42 17

12

TABLE C .- The Common Schools

Religious denominations.

Lutheran.

Congregationalist.

64 8 16

77 80  $\frac{19}{17}$  COMMON SCHOOL

Protes.

Reported as ] tant.

75

 $\frac{3}{12}$ 22

90 76 44 32

14

Unitarian.

Quaker. Christian and Disciple.

24 40

 $\frac{25}{16}$ 

2 9 12

#### 29 Victoria.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

of Upper Canada.-Continued.

TEACHERS.

			Cer	tificat	es.				ho at- School Certi-	a which changed	more r.			Anuu	ial Sali	ries.	
Certi.	No: Set	rmal 1001.		Count Board	у I.			ulled	N L N	1. ii	Tcacher.	paid.	paid r.		Avo	rage.	
Total holding	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Ist Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Unclassified.	Unqualified.	Certificates annulled	No. of Scholars tended Norme without obtain ficates.	No. of Schools in Tcacher was during the year.	No. of Schools having than one Teacher	Ilighest Salary	Lowest Salary p. Male Teacher.	Malo Teacher with Board.	Male Teacher without Board.	Female Teacher with Board.	Female Teacher without Board
4081 143 229 122	133 26 40 14	40 23	$1251 \\ 72 \\ 104 \\ 56$	1949 3 52 36	2 10		 1 	13 1 	78 2 7 1	$733 \\ 7 \\ 26 \\ 20$		1350	200	\$ 160	\$ 260 522 447 387	\$ 94 	\$ 16 24 26 19
4575 4499	213 216	351 358	1483 1396	$2040 \\ 2054$	488 475	$145 \\ 124$		$     14 \\     15   $	88 64	786 689		$\frac{1350}{1300}$	84 84	$\frac{160}{162}$	437 436	134 120	22( 22-
76	 3	7	87 	 14	13	21	 1	  1	. 24	97	61	50	 	 2	1		

TABLE D.-The Common Schools

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· .	chool	ols	hools not re-	lools	Schools ee-at 25 r month er.			K	IND.			ľ	Тіт	LE.		1			DU		
	Number of Sections.	No. of Schools open.		No.of free Schools	No. of Sch partly free- cents per mo and under.	Total No. of Sch'l Houses	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Freehold.	Leased.	Rented.	Not reported	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	I Log.	Not reported.	Total
Total Counties Cities Towns Villages	59 106	$59 \\ 106$	••••••	3411 47 72 65	636 12 31 26	4081 59 108 91	24	$  14 \\ 19 \\$	21	1	23  1	3502 40 51 77	8	105 11 21 6	]	37 1 3 2	S 11 1	53  1 1	19 		117 2 5 3
Grand Total, 1865. " 1864.				3595 3459		4339 4246	594 529	357 366	$1719 \\ 1654$	1645 1671	24 26	3700 3677	412 386	143 131	84 52	43 47	10 13	55 55	19 11		127 126
Inercase Decrease	78 	78	·····	136	48	93 	65 	9	65 		 2	<b>2</b> 3	26	12	32				8.		1

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of Upper Canada.-Continued.

		S	спо	OL V	ISITS.	•			distri-	holding	LE	CTUI	RES.	Т	IME	01	PEN.
Total.	Local Superinten- dents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Coun- cillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Mem- bers of Parlia- ment.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Number of Exami- nations.	No. of Schools di buting prizes.	No. of Schools hol Recitations,	Total.	Local Superinten- dents.	Other persons.	No. of Schools whose time is reported.	Total No. months and days open,	id'g hol vacatic	Av'ge No. months and days open,
59523 4474 6244 3843	1023 917	4505 1319 1290 516	50		371 3 15 19	16420 943 1231 810	26552 1118 2515 1785	7282 47 178 202	36 59	35 55	13	13 81	332  30 26	59 105	4348 70 126 106	8 00 5 29	12 12
74084 68183	10370 9992	7630 7077	1736 1840	2566 2327	408 1011	19404 19546		7709 7617	1321 1260	1881 1804	3275 3252	2887 2926	388 326	4137 4102	$4652 \\ 4552$	1 11 2 00	11
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# Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

of Upper Canada.—Concluded.

### BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

H	isto	ries.			ok- ping.		nsu- tion.		ligeb	ra.	6	leome	try.	1	Ot Boo	hər ks.			App	arat	us.		
Greece and Rome.	Canada.	National Readers.	Various.	Irish National.	Various.	Irish National.	Various.	Colenso.	Sangeter.	Various.	Irish National.	Euclid.	Various.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Other books.	Total number of maps.	Number of schools using maps.	Using Globes.	Using Black-boards.	Using Sets of apparatus.	Using Tablet Lessons.	Using Magic Lanterns.
25	749 21 40 22	608 17 27 27	17	. 42	16 21	701 47 50 24	79 11 2 1	737 42 55 39	16	893 26 9 3	16	50	12	29 10  1	1	52 8 24 10		59 59	45 75	8713 59 105 87	31	43	2 14
		879 750		1028 1079	629 513	822 824	93 62	873 850	216	431 547	249 243	1104 935		40 28	5 3		24417 23959	3265 3187	1136 1084	<b>396</b> 4 3706	284 287	1039 1110	64 54
7	194	71	51	 51	116	 2	31	23	216	 116	6	169	18	12	2	40	458	78	52	258	3		10

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A.1866

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Sessional Papers (No. 45):

29 Victoria.

TABLE E.—The Common Schools

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		5	and Testa-	Road	ers	Spel	ling	Boo	ks.	Aritl	ımeti	cs.	Gr	amm	ars.		Ġcog	graph	ies.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of schools reporte	No. of schools opened and prayer.	Schools using the Bible a ment.	Irish National.	Various.	Mavor.	Canada.	Sullivar and National.	Various.	Irish National.	Sangster's National.	Various.	Sullivan and National.	Lennie.	Kirkham.	Various.	Sullivan and National.	Lovell or Hodgins.	Mcrse or Various.	England.
Total Counties Cities Towns Villages Grand Total, 1865	59 106 91 4303	54 97 72 2889	54 83 72 3030	46 93 89	13 14 2 54	 	2 8 367	3099	17 21 18 392	7 10	3437	6 2  49	5 4 519	2478 25 64 72 2639 2497	7 3 360	34 36 17 751	10 31 17 686	2655 49 84 75 2863 2189	9 19 4 517	1434 14 66 43 1557 1433
Do 1864 Increase Decrease	4225					7	183			 	428					341		674		124

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Anderdon..3 and #4

.....#2

.....3

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.....\*9

11

17

Arthur .....1

Asphodel ......4

Bedford .....2

Biddulph .....6

Brighton.....15

Brudenell .....

Camden East ..... 15

Charlottenburgh 15

Culross .....1

Downie .....9 Edwardsburgh....2 do ...\*11

Ellieu ..... 7

West...2

Glo'cest'r&Osg'de1

Greenoek .....T

Hawkesbury E .... 2

Holland ......3

Howard .....9

ffullett .....2

Humberstone ...... 8

Hungerford ...... \$14

Kingston ......8

Lancaster.....7

Lochiel ......10

Maidstone .....3 Marlborough . . . 5 McKillop.....\*1

Melancthon ......7

Minto .....4

Moore......3, 4, 5

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#### Sessional Papers (No. 45).

Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.

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RECEIPTS.

Amount raised from School Rate on sup-porters.

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90 00

45 96

54 76

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Am't of the Legislative Grant paid in 1865.†

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16 72

52 50

46 32

14 50

22 001

S 62

39 00

13 50

36 50

21 68

45 00

29 94

16 50

32 00

SG 50

14 50

36 50

25 00

 $71 \ 34$ 

10 50

33 00

23 00

30 20

78 50

17 50

16 92

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37 50 .....

33 00 .....

26 40 .....

53 00 .....

35 16

22 00 .....

44 00 .....

21 52

30 60 .....

32 88 .....

5 85 .....

31 50

9 00

32 24

7 00,.....

22 25 .....

34 27 .....

18 15,.....

No. of Separate

1

1

Legislative apportion-ment for maps, appa-ratus, prizes and libraries.

\$ cts.

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8 00

7 00

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8 00

9 00

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A. 1866

PUPILS AND TIME.

open.

No. of months

of pupils.

No.

11 7 6

112 12

.....

146 12

115 12

62 11 81 11

57 11

38 11

48 10

58/111

40 11

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
 25 & 10 \\
 134 & 11
 \end{array}$ 

78 11

 $\begin{array}{c|c} 77 & 12 \\ 26 & 6 \end{array}$ 

46 ...

63 10

.....

59 9 69 9

48 12 79 12

70/10

41 6 9

51

131 10

59 11

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 6 \\ 37 & 10 \end{array}$ 

54 11

140 12

108 12

53 11

Average Attendance.

20 44

....

59

24 50 25

34

19

40

38

17

21

22

40 24 15

14

51

31

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 $2\overline{7}$ 

 $\mathbf{21}$ 

34

 $\mathbf{25}$ 

23 44

11

24

7

24

14

14

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13

 $\mathbf{27}$ 

23

5

TABLE F.-The Roman Catholic

EXPENDITURE.

Amount paid for maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries.

S cts.

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14 50

.....

......

Amount paid to teachers.

\$ cts.

40.00

23 00

227 00

10 50

104 00

4 00 ..... 230 00 .....

263 29 .....

70 00 18 50

36 00 .....

130 12 .....

46 32 .....

36 00

45 96

65 76 .....

20 00 .....

43 00 .....

 $\begin{array}{c} 93 & 00 \\ 24 & 75 \\ 220 & 50 \end{array}$ 

255 40

8 62 .....

193 06 ..... 96 00 .....

137 65 .....

114 83'.....

182 50 ....

110 55 ..... 175 00 .....

192 00 .....

29 94 .....

16 50 .....

45 00 65 60 101 00

73 50 16 00 156 90 18 00

 $\begin{array}{c} 82 54 \\ 140 00 \\ 212 00 \\ \end{array}$ 

99 00 .....

49 16 23 00 75 S9

33 29 . ....

58 00 ..... 6 00 .....

.......

13 06

.......

10 50

713 83

16 92

105 69

S3 20

187 13 155 00 .....

62 85

Total amount received.

S cts.

42 90 4 00

 $230 68 \\ 23 00$ 

287 04

94 05

 $\begin{array}{c} 253 & 50 \\ 253 & 06 \\ 243 & 24 \\ \end{array}$ 

73 50 145 62

46 32

96 00 98 01 111 00

 $36 25 \\ 504 21$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 238 & 21 \\ 102 & 75 \end{array}$ 

29 94

16 50

 $\begin{array}{c} 16 & 50 \\ 163 & 00 \\ 141 & 50 \\ 122 & 50 \end{array}$ 

140 89

 $10 50 \\ 154 00$ 

.51 16

23 00 78 09

982 71

 $121 90 \\ 23 50$ 

212 08

129 95

16 92

52 61

6 50, 187 50 1 50 89 89 ..... 148 50

41 00 274 85

96 33 271 28

33 67 191 96

 167
 83
 275
 35

 11
 67
 215
 57

 ......
 171
 88

 17
 00
 201
 15

 60
 00
 215
 00

Amount paid for othe purposes.

\$ cts.

2 90

0 6S

. . . . . . .

23 75

5 55

26 50

.....

139 24

37 50

15.50

97 35

13 00

22 00

36 40

53 00

35 16

18 00

11 50

283 71

45 18

6 75

54 31

160 52

33 07

.....

118 00 75 90

21 50

51 39

12 60

7 35 8 50

62 85

.....

55 0(

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 20 \\ 255 & 82 \end{array}$ 

19 32

63 90 17 50

.....

105 89

32 13

46 75

2 00

15 88

Separate Schools of Upper Canada.

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	50	pa	ra		scno	015	01. U	pper	· Ca	inad	a												
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		re.	(C)	IER		EXE	RCISES	1.		ER O BRA	F PU NCH	PIL ES (	S IN OF E	TH DUC	E D ATI	IFF ON.	ERE	NT		AFS, ATUS,			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. of Teachers.	Male.	Female.		gious lers.	No. of schools opened & closed with prayer.	No. of schools using the Bible.	No. of pupila learning Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geogranàv.	History.	Book-keenine	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	No. of maps.	No. of schools using maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.	When first established.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			····· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·····			100 144 53 114 53 116 53 105 29 21 38 45 29 21 38 40 025 124 77 26 427 75 54 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 71 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	5 7 7 5 133 3 2 25 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 1 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	$ \begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & $	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & &$	0         7           2         9           0         1           2         9           0         1           1         1           3         1           1         1           3         1           1         1           1         1           1         1           1         3           1         1           3         1           1         3           2         1           1         3           2         1           1         3           2         2           11         3           3         3           2         2           11         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3	6						7			$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $	59 64 54 58 60 64 64 64

\* No Report.

† Part of the Apportionment for 1865 is paid in 1866, and will appear in the Report for that year.

5**5** 

A. 1866

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

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29 Victoria.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A 1866

								TA	<b>I</b> B	LE F.	—Th	e Rom	an Ca	ath	olic
	s.			RECE	IPTS.				]	BXPENI	ITURI	G.	PU	ен. Т13	
SECTIONS.	No. of Separate Schools	Amount of the Legis- lative Grant paid in 1865		Legislative apportion- ment for maps, appa- ratus, prizes and libraries.	Amount raised from School Rate on sup-	porters.	Amount subseribed by supporters, and other sources.	Total amount received.		Amount paid to teachers.	Amount paid for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries.	Amount paid for other purposes.	No. of pupils.	No. of months open.	Average attendance.
Mornington*4 Nepean	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $	8         12         28         43         13         32         11         43         44         13         32         11         43         44         13         34         44         13         38         311         38         351         42         24         23         13         38         34         51         8         36         254         37         463         170         940	500         500 <td>\$ 00 6 00 7 19 5 35 6 82 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 06 80 42 139 45</td> <td>25 246 140 209 22 170 25 175 175 175 184 125 184 125 184 125 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 120 130 95 5 184 122 120 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 120 130 95 5 184 122 130 125 175 184 122 120 125 175 184 122 120 125 175 184 122 120 125 175 184 122 120 125 175 184 122 120 125 122 120 125 125 127 120 125 127 120 125 127 120 125 120 120 125 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120</td> <td>8920000057410000294330000 :000 :08650082200004 :900700 :000 : 71 05176</td> <td>121 00</td> <td>8         51         2899         183         227         312         194         162         38         246         200         195         144         224         186         150         1220         91         186         150         1220         91         186         200         144         201         122         333         788         249         1144         208         201         122         336         208         249         1144         208         201         175         16630         4961         1763         266         3206         3208         4961         1763         266         208         201         1763</td> <td>09926004060006439055455073108000200090076 23186000006439005439055200530502400576 23186</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 160 &amp; 00\\ 180 &amp; 27\\ 180 &amp; 27\\ 228 &amp; 00\\ 111 &amp; 02\\ 228 &amp; 00\\ 111 &amp; 02\\ 144 &amp; 00\\ 200 &amp; 50\\ 213 &amp; 50\\ 200 &amp; 50\\ 213 &amp; 50\\ 200 &amp; 50\\ 213 &amp; 50\\ 200 &amp; 99 &amp; 66\\ 132 &amp; 09\\ 64 &amp; 50\\ 123 &amp; 99 &amp; 66\\ 132 &amp; 09 &amp; 66\\ 132 &amp; 09 &amp; 66\\ 132 &amp; 09 &amp; 66\\ 132 &amp; 09 &amp; 66\\ 132 &amp; 09 &amp; 66\\ 144 &amp; 00\\ 139 &amp; 00\\ 140 &amp; 57\\ 200 &amp; 77\\ 197 &amp; 00\\ 12 &amp; 22\\ 188 &amp; 00\\ 140 &amp; 87\\ 3300 &amp; 00\\ 120 &amp; 77\\ 197 &amp; 00\\ 23 &amp; 00\\ 110 &amp; 75\\ 94 &amp; 66\\ 100 &amp; 00\\ 13 &amp; 00\\ 261 &amp; 00\\ 13 &amp; 00\\ 261 &amp; 00\\ 160 &amp; 00\\ 160 &amp; 00\\ 11073 &amp; 90\\ 261 &amp; 00\\ 160 &amp; 00\\ 1508 &amp; 76\\ 1650 &amp; 00\\ 1650 &amp; 00\\ 981 &amp; 75\\ 3663 &amp; 00\\ 1650 &amp; 00\\ 981 &amp; 75\\ 3663 &amp; 00\\ 1650 &amp; 00\\ 981 &amp; 75\\ 3663 &amp; 00\\ 1650 &amp; 00\\ 981 &amp; 75\\ 3663 &amp; 00\\ 1650 &amp; 00\\ 981 &amp; 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00 \\ 33 &amp; 04 \\ \hline \\ 96 &amp; 10 \\ 12 &amp; 00 \\ 159 &amp; 50 \\ 12 &amp; 00 \\ 12 &amp; 00 \\ 159 &amp; 50 \\ 12 &amp; 00 \\ 16 &amp; 03 \\ 60 &amp; 53 \\ 60 &amp; 19 \\ 27 &amp; 10 \\ 50 &amp; 14 \\ \hline \\ 12 &amp; 81 \\ 13 &amp; 65 \\ 60 &amp; 77 \\ 2 &amp; 51 \\ 65 &amp; 20 \\ 838 &amp; 28 \\ \hline \\ 118 &amp; 00 \\ 32 &amp; 87 \\ 69 &amp; 77 \\ 2 &amp; 51 \\ 65 &amp; 20 \\ 838 &amp; 28 \\ \hline \\ 59 &amp; 00 \\ 13 &amp; 30 \\ \hline \\ 20 &amp; 50 \\ 34 &amp; 63 \\ 50 &amp; 00 \\ \hline \\ 4456 &amp; 34 \\ \hline \\ 1019 &amp; 92 \\ 254 &amp; 58 \\ \hline \end{array}</math></td> <td>50 68 477 644 68 56 411 233 113 90 99 65 107 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 76 71 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 1022112222111122911112291122112112292112211822718221112292112212111122921122121182271822111229211221212121212121212121212121</math></td> <td>2396 1298 441 482</td>	\$ 00 6 00 7 19 5 35 6 82 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 06 80 42 139 45	25 246 140 209 22 170 25 175 175 175 184 125 184 125 184 125 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 120 130 95 5 184 122 120 130 95 5 184 122 130 95 5 184 122 120 130 95 5 184 122 130 125 175 184 122 120 125 175 184 122 120 125 175 184 122 120 125 175 184 122 120 125 175 184 122 120 125 122 120 125 125 127 120 125 127 120 125 127 120 125 120 120 125 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	8920000057410000294330000 :000 :08650082200004 :900700 :000 : 71 05176	121 00	8         51         2899         183         227         312         194         162         38         246         200         195         144         224         186         150         1220         91         186         150         1220         91         186         200         144         201         122         333         788         249         1144         208         201         122         336         208         249         1144         208         201         175         16630         4961         1763         266         3206         3208         4961         1763         266         208         201         1763	09926004060006439055455073108000200090076 23186000006439005439055200530502400576 23186	$\begin{array}{c} 160 & 00\\ 180 & 27\\ 180 & 27\\ 228 & 00\\ 111 & 02\\ 228 & 00\\ 111 & 02\\ 144 & 00\\ 200 & 50\\ 213 & 50\\ 200 & 50\\ 213 & 50\\ 200 & 50\\ 213 & 50\\ 200 & 99 & 66\\ 132 & 09\\ 64 & 50\\ 123 & 99 & 66\\ 132 & 09 & 66\\ 132 & 09 & 66\\ 132 & 09 & 66\\ 132 & 09 & 66\\ 132 & 09 & 66\\ 144 & 00\\ 139 & 00\\ 140 & 57\\ 200 & 77\\ 197 & 00\\ 12 & 22\\ 188 & 00\\ 140 & 87\\ 3300 & 00\\ 120 & 77\\ 197 & 00\\ 23 & 00\\ 110 & 75\\ 94 & 66\\ 100 & 00\\ 13 & 00\\ 261 & 00\\ 13 & 00\\ 261 & 00\\ 160 & 00\\ 160 & 00\\ 11073 & 90\\ 261 & 00\\ 160 & 00\\ 1508 & 76\\ 1650 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 1650 & 00\\ 981 & 75\\ 3663 & 00\\ 160 & 00\\ 160 & 00\\ 160 & 00\\ 100 & 0$	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 50 \\ 39 & 33 & 00 \\ 47 & 69 \\ 84 & 92 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 50 & 86 \\ 22 & 500 \\ 8 & 00 \\ 33 & 04 \\ \hline \\ 96 & 10 \\ 12 & 00 \\ 159 & 50 \\ 12 & 00 \\ 12 & 00 \\ 159 & 50 \\ 12 & 00 \\ 16 & 03 \\ 60 & 53 \\ 60 & 19 \\ 27 & 10 \\ 50 & 14 \\ \hline \\ 12 & 81 \\ 13 & 65 \\ 60 & 77 \\ 2 & 51 \\ 65 & 20 \\ 838 & 28 \\ \hline \\ 118 & 00 \\ 32 & 87 \\ 69 & 77 \\ 2 & 51 \\ 65 & 20 \\ 838 & 28 \\ \hline \\ 59 & 00 \\ 13 & 30 \\ \hline \\ 20 & 50 \\ 34 & 63 \\ 50 & 00 \\ \hline \\ 4456 & 34 \\ \hline \\ 1019 & 92 \\ 254 & 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$	50 68 477 644 68 56 411 233 113 90 99 65 107 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 71 76 76 76 71 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	$\begin{array}{c} 1022112222111122911112291122112112292112211822718221112292112212111122921122121182271822111229211221212121212121212121212121$	2396 1298 441 482
Total * No Report		\$853	50	139 45	6112	99	4070 40 56	14176	34	9546 40	354 46	4275 48	6696	12	3301

Separate Schools of Upper Canada .--- Continued.

TE.	ACI	IERS			GIOUS CISES	NU	MBE	R OI BRAN	PU VCHI	PILS ES O	IN FED	THI UC/	E D	IFFE ON.	RE	NT	MAR	ps, A tus,	PP.	<u></u>	-
No. of Teachers.	Female.	Relig Ord 	Lemale.	No. of schools opened & closed with prayer.	No. of schools using the Bible.	No. of pupils learning Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algobra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	No. of maps.	No. of schools using maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.	When first established.
1     1       1 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; 50 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; 68 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; 68 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; 68 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; 68 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; 68 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; 61 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 90 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 90 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 61 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 50 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 61 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 50 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 61 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 50 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 61 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 50 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 61 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 50 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 61 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 50 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 51 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 664 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 54 \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; 5466 \\ \end{array}</math></td> <td>31 26 40 42  16  18</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; </math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \\ &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; </math></td> <td>13 200 300 12 14 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30</td> <td>4 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</td> <td>1 1  20  17        </td> <td>1 1  </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>92 92 50 90 33 384</td> <td>6           5           4           1           2           4          </td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} \vdots 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1</math></td> <td>1865 1856 1853 1854 1853 1864 1855 1857 1857 1857 1857 1855 1852 1856 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855</td>						$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & 50 \\ & & & 68 \\ & & & 68 \\ & & & 68 \\ & & & 68 \\ & & & 68 \\ & & & 61 \\ & & & & 90 \\ & & & & 90 \\ & & & & 61 \\ & & & & 50 \\ & & & & 61 \\ & & & & 50 \\ & & & & 61 \\ & & & & 50 \\ & & & & 61 \\ & & & & 50 \\ & & & & 61 \\ & & & & 50 \\ & & & & 61 \\ & & & & 50 \\ & & & & 51 \\ & & & & & 664 \\ & & & & 54 \\ & & & & 5466 \\ \end{array}$	31 26 40 42  16  18	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & $	13 200 300 12 14 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	4 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1  20  17        	1 1  			92 92 50 90 33 384	6           5           4           1           2           4		-	$\begin{array}{c} \vdots 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	1865 1856 1853 1854 1853 1864 1855 1857 1857 1857 1857 1855 1852 1856 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855
26 11 7 2 7 2 5 2 12 7 57 24	5 5 3 5	2 6	5 1 4	11 1 2 1  15	1 1 1	962 669 492 1930		840 421 446 1049	435 252 259 690	252 446 496	256 201 78 266	100	40	26 25 8 51	25 	966 898 150 150 846 3010	67 20 25 12 15 139	11 1 2 2 5 21	1 2  5	2 2 5	1854 1846

56

TOWNS.

Amherstb'gh.

Innisfil ....

Barrie and

Belleville .....

Berlin .....

Brantford ....

Brockville

Chatham ....

Clifton .....

Cobourg .....

Dundas.....

Guelph .....

Ingersoll .....

Lindsay .....

Napance .....

Niagara .....

Oakville .....

Paris.. .....

Perth .....

Peterborough

Picton .....

Prescott .....

St.Catharines

Stratford .....

Whitby .....

Total.....

VILLAGES. Chippewa ....

Fergus.....

Fort Erie .....

Merrickville ...

Newmarket ..

Oshawa ... ..

Portsmouth ....

Preston.....

Thorold\*.....

Total.....

Grand Total,

1865..... Grand Total,

1864.....

Increase .....

Decrease ....

Trenton .....

Pembroke and No. 1. Separate Schools.

No. of

1

1

1

1

21

1

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11

Total Sect'ns | 97 | 2744 92 "Cities ... | 20 | 3853 50

152

147

5

" Cities ... 20 " Towns... 24

" Villages. 11

No Report.

Am't of the Legislative Grant paid in 1865.

104 00

97 83

183 50

26 50

96 50

130 50

62 50

60 00

125 00

123 00

168 50

74 50

98 00

31 50

6S 00

47 50

53 00

64 50

126 50

72 50

149 00

267 00

SJ 10

34 50

38 19

19 50

17 50

29 50

422 65

2344 43

9365 50

S794 52

570 98

422 65

2344 43

41 50

54 00 .....

47 96

32 50

26 001.....

65 00 ....

51 00 .....

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

29 Victoria.

#### Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic	Separate Schools of Upper Canada.—Concluded.
RECEIPTS. EXPENDITURE. Pupils AND Time.	TEACHERS. RELIGIOUS NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT MAPS, APPA- EXERCISES BRANCHES OF EDUCATION. RATUS, &C.
Legislative apportion- ratus, for maps, appa- ratus, for maps, appa- ratus, prizes, and libraries, and other School Rate on sup- porters, and other supporters, and other supporters, and other received. Amount paid for maps, Amount paid for other purposes. No. of pupils. No. of months open.	of Teachers. ile. male. ile. ile. ile. of schools using e Riblo. e Riblo. e Riblo. e Riblo. e Stenols using e Riblo. e Riblo. e Riblo. e Stenols using e Riblo. e of schools using e Riblo. e of schools using e Riblo. e of schools using e of schools using e of raphy. iting. e of maps. of maps. of maps. e of maps. of maps. of maps. of maps. e of schools using maps. e of maps. of maps. e of m
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58

COUNTIES.

Stormont,

Dundas and

Glengarry ...

Prescott and

Russell .....

Carleton .....

Lecds and

Grenville

Lanark and

Renfrew ...

Frontenac ...

Princo Edw'd

Hastings .....

Northumber-

land aud

Durham ...

Peterborough

Victoria

#### Sessional Papers (No. 45).

Legislat'e Grant

alar-from 31st

for Masters' Salar ies, received froi 1st Jany. to 31. December.

\$ cts.

1110 00

510 00

443 00

675 00

338 00

1225 00

325 00 950 00

425 00

150 00

250 00

250 00 210 00

656 00

254 00

205 00

205 00 235 00 290 00

200 00

123 00

100 00

 $\begin{array}{r} 100 & 00 \\ 1330 & 00 \\ 425 & 00 \\ 655 & 00 \end{array}$ 

230 00

600 00

250 00

360 00

254 00

446 00

260 00 825 00

325 00 500 00

260 00

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 455
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1200 00

83 00

50 00 100 00 130 00

For Maps, Apparatus Prizes and Li-braries.

\$ cts.

20 00

38 00 32 00

40 00

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10 75

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35 50 9 00

23 55

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5 00

From Municipal Grants.

\$ cts

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180 00 738 95

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100 00

340 00

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13 51

203 28

63 00

536 00

320 75

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 240 & 00 \\ 120 & 50 \end{array}$ 

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510 56

200 00

110 00

549 67

150 00

370 57

324 00

197 27

334 31

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338 23

GRAMMAR

SCHOOLS.

1 Cornwall..... 2 Williamstown 3 Iroquois ..... 4 Alexandria... 5 Morrisburgh.. 6 L'Orignal ....

7 Vankleekhill

8 Osborne .....

9 Ottawa.....

10 Richmond ....

11 Metcalfe .....

12 Brockville ..... 13 Prescott .....

14 Kemptville ...

15 Gananoque ...

16 Farmersville ..

17 Merrickville ..

18 Porth# ...... 19 Smith's Falls

20 Lanark ..... 21 Renfrew ..... 22 Carleton Place

23 Pembroke ..... 24 Pakenham..... 25 Arnprior .....

30 Picton .....

31 Consecon\*.....

32 Belleville .....

33 Stirling .....

34 Cobourg .....

35 Port Hope ...

36 Bowmanville

37 Brighton ....

38 Colborne .....

39 Newcastle ...

40 Peterborough

41 Norwood ....

42 Lindsay..... 43 Oakwood....

\* Report incomplete.

..... 26 Kingston .....

Lennox and Addington... 29 Bath.....

0.0

RECEIPTS.

A. 1866

29 Victoria.

#### Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

Schoole of Unner Canada

				· · · · ·	<del></del>					1				PITP	TLS.	AND	TERM	S OF ADMISS	ON
		MONEY	S.								100.00	] 07 +2	1 00		1.	1			1
CEIPTS.				E	XPENDI		TURE.		1	guipu	oarout ro th	nront 1, bu	arent	as in	admitted	s who co ox-	Common free by		
Local Sou	arces.	Grammar for 1865.		t, and	tus, rice.		Con-	re for l pur-		is atto	whose p wn whei s situate	whose r	whose I intics.	oported ubjects.	ıpils ad	w Pupils w entranco	uly Co	At whose Expense the	Fees per term
From Fees.	From Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts for Gr School purposes, fo	For Masters' Salarios.	For Building, Rent, Repairs.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.		For Fuel, Books, tingencies, &c.	Total Expenditure Grammar Sohool 1 poses, for 1865.	Balanco ovor.	Number of Fupi during 1865.	Number of Pupils reside in the to Grammar School i	Number of Pupils whose parents reside out of the town, but within the county,	Number of Pupils whose parents reside in other counties.	Number of Pupils reported preseribed G. S. subjects.	Numbor of new Pupils during 1865.	Number of these new had passed the ei amination.	How many formerly School boys, admitted Scholarship.	scholarships are maintained.	
s. \$ c	ts. S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ ets.	S cts.											
5         53           .         113           0         62           0         62           0         310           1         63           3         310           0         32           0         33           0         30           0         38           0         38           0         38           0         38           0         38           0         38           0         38           0         38           0         37	00         40 00           00         108 00           10         19 05           00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	660         00           1043         00           260         00           700         00           500         00           550         00           1526         40           28         00           437         50           300         00           210         00           210         00           210         00           646         00           450         00	3 00 240 00 46 25	260 00 76 00 64 00 		35 75 32 00 20 98 40 00 10 00 4 25 104 43 	700 00 1063 00 363 89 1041 00 788 00 788 00 430 25 1934 83 28 00 400 00 1260 00 1260 00 1260 00 1260 00 210 00 1280 00	30 75 244 79 	30 75 17 18 37 80 21 69 18 29	23 20 36 14 17 28 61 16 21 32 47 42 52 28 74 56 86 86 28 67			53 30 75 17 18 37 80 21 66 5 29 47 59 65 34 40 40 40 18 18 32	16 6 40 17 6 18 46 21 19 0 20 20 20 8  20 20 12 20 14 21	6 40 17 4 18 46 21 19 6 24 47 20 8 	1 	School	<pre>\$2.50. \$4, \$3, \$2. \$2.50. \$3, \$1.25, \$1.50. Free. \$7, \$5. \$3, \$2, \$1.50. Free. \$5, \$3, \$2. \$3, \$2, \$1.50. Free. \$5, \$3, \$2. Residents, free non-res., \$7<sup>±</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. \$4. Residents, 75c. non-res., \$3.75 \$1.50, 75c. Res., free; non</pre>
$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 79 \\ 50 & 50 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 7 & 34 \\ 0 & 66 \\ 0 & 66 \\ 7 & 581 \\ 0 & 241 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	866         378         45           90         00         00           81         130         00           28         1045         00           33	639 <b>03</b> 1685 25 1671 57 1020 00 286 44	2891 90 705 00 820 29 660 00 700 0C 250 06 1500 00 1462 28 1369 60 1020 00 234 00	79 72 1100 00 38 69 115 92 40 00 102 60	10 00 10 00 21 50 61 20 10 00		41 00 161 77 189 37	676 00 780 00 250 00 1784 17 602 50 1685 25 1671 57 1020 00 284 00	22 69 	31 41 99 75 105 23 39 174 25 50 122 74 30	29 27 38 87 54 54 16 36 163 19 42 102 71 28	9 6. 3 13 3. 1	4 2 	20 24 17 99 75 105 17 39 174 25 50 122 74  30		2 41 28 30 60 4 24 67 16 21 41	1 1 48		<ul> <li>\$1.50, \$1.</li> <li>\$1.</li> <li>\$5, \$6, \$4.</li> <li>Free.</li> <li>\$4 to \$2.</li> <li>75c.</li> <li>Out of County, \$3.</li> <li>Out of sec.\$2, in state of sec.\$2, in state of \$1.</li> <li>\$1. Classics frights \$1.05.</li> <li>\$3.</li> </ul>
296 8 185 4 37 8	50 57 110 63 55 571 29 583 82 50 207 33	1019 45 919 84	700 00 600 00 860 00 724 93	83 77 9 63 47 92	71 00 30 00 47 10		163 97 129 45 99 89	783 77	192 71	51 67 50 51 54 44	27 35 32 43 46 33		1 5 5  4 1	46 36 50 45 54 	20 26 15 11 19	26 15 5			Residents, free; non-res., \$3. 3, \$2, \$1.50, 756 3. Free. 2.

60

\* Report incomplete.

# Sessional Papers (No. 45).

- Handrand State and Andreas						TA	BLE G.	-The	Gramn	nar So	hools
								MONEY	s.		
	-				RE	CEIPTS.				I	EXPENDI-
		GRAMMAI	Legis Gr	lativo ant.	L	ocal Sou	rcos.	-mr		1 72	
COUNTIES.			from 31st	ratus, Li-			and	for Gram-	uries.	Rent, and	Apparatus, l Libraries.
		SCHOOLS.	ters' S eived n'y to ber.	, Appa	unicipa		ances urces.	chool .	ıs' Sal	ng, R	
	No.		For Musters' Salar- ies, received from 1st Jan'y to 31st and December	or Maps Prizes braries.	From Municipal Grauts.	From Fees.	From Balances other sources.	Total Receipts fo mar School for 1865.	For Masters' Saluries.	For Building, 1 Repairs	Por Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries,
		·		-	¤ 	E	-	T	For	10 H	10 14
Victoria (	44	Duraman	S cts				s. Ş cts	. \$ cts.	\$ cts.	S ets.	S ots.
Ontario {	46	Whitby Uxbridge Oshawa	910 00	)	251 00	. 341 0 15 0	( 43 55 0 102 28	1294 55 783 28	$\begin{array}{ccc} 600 & 00 \\ 1105 & 00 \\ 620 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	•• •••••	25 00
	50	Manilla Toronto Newmarket	1800 00		183 75 600 00	1S3 7 1380 4	5 566 24 9 382 92	1082 95 4163 41	800 00 872 03 3127 50	129 00 155 00	
York & Peel	52	Streetsville Richm'ndHill Brampton	285 00	22 45	$\begin{array}{cccc} 200 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 289 & 00 \end{array}$	50 0 126 7	0 5 46 29	535 00	\$17 00 350 00 528 56 \$00 00	137 S4 18 57 20 65 30 00	32 00 44 90 60 00
	05	Weston Markham Barrio	572 00	16 00				S55 00 1022 76	655 00 727 90	200 00 223 65	
Simcoe	57 58 (	Bradford Collingwood	575 00		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	$\begin{array}{c c} 277 & 0 \\ 262 & 7 \\ 221 & 0 \end{array}$	0 132 76	1165 00 970 55	1100 00 736 08	2 75	32 00
	611	Milton Dakville Lamilton*	510 00	52 19	131 83	186 0 160 2	5 13 52	792 00 876 79	440 00 792 00 666 66	40 00 25 21	15 00 104 38
Wentworth	62 / 63 I 64 V	Aucaster Dundas Waterdown	225 00			56 23	$377 28 \\ 6 42$	992 00 712 28 837 20	992 00 390 00 659 33	136 89 28 50	28 62
Bront	65 I 66 I	Brantford <sup>®</sup> Paris Scotland	$560 00 \\ 320 00$		597 31	104 07 126 00		745 48 560 00 1043 31	600 00 560 00 960 00	52 57 14 95	
	68 A 69 N	It. Ploasant Viagara	$\begin{array}{ccc} 227 & 00 \\ 242 & 00 \\ 450 & 00 \end{array}$	19 15	200 00	$\begin{array}{c} 56 & 50 \\ 147 & 00 \\ 376 & 00 \end{array}$	243 75	897 78 632 75	801 54 632 75.	3 47	38 30
Lincoln	71 G 72 B	t. Catharines Frimsby Beamsville	292 00 237 00 203 00	20 00 8 00	300 00 200 00 200 00	$564 50 \\ 334 66$	39 79	1216 29 779 66	1026 00. 964 50. 735 86.		40 00
· · · }	73 S 74 V	mithville Velland Prummondve	100 00 521 00	40 00	200 00	140 00 150 00 300 00	6 00	621 36 496 00 831 00	605 00	20 00	80 00
	76 F 77 T	'onthill 'horold*	$\begin{array}{c} 251 & 00 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 240 & 00 \\ \end{array}$		• • • • • • • • • • • •	371 83 443 00		648 54 653 00 240 00	601 00 603 00	25 71 30 00	20 00
Haldimand		ayuga aledonia	580 00 520 00	5 00	225 74	19 50		826 51	240.00	95 76	•••••
1 8	30,5	imcoe ort Dover		10 00	70 00 176 50	79 89 86 00 10 50		6S1 53 1020 00 1 556 00	600 00 1000 00]	3 77	10 00 20 00
Oxford 118	3]W	ort Rowan oodstock		\$ 00 13 03	132 89	67 50	582 95	988 84	550 00 809 21 150 50	••••••	16 00 26 06
Waterloo }	5 Be 6 Gr	erlin alt	579 00 1075 00	10 00 16 10 55 00		$\begin{array}{r} 95 & 00 \\ 229 & 00 \\ 1373 & 10 \end{array}$	22 57	893 00 1046 67	700 00 894 00 2598 34	12 16	20 00 32 20 126 57
	1		1020 00		441 11	105 75					120 57

29 Victoria.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

of Upper Canada.-Continued.

			<u> </u>	. 10							F ADMISSION	N.
TURE.			attending	Number of Pupils whose parents reside in the town where the Grammar School is situated	Number of Pupils whose parents reside out of the town, but within the county.	of Pupils whose parents in other counties.	Number of Pupils reported as in prescribed G. S. subjects.	Number of new Pupils admitted during 1865.	umber of these new Pupils who had passed the entrance ex- amination.	rmerly Common admitted free by		
Con-	nditure for School pur- 1865.		ls att	rhose rn wh is situ	pils whose par of the town, county.	umber of Pupils whose p reside in other counties.	eporte subject	pils ad	w Pupils entrance		At whose	Fees per term
For Fuel, Books, tingencies, &c.	Expenditure imar School i, for 1865.		Pupil	amber of Pupils who reside in the town Grammar School is	umber of Pupils who reside out of the within the county.	oils v er co	S. S.	r Pu	c nev	ow many, formerly School boys, admitted Scholarshin,	Expense the	of
Eo, les, d	otal Expenditu Grammar Scho poses, for 1865.	rer.	of 1 1865.	r Pul	he c	Pul 1	Pul G	umber of nev during 1865.	umber of these ne had passed the amination.	y, fo oys,	scholarships at	three months
fuel, genei		Balance over-	umber during	de i	de of the of	er of de in	er of	er of	umber of t had passe amination	man ool b	maintained.	por Pupil.
or ] ting	Total Gran pose:	alan	Number during	lumb resi Gra	umb resi witl	Number reside	umb	duri	umb bad amii	How Scho Scho		
	E1	<u>е</u>	2	Z .	× 	A	4	14	×.			-
S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.										
152 44 164 55	901 44 1294 55	58 98	51 67	- 33 41			51 67	9 21	21			. Free.
112 00 80 00	732 00	51 28 142 00	62	50 47	5 5	1	45	18		S  12		.\$3 to non-resider
	1082 95	142 00	60	25			· ·	45				. \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.5 \$1.
54 27 29 78	3181 77 1016 62	981 64 33 63	173 44	140	27	I	169	16 70	16 73	7	City Council	. \$6, \$5, \$4.
113 35	481 92	53 08	60	34	20	1	50	$\frac{15}{30}$	15 0			. \$1.50, 75e.
$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 63 \\ 00 \end{array}$	648 21 953 00	77 28	43 37	28		3 2	43 57	15 15	15 15			. \$1.50. Residents, free;
	855 00		38	30				10	10		·	non-res., \$3.
25 60 62 20	$\begin{array}{c} 1012 \ 15 \\ 1162 \ 20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}10&61\\2&80\end{array}$	55 29	43 14	7	1	27	20 11	17 11	1		\$4, \$3.25, \$2.50. \$2.50. \$6.50, \$4.50.
86 58 43 00			29 21	13	3	3 	28 21	28 8	2S S		Trustees Master	35 boys, \$3 girls.
80 54	876 79	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	41 45	28 36	11 8	$^{2}_{1}$	41 45	$\frac{27}{16}$	$27 \\ 16$			S3. Free since Oct.
99 85	992 00 626 74	85 54	103 44	97 39	4 5	2	103 44	48 18	45			53.
120 75	837 20 652 57	92 91	43 80	$\frac{41}{76}$	2 4		43 80	10 20			•••••	75e.
68 36	560 00 1043 31	••••••	97 45	\$1 34	12 10	4 1	97 45	57 12	57 12	•••••		\$1.50.
37 65	880 96 832 75	16 82	40 58	10 51	20 6	10	40 14	12	12			Non-residents, \$3 Free.
175 51	1026 00 1180 01	5 00 36 28	22 54	20	20		22 41	5 7 34	25		·····	186.
26 34 16 36	778 20 621 36	1 46	47 30	42	1	4	47	14	28 14		Town	81 02
16 00 10 00	496 00		47	31	14 16		30 47	13 47	s	s s	Section	83, 82, 81. 83, 82.
21 83	831 00. 648 54.		43 47	18 22	23 21	2 4	28 47	$\frac{18}{15}$	18 15	•••••••	••••••	85, 83.
100 57	$\begin{array}{c} 653 & 00 \\ 240 & 00 \\ \end{array}$		71	22 	44	- 5 	50	36	27	••••••	••••••	\$4.50, \$3.50.
130 75	826 51.		63	50	12	1	63	12	1	· · · · · · · · ·	••••••	Non-resid'ts, \$4.5 residents, free.
51 81	665 58 1020 00.	15 95	65	53	11	1	56	21	· 1	•••••	••••••••	Res., 75c.; non residents, \$1.50.
•••••	550 00	6 00	45 49	35 44	10 3	2	45 49	$16 \\ 16$	16 16		·····	Non-residents, \$4. Non-residents, \$4
40 20 23 93	865 41	123 43	66	65		1	16	15	18			residents, free.
	1200 53. 720 00	173 00	45 88	25 73	19 15	1	45 88	$\frac{24}{20}$	21 20	2	Master	\$1. 75e.
19 09 163 59	945 29 2900 66 1		$\frac{35}{114}$	21 26	12 21	2 67	35 114	17 45	$16 \\ 45$		Trustees	\$4. \$3
55 41			64	55	- 9 .		53	19	19	3 1	Trustees Town	750

63

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

16 00

630 11

29 Victoria.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

of Upper Canada.-Continued.

		* <b>P</b>											
							PU	PILS	AN	D TER	MS OI	F ADMISSION	•
• . •	TURE.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		g during	se parents where the situated.	sse parents town, but	Ĩ,	ed as in s.	dmitted	oils who e exam-	Common free by		
	ts, Contin-	iture for thool pur- 5.		Number of Pupils attending during 1865.	s who town ol is s	Number of Pupils whose parents reside out of the town, but within the county.	Pupils whose parents other counties.	of Pupils reported bed G. S. subjects.	r Pupils admitted	Numbor of these new Pupils who had passed the entrance exam- ination.	ow many, formerly ( School boys, admitted Scholarship.	At whose Expense the	Fees per term of
	ir Fuel, Books, gencies, &c.	otal Expenditure Grammar School poses, for 1865.	ltalance over.	er ot Pupi	la ii of	umber of Pul reside out o within the col	5.₽	umber of Pupils prescribed G. S.	umber of new during 1865.	ar of thes passed t ion.	many, f ool boye, olarship.	scholarships are maintained.	three months por Pupil.
. *	For Fuel, gencies,	Total Grai pose	Balanc	Number 1S65.	Number reside Gramn	Numbo resic with	Number	Number	Number of during 18	Numbo had inati	II0₩ Schc Schc		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	\$ cts.	S cts.	S cts.										
	91 50 17 37 20 18	515 54 .451 58 1000 00	19 17	20 82	3 15 78	55 5 3	2	31 55 18 82 64	27 58 20 28 25	27 58 20 28			\$3, \$2, \$1.50. Free. \$3, \$2, \$1.50. Free.
	$\begin{array}{r} 113 & 90 \\ 20 & 00 \\ 162 & 13 \\ 74 & 04 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	1040 00 1495 67 718 74		64 50 53 52 83	37 41 42	13 12 10	7	04 42 53 52 83	25 39 21 20 60	25 39 21 20 60		•••••	\$2, \$1. Free. \$2. Res. free ; others \$2 \$1.50.
· · ·	3S 00 60 92 82 00	400 00 638 00 1011 98	·····	64 43 76 72	48 30 35	11 10 37	5	64 43 76	24  40	20 76 24	7	County Council.	Free. \$1. 50 cts.
	104 49	936 58	1	66	36	25	5	66	43	43	2	C. S. Trustees.	others \$2. \$2 to town; \$1 to coupty
	00 00	1135 00 596 00	2 65	43 43 61			1	43 35 40	11 17	26 9 17			75 cts. Free. Free.
	5197 36 4817 92	04240 71 85816 02	6413 80 5029 09	5754 5589	4228 4190	1229 1083	297 316	5158 5053		2111 2165			
	379 44	8424 69	1384 71	165	38	146	19	105	224	54			

their financial statements, and for the same reason the increase over 1864. in some items, was actuall

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н.					TAB	LE G	-The	Gramm	ar Sc	hools
	.				•		MONEY	5.		
			· · ·	R	ECEIPTS.				]	Expendi
		GRAMMAR	Legislat'e Grant	Lo	cal Souro	05.	mmar 1865.		and	ratus,
COUNTIES.	No	SCHOOLS.	stors' Salar- sceived from any. to 31st nber. ps, Appar- Prizes and rice.	ipal		ice and cer.	ts for Gra	Salaries.	g, Rent,	, Appa Librarie
			For Masters' Sa ies, received f ist Jany. to December. For Maps, App atus, Prizes Libraries.	From Municipal Grants.	From Fees.	From Balance other scurces.	Total Receipts for Grammar School purposes for 1865.	For Masters'	For Building, Repairs.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.
			\$ cts. \$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ots.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wellington	89   90	Elora Orangeville Fergus	704 00 100 00 15 00 50 00 33 00	100 00 445 09 200 00	163 50 87 75	161 35 100 00	1128 85 560 09 470 75	758 25 400 00 287 75	279 10 75 17 77 65	33 00 66 00
Grey Perth Huron and S Bruce	91 92 93 94 95	Owen Sound Stratford St. Mary's Godcrich Kincardine	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 150 & 00 \\ 250 & 50 \\ 400 & 00 \\ 175 & 68 \end{array}$	155 00 2 00 106 88 18 00		$\begin{array}{cccc} 1000 & 00 \\ 1271 & 00 \\ 1040 & 00 \\ 2592 & 62 \\ 774 & 02 \end{array}$	1000 00 1066 66 842 50 1200 00 600 00	5 30 2 50 101 54 4 70	175 00 72 00
Middlesex {	97 98 99	London Strathroy <sup>®</sup> Wardsville St. Thomas Vienna	1230         00           400         00           575         00           680         00           500         00	324 99  150 00 272 50	496 93 63 00 30 00 2 00	215 58 151 98 200 00	2267 50 400 00 638 00 1011 98 974 50	$\begin{array}{r} 2255 & 00 \\ 400 & 00 \\ 600 & 00 \\ 700 & 00 \\ 512 & 50 \end{array}$	251 06 380 00	
		Chatham	1000 00		195 00	321 54	1516 54	S00 00		

9

.... 102 Sarnia

103 Sandwich ..... 104 Windsor.....

Increase...

Decreaset ..

900 001

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300 00 520 00 S 00

8260 00 399 09

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Lambton.

Essex .....

\*Report incomplete. The decrease would not appear, but for the neglect of some important Boards of Trustees in sending iarger than indicated by the table.

6S 00

104 Gud Total, 65 53205 00 1058 09 14962 96 18542 90 12885 56 100054 51 61562 15 5251 45 2229 76 95 "64 44945 00 659 00 15913 19 19353 09 9974 85 90845 11 73258 89 6139 56 1599 65

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NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARI	OUS BRANCI	HES OF INST	FRUCTION.		
IN LATIN.			IN GREEK		IN FRENCE.
In Arnold's 2nd Book. In Latin Grammar. In Latin Exercises and Prose Composition. In Prose Omposition. Reading Casar. Reading Livy. Reading Virgil.	Reading Ovid. Reading Cicero. Reading Horaec.	In Verse Composition. Average attendance in Latin for whole year:	Total in Greek. In Arnold's 1st Book. In Greek Grammar. In Written Exercises. Reading Lucian.	Reading the Anabasis. Reading the Iliad. Reading the Odyssey	In French Grammar. In Written Exercises and Composition. In French Dictation and Conversation. Reading Corneille's Horace.
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## TABLE H.-The Grammar Schools

## 29 Victoria.

# Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

of Upper Canada.-Continued.

29 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.

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## Sessional Papers (No. 45)

A 1966

29 Victoria.

### Sessional Papers (No. 45).

of Upper Canada. - Continued.

OUS PRANQUES OF TRUCATION

	IN HI	STORY.		INI	PHYSIC	L SCIE	NCE.			IN OTE	ER S	TUDIES.		
In Greek and Roman History and Antiqui- tics.	In other Ancient Ilis- tory.	In English History.	In Canadian Ilistory.	Total in Physical Science:	In Riements of Natural History.	In Elements of Natural Philosophy, and Ge- ology.	In Elements of Physi- ology and Chemistry.	Total in Writing.	Who Write Well.	Who Write Indifferent- ly.	In Book-kcoping.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	In Elements of Civil
7 3 25 9 9 19 17 11 6  18 70 14 1 8 	32 32 47 17 4 37 85 	18 13 10 10 6 25 50 50 15 32 8 7 29 47 7 7 7 65 4 40 13 16 65 4 40 13 16 11 11 22 23 	11 20 12 25 25 37 8 10 47 47 20 10 29 29 27 40 18	23 10 25 15 17 25 17 22 8 13 3 47 6  60 35 85 10 16 40 54 74 70 8 9  8  	30           6           25           15           8           7           3           1           35           16           54           70           39	23 10 7 25 25 20 0 17 32 8 7 3 47 6  60 35 5 5 5 19 16  60 35 5 5 5 5 19 16  60 35 5 5 5 5 9 9 10	7 47 47 	$\begin{array}{c} 53\\ 53\\ 25\\ 60\\ 16\\ 36\\ 50\\ 21\\ 64\\ 15\\ 28\\ 47\\ 56\\ 65\\ 12\\ 78\\ 61\\ 94\\ 35\\ 80\\ 40\\ 31\\ 39\\ 99\\ 75\\ 105\\ 222\\ 39\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21           11           23           10           12           3           10           12           3           10           12           7           15           15           11           12           2           4           30           70           20	25		
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							TAI	BLE	H	-Th	e Gi	rami	mar	Sch	ools
		1						NUN	1BEI	R OF	PUP	ILS :	IN T	HE	ARI
						MATHE	ATICS.				IN	GEO	GRAP	ΠY.	
No.	THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Total in Arithmetic.	Total in Algebra.	Total in Euclid.	In First Four Rules of Arithmetic, Reduction and Fractions.	In the higher Rules of Arithmetic.	In the 1st Four Rules of Algebra.	In the higher rules of Algebra.	In Euclid, Bb, I & II.	In Euclid, B. III & IV	Total in Geography.	In Ancient Geography.	In Modern Geography	In Canadian Geogra- phy.	Total in History.
2 W 4 A 4 A 3 3 G 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4	ornwall /illiamstown	53 300 700 17 18 35 500 211 67 54 36 47 54 45 27  78 61 94 35 40 99 105 22 39	$15 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 20 \\ 9 \\ 31 \\ 20 \\ 7 \\ 18 \\ 16 \\ 13 \\ 28 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 27 \\ 19 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 57 \\ 30 \\ 39 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 25\\ 12\\ 9\\ 3\\ 3\\ 9\\ 25\\ 7\\ 7\\ 31\\ 2\\ 6\\ 6\\ 26\\ 6\\ 13\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 3\\ 4\\ 4\\ 9\\ 20\\ 10\\ 8\\ 5\\ 5\\ 42\\ 16\\ 6\\ 20\\ 3\\ 13\\ 13\\ \end{array}$	. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 15\\ 20\\ 17\\ 11\\ 25\\ 68\\ 17\\ 29\\ 72\\ 225\\ 47\\ 33\\ 27\\ 36\\ 49\\ 60\\ 59\\ 20\\ 30\\ 72\\ 75\\ 9\\ 20\\ 30\\ 72\\ 75\\ 9\\ 22\\ 39\\ \end{array}$	17 17 17 14 5 19 1 3 5 4 4 13 3 7 6 12 3 17 8 4 13	$ \begin{array}{c} 15\\13\\14\\\\6\\\\12\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\$	5       15       6       9       20       3       7       20       3       19       2       2       12       9       27       2       11       17       3       12       9       2       10       7       2       10       7       2       10       7       2       9	15 10 6  2 5 4 12  20 6 1 1 1 7 6 13 1 4	53 30 66 17 75 21 31 47 52 52 65 65 65 18  76 61 60 35 85 40 31 40 37 55 105 51 14 37 52 13 52 14 30 52 14 30 52 14 30 52 14 30 52 14 30 52 14 30 52 15 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	10 7 6 3 17 9 47 47 6  9 6  9 6  31 31 14 7	$\begin{array}{c} 53\\ 300\\ 60\\ 17\\ 355\\ 755\\ 21\\ 29\\ 47\\ 525\\ 69\\ 47\\ 525\\ 69\\ 47\\ 765\\ 18\\ 60\\ 35\\ 40\\ 31\\ 10\\ 70\\ 705\\ 105\\ 14\\ 39\\ \end{array}$	$18 \\ 300 \\ 600 \\ 355 \\ 255 \\ 377 \\ 147 \\ 777 $ 777 \\ 777 \\ 777  777 \\ 777  777  777  777  777  777	533 15 200 17 10 25 75 5 15 60 8 17 75 60 8 17 75 60 8 17 75 60 8 17 75 60 8 17 75 60 8 17 75 15 16 10 25 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 5 16 10 25 5 75 15 16 10 25 17 7 5 16 10 25 17 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
32 Bc 33 St 34 Co 35 Pc 66 Bc 67 Br 38 Co 60 Pc 10 Nc 12 Li 3 Oa 4 Onn 5 Wi 6 Ux 7 Oss 8 Ma 9 To 0 Net 12 Rii 3 Br 4 We 4 We	nnsceon* elleville irling	174 25 50 122 73 29 47 64 50 51 54 66 61 67 62 61 67 62 61 07 3 44 50 173 44 50 35 23 8	29 9 28 53 33 12 20 27 20 12 7 4 4 13 26 25 39 40 125 29 7 27 22 8 30	19 5 366 16 14 8 16 22 21 3 7 2 16 20 20 50 125 5 10 21 8 23 23 23	79 15 3 6 14 5 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	$\begin{array}{c} 95\\ 10\\ 42\\ 122\\ 67\\ 15\\ 42\\ 64\\ 30\\ 31\\ 34\\ 4\\ 56\\ 67\\ 42\\ 29\\ 45\\ 125\\ 25\\ 34\\ 20\\ 52\\ 30\\ 26\\ \end{array}$	5           13           30           20           8           19           7           27           18           28           89           12           24           4           19	20 4 15 28 13 4 11 20 8 5 7 4 12 36 17 7 3 32 4	15 27 9 11 8 1 15 13 3 11 14 14 53 46 89 14 3 7 1	4 3 9 7 3 15 7 8 3 4 2 5 12 6 4 4 36 11 2 7 14 7	37 67 61 71 60 173 44	30           30           50           40           15           12           20           21           22           22           23           24           10           20           10           60           331           13           6	$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ 174 \\ 255 \\ 50 \\ 72 \\ 255 \\ 50 \\ 54 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ $	174 255 355 40 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 67 60 61 60 137 44 50 37 44 57 30	166 255 500 1222 73 16 51 48 50 19 35 10 34 67 48 62 60 173 41 26 43 57 30

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† Seven pupils in German.

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THE GRAMMAN SCHOOLS.	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling & Dictation	In Reading.	In Composition.	Total in Latin.	In Arnold's 1st Book.	In Arnold's 2nd Book.	In Latin Grammar.	In Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody.	Reading Cæsar	Reading Livy.	Reading Virgil.	
Barrie	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & 21 \\ \cdot & 41 \\ \cdot & 45 \\ \cdot & 103 \\ \cdot & 44 \\ \cdot & 43 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 58 \\ \cdot & 58 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & 49 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot & $	$\begin{array}{c} 292\\ 21\\ 345\\ 193\\ 443\\ 80\\ 97\\ 29\\ 28\\ 54\\ 47\\ 30\\ 29\\ 22\\ 29\\ 54\\ 47\\ 30\\ 47\\ 43\\ 47\\ 76\\ 55\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 21\\ 21\\ 24\\ 36\\ 44\\ 45\\ 45\\ 40\\ 21\\ 22\\ 54\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 4$	1         22           2         4           4         4           4         4           5         4           4         4           5         4           4         4           22         2           4         4           33         50           56         40           40         54           56         52           20         50           50         52           50         52           50         52           50         52           51         52           52         53           64         42           43         43           61         44           43         43           61         64	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14           19           203           288           331           66           12           84           200           288           331           66           12           84           12           14           13           277           24           12           14           13           200           300           41           12           10           300           301           49           100           100           101           102		8 25 25 26 399 24 20 20 20 1 	8 21 21 25 28 10 8 20 44 29 20 8 20 8 20 44 29 20 8 20 44 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6           2           2           2           2           2           2           2           2           2           3           4           5           12           3           4           5           77           2           8	1 	9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 1 3 5 5 1 1 1 1 5 5 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
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Sessional Papers (No. 45).

## 29 Victoria.

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A. 1866

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

of Upper Canada.-Continued.

OUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

								IN G	REEK						18	FRENCU	. ·	
Reading Ovid.	Reading Cicero.	Reading Horaco.	In Verse Composition.	Average attendance in Latin for whole year.	Total in Greek.	In Arnold's 1st Book.	In Greek Grammar.	In Writton Exercises.	Reading Lucian.	Reading the Anabasis.	Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssev.	Total in French.	In French Grammar.	In Writton Exercises and Composition.	In French Dictation and Conversation.	Reading Corneille's Horace. &c.	Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.
1	224	3 213		11   1   20   50   14   20   16   16   16   16   16   16   16   16	6         6           6         5           1         19           9         9	4 99 200 22 1 1 3 4 4 8 2 5 5 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 15 5 6 4 2 4 3 30 2 2 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\$	6         5           9         9           9         20           4         1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 5 7 22 192 21 22 192 22 192 21 22 192 21 23 35 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 11 12 20 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 12 21 23 35 5 5 6 6 6 12 21 21 23 35 5 6 6 6 6 12 21 21 22 23 5 5 6 6 6 12 21 12 20 11 13 39 9 10 11 16 6 37 7 17 17 12 27 11 11 12 27 11 12 27 11 11 12 27 11 11 12 27 11 11 12 27 11 11 12 12 11 11 12 12 11 11 12 12 11 11 12 12 11 11 12 12 11 11 12 12 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11	11           12           12           13           12           12           12           12           12           12           12           12           12           13           30           6           11           12           13           31           13           13           13           13           20           37           27           1291	20 20 20 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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## 29 Victoria.

TABLE H.-The Grammar Schools

29 Victoria.

#### Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

of Upper Canada.-Continued.

IN HISTO	a <b>r.</b>		ו או	TSIC.	L SCIE	CE.			IN OTH	R ST	UDIES.		
In Greek and Roman History and Antiqui- tios. In other Ancient Ilis- tory.	In English History.	In Canadian History.	Total in Physical Science.	In Elements of Natural History.	In Elements of Natural Philosophy, and Go- ology.	In Elements of Physi- ology and Chemistry.	Total in Writing.	Who Write Woll.	Who Write Indiffer- ently.	In Book-keeping.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	In Elemonts of Civil Government.
3         4	8         200           0         29           1         21           3         20           -         43           -         44           -         44           -         44           -         470           -         55           -         22           6         46           2         300           2         300           2         300           2         300           3         20           6         40           8	7 38 20 44 43 20 35 11 23 20 46 20 46 20 20 46 20 20 46 20 20 46 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	22 34 8	21 6 	10 43 9 35	21 22 7 50 20 10 	10 29 21 39 93 44 43 80 97 35 30 97 35 30 97 35 22 58 43 14 47 40 15 30	6 12 8 33 12 43 22 43 30 30 80 9 20 35 7 46 30 30 10 20 20 20 35 7 12 9 19 9 19 9 19 9 19	6 5 50	10 5 21 8 19 18 20 50 50 24 4 3 5 5 12 2 8 8 4 3 30 17	27 97	20 81  40  9	
63 9 2 8 13 11 5	$\begin{array}{c c} & & 56\\ 6 & 56\\ 8 & 40\\ \cdot & 41\\ 7 & 11\\ 9 & 24\\ 2 & 76\\ \cdot & 15\\ 6 & 114 \end{array}$	36	63 20 40 15  19  20 21 27 54	63 15 15	63 20	20 20 25   20 21 13 54	63 56 40 40 49 10 86  104 64 54	45 40 30 18 33 34  35 50 34	18 16 10 22 16 7 52  69 14 20	40 20 12 18 11	21 		
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43 64 8  1209 1411 87	5 64 5 64 5 12 5 11 61	23 12 18 61 1696 148S	17 43  2429 2911	43 	17 17 43  1851 2185	27 43 	76 72 64 38 43 61 4962 4786	30 30 12 12 12 18 2563 2794	46 42 34 26 31 43 	$     \begin{array}{r}       12 \\       14 \\       12 \\       5 \\       8 \\       \overline{1265}     \end{array} $	25 	47 718 902	•••••

although it did not come into general operation till 1866. The large increase in Latin, and decrease in some jects till a more advanced period in the course. The effect of the change will not, however, be fairly seen made any change in the latter year.

..... 117 N.B.-During the year 1865, the new Programme was being gradually introduced in many of the schools, branches is an effect of these circumstances, the young boys now taking Latin. and deferring some other sub until the Reports for 1866 have been received, 1865 being a time of transition, and some of the schools not having

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Decrease.....

Α 1866 29 Victoria.

#### Sessional Papers (No. 45).

TABLE I.—The Grammar Schools	of Upper Canada.—Continued.
MASTERS.	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
No.     No.       LHE     When cstablished.       RWNAU     When cstablished.       Burner of Masters     Anumber of Masters charge.       RUD ate of Appointment of Ilead.     Anales of Appointment of Ilead.       Brinnel Value of Date of Appointment of Ilead.     Assist. Master, average.       Brinnel Value of Bestinnel of Ilead.     Classical Master, average.	Freeloold.       Freeloold.         I. Leased or ronted.       Schools in which the Bible is used.         Schools in which the Bible is used.       Schools in which the Bible is used.         Schools united with Com. Schools.       Number of Maps in each School.         Number of Maps in each School.       Number of Globes in each School.         Number of Globes in each School.       Schools united with Com. Schools.         Schools united with Com. Schools.       Schools uniter of Maps in each School.         Number of Globes in each School.       Schools uniter of Maps in each School.         Schools united with Opers in each School.       Schools uniter of Apparatus.         Schools united with Opers in each School.       Schools uniter of Apparatus.         Schools in which Gymnastics and Military Drill are practised.       Number of Pupils who received.         Number of Pupils who vero matri-culated at any University 1865.       Number of Pupils who received.         Number of Pupils who preced the triculation, 1865.       Number of Pupils who precedito.         Number of Pupils who precedito.       Schools uniter of Schools is schools at matri-culation, 1865.         Number of Pupils who precedito.       Schools is schools at ua-triculation, 1865.         Number of Pupils who precedito.       Schools at ua-triculation, 1865.         Number of Pupils who precedito.       Schoopsing. 1865.
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# Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

29 Victoria.

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7	Collingwood	$1860 \\ 1859$	Robert Dobson, Certificate Rev. Robert Rogers, Certificate		1864 1864	600					
)	Milton	1856	R. Matheson, B.A. University of Toronto	1	1862	792	<b></b> .			•••	1
			W. B. Fleming, M.A., University of Toronto. J. M. Buchan, M.A., University of Toronto			S00			1	 1	
2	Ancaster		James Shier, B.A. Queen's College, Kingston.	1		600		4000	1	•••	
3	Dundas	1855	J. H. Hunter, M.A. University of Toronto	1						••••	
	Brantford	1857	Arnoldus Miller, Certificate W. Richardson, B.A., Trinity Coll., Toronto.	1		600		1 1000			
;	Paris		J. W. Acres, B.A., Trinity Coll., Toronto	2	1857						••,
	Scotland	1857	F. S. Haight, Williams Coll., Massachusetts W. Taylor Briggs, B.A., Trinity Coll., Tor.			550				ö	
۱ļ	Niagara		Rev. H. N. Phillipps *	2	1853	800	400	700		••••!	1
ı,	St. Catharines	1828	Charles Camidge, Certificate		1864	800				••••	1
	Beamsville	1850	Daniel Campbell, Certificate J. D. Stark, B.A., Victoria Coll., Cobourg					1			
	Smithyille	1865	William Cruickshank, B.A., Aberdeen	1					•••		1
			James Hodgson, Certificate					300 4000			1 1
ł	Fonthill	1864	Henry De la Matter, Certificate	1	1864	600		S00			1
	Thorold	1859 1862	J. H. Ball, M.A., Trinity Coll., Toronto Wm. Sinclair, B.A., University of Toronto				rep.	1000	·'		•••
1	Caledonia	1853	James Turnbull, B.A., University of Toronto	î	'			3000	1		
	Simcoe	1	Rev. John G. Mulholland, M.A. Dublin	1		1000	•••••	6000 6000		•••	•••
1	Port Dover Port Rowan	1862	Jos. Green, M.A., McGill Coll., Montreal T. A. Hall, M.A., Acadia Coll., N. Scotia	$\frac{1}{2}$			200	400			1
1	Woodstock	1843	George Strauchon, Certificate	1	1846	1120	•••••	3200			•••
	Lngersoll Berlin	1855	Rev. G. Magill, B.A. Bishop's Coll. Len'oxv'le David Ormiston, B.A. University of Toronto.	12	1865 1863	800 800	 80	9000	1		•••
ł	Galt	1852	Wm. Tassie, M.A. University of Toronto	7	1853	1200	600	3000		1	•••
	Guelph	1840	James M. Dunn, Certificate Rev. John G. Macgregor, Vertificate	$\frac{2}{2}$	1865 1853	900 700	540 160			1	
ł	Orangeville	1865 (	Chas. R. Dickinson, B.A. Dublin	ĩ	1865	500	•••••	100			1
ŗ	Fergus	1865	Silas Minor, M.A., Queen's Coll., Kingston	1 2	1865 1862	500	300	5000		1	
			J. Preston, Certificate C. J. Macgregor, M.A., University of Toronto	$\frac{1}{2}$	1855		400		1.		••••
ł	St. Mary's	1861	Joseph Leggett Certificate	2	1864		60	9000.	·• !	T	•••
,	Kincardine	1840 1860	John Haldan, jr. * Albert Andrews, Certificate	1	; 1860	1200 600		1000.			
1	Londonl	18341	Benjamin Bayly, B.A., Dublin	2	1841	1000	500	16880	1.		
ľ	Strathroy	1860  1860	Richard W. Young, Certificate R. S. O'Loughlin, B.A., Queen's Coll. King.	1	1864 1865				1	:	1
	St. Thomas	1850;	W. N. Keefer, B.A., University of Toronto	3	1865	700	400	300			1
Ľ	Vienne	1850!	J. W. Connor, B.A., University of Toronto. S. A. Marling, M.A., University of Toronto.	1 1	1865 1865			3000 7600	1.	••	•••
1	Sarnia	18441.	A. Campbell, B.A. Queen's Coll. Lingston	1	1863		•••••	8000	1.		•••
l	Sandwich	1863	E. Frisby, M.A., University of Toronto A. McSween, A.H., Adrian University, U.S.	1 1	1865 1864	600 600			<b>F.</b>  I 1 .	H.	•••
i	windsor	1334[.							-	- -	_
			Grand Total, 1865	149	36 in 65	685	345		13   1	.8	32.
			" 1864	139	32 in 64	691	362		¦.		
i			Increase	10	4			'-	- -		
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Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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# Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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A. 1866

TABLE L.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER GANADA, 1865.—Continued.           ABSTRACT No. 2.—CUNTURS FROM WIRNER TEACHERER IN TRANKING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           THE SESSIONS           Statistic field of the Sta										
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## TABLE M.-The other Educational Institutions of Upper Canada.

		۰c	OLLEG	ES	•	PF	ACAI			TOTAL.				
COUNTIES, &c.	Number of Collezos.	Number of Students.	Annual Income, or Legislativo Aid.	]	Amount received from Fees.	No. of Academics and Privato Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.		Total Colleges, Acade- mios, and Privato Sch'ls.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees, or Legis- lativo Aid.
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TOTAL.	Scho of	and Public Li brarics in Upper Canada		volumes.		1544	2934	24145	1559	6312 S9S1	21319	5821	5413	7525	20623	10590	6059	19060	15160	14655	12370	11130	11732	11 10001	
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ER PUBI	ndav	School Libraries.		somuloV		1090	2133	3676 900	347S	6567	1610	36831	12821	4361	1216	1393	2270	8256	6385	5011	S172	1670	5427		
07111	Su Su	Libu	·	Libraries		6		1020					27 <del>-</del>	38	28	57	26	46	30	128	53.5	47	405		
RTMENT.		Miscellan cous.	rol saoi Yairuh	No. of s books shooks the year		40		21	139	436	11S3 277			53	508	120	444	695 2183	2010	246	268	325	205 62	•	
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT		Mizce	Yenr. ut dur-	v do .oV taken o ing the	.	200	: ·	31 150					: :										320		
ATI0NA	sour	ilov to	untes. uries.	n latoT 1dil ai		151	101-1	1270	1062	2064	2872	1155	1556	5284	S572	10S0	3429	1.1662	8005	1111	3493	2060	1870		
EDUC	ovier	us. s' exeji	oisivib-	qns jo 30 *0N				4 <del>4</del> -																	
D BY THE		syood	lo oula	Total v.	\$ cts.	200 00 560 00	S00 00	00 Ten 052 37	1923 02 S76 00	01 666	1515 72	574 77 400 00	720 00	2775 S4	4280 00	3275 56	570 24 4671 19	8250 54	4597 66	0000 34	1730 00	S-17 24	5474 50 934 00		
ES SUPPLIED	.	uī tuos	t books.	o onla <sup>v</sup> onrol	\$ ct3.	200 00 560 00	800 001	652 37 1000 20	S76 00	985 10 1257 col	1475 72	574 77 400 00	720-00	2751 84	4280 00	3275 56	570 24	\$230 09	4563 66	908 34	1700 00	762 44	24/4 20 920 00		
IC LIBRARIES	MONEYS	ai taos	શ્ર્ય૦૦વ ૧	.2081 v onicy	S cts.					14 00	40 00			24 00				20 45					14 00		
FREE PUBLIC		əvitslei 101 ta	omuori.	anomA .2021	S cts.					00 4	20 00			12 00				10 221					2 00		i
THE FI			ol 10 j t noitsi:	anoniA 1901q	S cts.					00 2	20 00		:	12 00			:2	$10 22\frac{1}{2}$	25	12	: 2 ()		00 4		
			COUNTIES.			Glengarry	Dundas OD Prescott	Russell	Grenville	Lanark	Renfrew	Addington	Prince Edward	Morthumberland	Durham	srboro'	ario.	York Peol	000	ton	utwortn	soln	land		

29	Victo	oria.				Ses	ssi	0 <b>n</b> 8	1	Pap	ers	()	lo.	45	i).
12801	2176S 8107 1617S	11222 14952 14952	20326 9865	8717 8719 6819	458307	-	20039F	67-126 09276	52456	702272 698505	3707				
81 82	139 46 104	84 84 84	128	264	2842	- -	2842	102 2S5	203	3432	SS				
2370	990 1660 2607	1788 1788 2059	4692	1390	66217	-  -	66217	34681	17317	172665	60	 			
ς, το 1	101	1.1.1.6	50.00	10	273	- - 		50		380 1 379 1			ĺ		
490S	10904 2919 6825	4141 4289 9780	8583 5503	3350	211281	- -	11281	20310 53298	29963	320852	3435				
66	53 53 53	1.000	99 22	37	1684	- -		201		2104 32068 3	18	<u>.</u> [			
3S9 140	1405 362 1186 213	810 810 4674	1596 340 422	216											
770	6141 1484 5359	824 2119	2836 277 2015	946											
5523	9574 3528 6746	5293 8604 1724	7051 3160 6953	4297 2429	180809		126009	0416	2176	208755 208453	272				
	\$£148				885	- -	SS5	3.4	20	048 897	21	<u>.</u>			
	$\begin{array}{c} 0.142 & 72 \\ 1920 & 87 \\ 3895 & 59 \\ 2830 & 40 \end{array}$				96621 18			6925 83		115273 93 112873 57	2400 36				
	2) 82 72 1910 87 3596 41 2766 40				84911 83	- 2		6420 22		112873 57 110942 63	1930 94		]		
	00 00 10 00 599 18 64 00		:	124 00	1709 35		1709	505 61	120	2400 36 1930 94	469 42				
	149 59 32 00 32 00			62 00	S54 674			252 804		1200 18 965 47	234 71				
19	5 00 5 00 32 00	43 108 59	21	62 00	854 674			252 803		1200 18 965 47	234 71				
Norfolk Oxford	Waterloo Wellington Grey	Perth Huron Bruco	Bigin Bigin Kent	Lambion	Total		Countles	Towns		Total for 1865	Increase				

**A.** 1866

TABLE N.-STATEMENT No. 3.-The Free Public Libraries of Upper Canada.-Continued.

The following is a full and interesting statement of the number and classification of Public Library and Prize Books sont out from the De ţ

1			
Grand Total Library and Prize Books.	21022 66711 66711 23659 32390 13669 33319 33119 33119 35359 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35164 35166	422513	616 422197 8293 430490
Prize Books.	2557 2557 2045 12089 20199 20199 20199 20199 332590 332590 332590 332590 332590	210448	
Теасиег'я Гібтату.	202 202 212 212 214 214 212 211 212 211 212 212	2574	
Tales and Sketches- Practical Life.	5178 5178 10307 6049 3532 3532 3532 35245 2245 2245 2245 1706 1706 12256 11706	58992	
.ydqsr290iU	2917 2917 2917 2913 3051 1544 3516 7544 3516 1115 880 880 880 880 850 4511 553	24315	
.soZuLoA	1141 12253 1252 1253 1253 1253 1253 1253 12	05691	
Literature.	2694 2694 3764 3561 1528 1528 169 2391 2391 2391 2391 2391 2328 3247 552 552 552 552 552 552 552 552 552 55	20676	
Practical Agricul- ture.	807 807 8235 1452 1452 1452 1453 186 186 186 186 339 339 172 165 202 87 87 87 87	8730	bove
Agricultura. Chem- istry.	192 321 56 67 17 17 17 17 2 12 2 4 6 6 6 76 67 67 17 76 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	756	
Chemistry.	132 134 134 134 134 134 135 133 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	6551	acluded to 31st
Vatural Philosophy Natural Manufactures.	$\begin{array}{c} 940\\ 4780\\ 1808\\ 1808\\ 1729\\ 276\\ 276\\ 276\\ 276\\ 276\\ 276\\ 276\\ 276$	12132	ict volumes returned for exchange, &c
Geology.	234 536 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	1593	change, titutes, '
Physical Science.	526 526 1351 526 1351 537 537 5387 5387 5387 5387 5387 5387 5	4420	ct volumes returned for exchange, mes sent to Mechanies' Institutes, d d Total, Library Books, <i>k</i> c., despa
Ррепотела.	97 2006 2172 2172 2172 2172 2172 2172 2153 2153 2153 2153 2153 2153 2153 215	5635	returne Mechan brary Be
Botany.	257 257 318 318 318 318 318 318 318 318 51 59 59 59 59 20 20	2617	olumes sent to otal, Lil
Zoology and Physic logy.	$\begin{array}{c} 1602\\ 5532\\ 2553\\ 6553\\ 6553\\ 6553\\ 6553\\ 6553\\ 6553\\ 6553\\ 7563$ 7563	14289	Deduct V Volumes Grand T
Ilistory.	4158 10633 5475 5475 2498 5475 5475 5595 1567 1561 1561 1273 1273 1273 1273 1273 1273 1273 127	36927	
Total volumes of Library Books.	21922 66711 28659 28659 28659 79833 79833 79833 79833 9072 6548 6548 6549 6549 6549 8381 8381	212365	
Number of volumes sent out during the years	1853           1854           1854           1857           1857           1857           1857           1857           1857           1857           1857           1857           1857           1861           1861           1861           1861           1861           1861           1861           1861           1861           1861           1862           1863           1864           1864	Totals	

29 Victoria.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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This table is not printed by order of the Joint Committee on Printing. A summary of the information it contains will be found, however, in the Chief Superintendent's Report, on page 19.

TABLE P.-The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.

			pars of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Pension	paid from 30th		
		1	anc	Pen	Amount of cash I Pensioners fi 1st Jany. to 3 Dec.		
	NAME.	Age in 1565.	190	Amount of I for 1865.*	ca ca	Denie d Gaussian de la cal	
		15	of	65.	Jo B G	Period for which the payments were	made.
		1.5	1.5	18	Jusi .		
•		1.0	Ycars in U	0 <u>1</u>	Deres		
N0.		Ag	Ye	Ā	A		
		·	-				·
			1				
1	John McAuley	83	22	\$ cts. 27 50	\$ cts.	Lost half year 1984	
- 4	Magnus Swanson	1 82	18	22 50	18 50	Last half year 1864. do and first half 186.	e
6	Donald Currie	1 77	18	22 50	18 50	do do	5.
11	Thomas J. Graffe	58	18	22 50	18 50		
13	James Benton	69	25	31 26	27 26	do do	
15 17	James Breakenridge Robert C. Mills	61	32	40 00	135 60	Last half 1863, year 1864, and first half	f 1865
19	Peter Stewart	1 82	$\begin{vmatrix} 23\\22 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 28 & 74 \\ 27 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 & 74 \\ 23 & 50 \end{array}$	Last half 1864 and first half 1865.	
20	David Thompson	1 76	28	47 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} 23 & 50 \\ 43 & 50 \end{array}$	do do do do	
21	John Price	73	24	30 00	26 00	do do	
22	William Gordon	78	30	37 50	33 50	do do	
23 24	Crawford Rainey		17	21 24	17 24	do do	
$\frac{24}{25}$	Benjamin Warren Thomas McMaster	S1	27	33 76	29 76	do do	
27	William McEdward	69	20 264	$\begin{array}{ccc} 25 & 00 \\ 34 & 36 \end{array}$	21 00	do du	
29	George Fieldhouse	79	30	36 50	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     30 & 36 \\     30 & 50   \end{array} $	do do do do	
- 311	John McKenzie	73	171	21 88	17 88	do do do do	
36	Donald McDougall	79	13	16 24	12 24	do do	
- 381	James Brennan	\$1	35	43 76	39 76	do do	
40	William M. Hynes	71	34	42 50	38 50	do do	1
	W. R. Thornhill	67	22	27 50	23 50	do do	ţ*
45	John Fletcher	83 56	$17\frac{1}{2}$ 18	21 SS 22 50	17 SS 18 50	do do do do	
461	John B. Emons	69	27	33 74	29 74	do do do do	
47]	John Nowlan	74	24	30 00	26 00	do do.	
491	George Reynolds	70	281	35 62	31 62	do do	
51	William Martin	74	14	17 50	13 50	do do	
54	Michael Koen Alexander Miller	74	251	31 88	27 SS	do do	
551	John Donald	79 66	281 201	$\begin{array}{cccc} 35 & 62 \\ 25 & 62 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{c}     31 & 62 \\     21 & 62   \end{array} $	do do do do	
56	Angus McDonell	70	331	41 SS	37 88	do do do do	
59]	Glibert McAulay	85	18	22 50	18 50	do do	
601	Gideon Gibson	80	19	23 74	19 74	do do	
71	Donald McDougall.	65	14	17 50	13 50	do do	
72	Thomas White Rev. Joshua Webster	75	23	29 GS	25 68	do do	
731.	Norman McLeod	$\frac{71}{73}$	$ 22\overline{3} $ 16	$\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	$23 50 \\ 16 00$	do do do do	
74	Sam. P. Stiles	\$1 j	40	50 00	46 00	do do do do	
7511	M. Kineborouch.	S5	31	38 76		First half 1865.	
131	William Foster	65	22	27 50	23 50	Last half 1864 and first half 1865.	
79	William Glasford William Powers	55	18	23 12	$19 \ 12$	du do	
82	John Vert	66	30	37 50	33 50	do do	
83	William Benson	55 6S	$\frac{21\frac{1}{2}}{23}$	26 88 28 74	22 88	do do	
84!1	Wm. Kearns	73	25	25 74 31 26	$24 74 \\ 27 26$	do do do do	
86 .	ames Leys	73	17	21 26	17 26	do do	
S71.J	ohn Healy	76	26	32 50	28 50	do du	
901	Hector McRae	69	20	25 00	21 00	do du	
921	L. Carruthers Emily Cozens	S0	24	30 00	26 00	do do	
9311	Villiam Dermott.	60 67	$27 \\ 13$	$33 76 \\ 16 26$	29 761	do do	
95 1	lugh Hagan	47		$   \begin{array}{c}     10 & 20 \\     23 & 12   \end{array} $	$12 \ 26 \\ 19 \ 12!$	ರಂ ರಂ ರಂ ಗಂ	
2011	valter Hick.	77	25	31 26	27 26	do do	
97 J	ohn Higginbotham	74	22	27 50	23 50	do do	
0111	Vm. Leonard	S0		16 26	12 26	do do	
071	Roderick McLeod Daniel Wing	65		21 26	17 26	do do	
<b>.</b>	Villiam Kane	62		16 25 45 00	28 50	do do	
09   V	filliam hane	83	36		41 00	do do	

\*The pensions are subject to a deduction before payment of \$4 for annual/subscription required by law. †Half of this pensioner's allowance was attached by the County Judge. 91

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			hing	ision	from 20th	
No.	NAME.	Age in 1865.	Years of Teaching in Hunor Canada	Amount of Pension for 1865.	Amount of cash p Ponsioners f 1st Jany. to 2 Dec.	Period for which the payments were made
				\$ ets.		
$\begin{array}{c} 111\\ 114\\ 115\\ 117\\ 1122\\ 123\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 125\\ 126\\ 122\\ 126\\ 126\\ 126\\ 126\\ 126\\ 126$	Martin Devereux. Michael O'Kane. Alex. Jonkins. Isabella Kennedy. William Miller. Robert Beattie. John L. Biggar. William Corry. Marianne Edrington. Peter Fitzpatrick. James Guthrie. Woodus Johnson. James Guthrie. Woodus Johnson. James Kehoe. William Leahy. James McQueen. John Miskelly Nicholas Fagan Andrew Power. James Rausay. Catherine Snyder. John Musker. John Monghan. Richard Youmans. William Ferguson. Thomas Flanagan. Patrick Jones. Edward Ryan. Daniel Sheehan. Clement L. Clarke. Robert Lucas. Alexander Middleton. Georgo Miller. Fermiah O'Leary. Archibald McCormick. Thomas Baldwin. annes Bodfish. Inne Jackson. Villiam Mitchell. Villiam Hildyard. Mitchard S. V. B. P. Williams. Isthard. Markenna. Iathew M. Hutchins. Ohn Muir Iohn Science. John Baker homas Balen Isthard. John Baker John Mair John Mair John Baker John Baker John Mair John Mair John Bods John Galson G. Mulhern.	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	23 19 12 21 34	$\begin{array}{cccc} 22 & 50 \\ 27 & 50 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Last half 1864 and first half 1865. do

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

N A M E .	Age in 1865.	Years of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Amount of Pensior for 1865.	Amount of cash paid Pensioners from 1st Jany. to 31st Dec.	Period for which the payments were made
			S ets.	\$ ets.	
0 Angus McGillis 1 Kichard Campbell 2 James Mahon 4 Duncan Calder 5 James Shanly 6 John McCarthy	$\begin{array}{c} 767\\ 657\\ 552\\ 556\\ 556\\ 556\\ 556\\ 556\\ 655\\ 655$	$\begin{array}{c} 19\\ 221\\ 30\\ 25\\ 15\\ 14\\ 23\\ 15\\ 15\\ 127\\ 4\\ 30\\ 15\\ 15\\ 127\\ 13\\ 25\\ 27\\ 18\\ 21\\ 11\\ 13\\ 25\\ 27\\ 29\\ 23\\ 31\\ 10\\ 29\\ 229\\ 22\\ 323\\ 31\\ 20\\ 229\\ 19\\ 25\\ \end{array}$	23 74 28 12 37 50 18 76 18 76 17 50 28 76 19 38 34 36 37 50 28 76 19 38 34 36 37 50 26 24 13 37 50 26 24 13 76 21 24 22 50 26 24 13 76 31 26 31 26 31 26 31 26 21 24 22 50 26 24 13 76 21 24 22 50 26 24 13 76 26 24 13 26 26 20 27 50 28 76 16 26 29 24 17 26 20 26 24 13 27 50 26 24 13 26 26 24 13 26 26 24 13 26 26 24 13 26 26 24 13 26 26 24 13 26 26 20 27 50 28 76 16 26 29 26 24 13 27 50 28 76 20 26 24 13 27 50 28 76 20 26 24 13 27 50 28 76 20 26 24 13 27 50 28 76 20 26 24 13 27 50 28 76 20 26 24 13 27 50 28 76 20 27 28 76 20 27 28 76 20 27 20 27 20 27 20 27 20 24 20 27 20 20 20 27 20 20 27 20 2	$\begin{array}{c} 24 & 12\\ 33 & 50\\ 27 & 26\\ 14 & 76\\ 13 & 50\\ 21 & 00\\ 13 & 50\\ 24 & 00\\ 13 & 50\\ 24 & 00\\ 13 & 50\\ 24 & 476\\ 15 & 38\\ 30 & 36\\ 31 & 62\\ 15 & 38\\ 30 & 36\\ 33 & 50\\ 31 & 62\\ 12 & 26\\ 27 & 26\\ 29 & 76\\ 20 & 76\\ 20 &$	du do du du du do du d

\*For the first year in which a pensioner is admitted to the fund he receives a pension at the rate of \$6 per year of service as a teacher, but from the amount of his pension all arrears of subscription due by him are deducted. After the first year, the pensioner receives a pension at the same rate per year of service as the others. The rate in 1865 was \$1.25. In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

ABSTRACT
-GENERAL
TABLE P.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING SUPERANNATED TEACHERS AFFLIED.	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS APPLIED.	Religious Drnominations.	NATIVES OF
		7 Church of Eugland and Episcopalian 77	77   Treland 108
Dundas		<sup>16</sup> <sup>9</sup> Church of Scotland and Presbyterian 60	60 Scotland 63
			36 England 24
Ξ.	*****	3 Methodist 27	0
Grenvillo 11[Li Leeds 12[W		Gaptist 7	
	18 Haldimand	Congregationalist 3	3 Lower Canada2
:		4 Protestant "	2.Wales
Frontenac			2 Nova Seutia
	6 Grey	shu	
:			
	******	3 Second Advent	Total
Peterborough	2 Antuticsex	Not given	
:	5 Kent 4	T.tal	
:	5 Essex 3		
	10 Lambton 1		
	222		
Of the 227 teachers admitted to the Fund, Of the remaining 154, the average length o The average age of each pensioner in 1865	73 either died during or hefore 1865, were of service as Common School Senehers in 1 5 was 74, veore.	de Fund, 73 either died during or before 1865, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund. 9 longth of service as Common School Senehers in Upper Canada was 214 years. 17 in 1865 was 744 years.	ew from the Fund.
Of the 227 teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 216 males and 11 females.	there have been 216 males and 11 females		

:**:**..

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

TABLE Q .- The Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada.

29 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

Victor	ria.	Ses	sional Papers (No. 45).	<b>A.</b> 1866
RAISED AS	TOTAL.	Grand Total— Legislative Aid and local sources, 1365.	\$         cta.           \$         \$	42454 \$2 25092 66 17631 96 19776 68 21183 00 126139 12
SMUS	,2001u	Total from locul so 1865.	\$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ 5606 33 \$ 5606 33 \$ 5606 33 \$ 5606 35 \$ 5606 35 \$ 5606 13 \$ 5606 13 \$ 5535 45 \$ 5245 45 \$ 5245 45 \$ 5245 45 \$ 5245 45 \$ 133 133 05 \$ 5245 17 \$ 130 05 \$ 130 01 7 \$ 10 0500 15 \$ 10 05000 15 \$ 10 0500 15 \$ 10 0500 15	20 279001 20 279001 20 279001 20 279001 20 279001 20 279001 20 279001 20 279001
WITH THE	TOI PT	Other moneys raise Trustees and othe Grammar and Cor School purposes.	\$         cts.           \$         \$         cts.           \$         \$         \$         cts.           \$         \$         \$         cts.           \$         \$         \$         \$         cts.           \$         \$         \$         \$         \$         cts.           \$	11962 50 12205 63 4642 81 8130 18 11932 30 11932 30 48945 45
TOGETHER W TRUSTEES.	ANOUNT RAISED FROM LIGCAL SOURCES AS AN EQUIVALENT.	Total from local sources as un equivalent.	\$ cfs. 3355 50 5078 46 5078 46 5155 50 6515 50 6515 50 5114 00 5114 00 5115 23 6057 20 3057 20 5512 40 5512 55 555 555 55 555 555 55 5555	23170 41 9309 53 9993 81 9910 00 9114 85 0114 85 57697 60
	ЗЕР FROM ІЛСАЦ Ам ефитацент.	Prizes. Subscriptions to Superanuated Teachers' Fund.	\$ cts. \$ cts. 14 00 63 00 63 00 63 00 12 08	
DEPARTMENT, YS RAISED BY	LAISED FI AS AN EQ	For Public School Libraties, Maps, Apparatus und	S         cts.           \$5         \$15.4           \$16.4         \$20.1           \$15.4         \$20.2           \$15.4         \$20.1           \$17.4         \$20.1           \$26.1         \$7.4           \$27.1         \$23.2           \$35.3         \$7.4           \$7.4         \$7.4 <td>179 41 125 00 122 31 10 00 132 85 469 57</td>	179 41 125 00 122 31 10 00 132 85 469 57
MONEYS R	ANDUNT	For Common Bekool purposes	\$ ct3. 3191 00 4760 00 3596 00 3596 00 3596 00 3598 00 3708 00 3708 00 3708 00 3708 00 3538 00 3558 00	$\begin{array}{c} 23000 & 00\\ 9274 & 53\\ 9971 & 50\\ 9000 & 00\\ 5982 & 00\\ 57228 & 03\\ \end{array}$
EDUCATIONAL OTHER MONE		Total Legislativo Aid, 1865.	\$ cts. 4010 07 5129 47 5129 47 5129 47 5129 47 5128 03 5137 74 5137 74 5135 70 748 03 748 04 748 04 748 04 748 04 748 04 748 04 748 04 748 04 748 0	7312 91 3424 50 3425 50 3425 50 3135 85 3135 85 3135 85 19496 07
THE	ATIVE AID.	To Normal and Model Schools and Superanua- and Teachers.	S cts. 60 17 51 01 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 53 18 55 10 76 55 20 55 80 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	
GRANT BY THERETO,	24	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	S         CS         CS           1164         30         318         46           261         74         211         12           251         74         235         74           353         74         353         74           353         74         353         74           353         74         355         112           353         74         355         36           1119         551         36         113           551         36         113         55           251         36         113         56           80         33         813         92           813         92         813         92	179 41 125 00 22 31 132 85 469 57
0		For Grammar School purposes.	\$ cts. 554 00 575 00 575 00 6224 00	1800 00 992 00 1330 00 1230 (0 1225 00 6577 00
VE		For Common	\$         cts.           3232         50           3232         50           3176         00           3145         24           3147         00           3147         00           3145         24           3145         24           3145         20           3235         00           2305         00           218         00           218         00           134021         92	5333 50 2307 50 1643 00 1387 50 1778 00 12449 50
NA THE THE WOLLDAND OF THE LEGISLATI		COUNTIES—Continued.	Norfolk Norfolk Waterloo Waterloo Grey Perth Barton Bruen Bruen Bruen Bruen Lambton Cotal	GITIES. Torcuto

29	Victoria	Sessional Papers (No. 45).	А.
, ı	2708 11 4214 01 7821 72 7821 72 7820 23 3502 28 3502 28 3502 28 3502 28 7501 58 7501 58 2015 77 5015 68 2015 77 5014 31 2015 83	95105 83 95105 83 75219 83 75219 83 75219 83 75219 85 55539 25 5553 83 25755 12 25755 12 2575 15 2515 12 7555 12 2515 12 7555 12 2515 12 3113 85 3114 85 3114 85 3114 85 3114 85 3114 85 3114 85 3114 85 3114 85 3114 85 3114 85 3115 85 315 85 315 85 315 85 315 85 315 85 315 85 315	174430 26
	2404 11 2404 11 5528 90 5528 90 2724 68 2724 68 2725 78 4507 03 4507 03 4507 03 1572 03 1571 31 1571 31 1571 31 1571 31	2324 54 2324 54 5260 23 5550 35 3553 08 3553 08 3553 08 3553 08 3553 08 3553 08 3553 08 1477 63 1477 63 1477 63 1477 63 1477 63 5349 82 5349 82 5349 82 5349 84 2460 65 5349 26 1952 26 5064 65 5064 65 5329 16 2395 1	133211 71
	840 03 569 20 763 55 1874 52 753 55 2012 93 2012 93 2012 93 2355 03 2355 03 2355 03 2355 03 2355 03 2355 03 77 805 31 805 31 703 89	$\begin{array}{c} 175.6 \\ 175.6 \\ 23.1 \\ 219.0 \\ 175.6 \\ 23.1 \\ 25.0 \\ 37.0 \\ 175.6 \\ 37.0 \\ 175.6 \\ 315.0 \\ 175.6 \\ 315.0 \\ 175.6 \\ 35.0 \\ 195.1 \\ 35.0 \\ 195.0 \\ 102.0 $	60033 09
	1654 05 2435 01 2435 01 1571 10 1571 10 1572 15 4425 00 2540 00 2550 00 2550 00 2550 00 2560 00 2560 00 2566 00 2566 00 1193 00 766 00	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	73173 62
		55         00           55         00           5         00           5         00           5         00           5         00           5         00           50         00           50         00           50         00           50         00           50         00           50         00           50         00           50         00           75         00           75         00           75         00           74         64           10         68           40         00           40         00           40         00	1418 12
		$\begin{array}{c} 3372\\ 3372\\ 3400\\ 00\\ 3400\\ 00\\ 1070\\ 00\\ 1070\\ 00\\ 1575\\ 00\\ 1555\\ 00\\ 1555\\ 00\\ 1555\\ 00\\ 1555\\ 00\\ 1555\\ 00\\ 1555\\ 00\\ 00\\ 118\\ 00\\ 118\\ 00\\ 118\\ 00\\ 118\\ 00\\ 00\\ 118\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 00\\ 0$	71725 50
		$\begin{array}{c} 1493 \\ 1650 \\ 1650 \\ 726 \\ 72$	41218 55
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# Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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	Total amount expended for Educational pur- poses during 1865.	\$ cts. \$ cts. 13594 53 13594 53 13594 53 16206 75 11226 75 11226 75 11226 75 11226 75 11228 90 21627 26 21627 26 21627 26 21627 26 22955 21 22956 40 15937 87 15937 87 25555 55 26664 00 52555 55 26664 00 52555 55 26664 00 52555 55 26666 10 52976 16 52976 16 52976 10 15480 39 15480 39 15480 39 15480 30 15580 16 15480 30 15580 16 155800 16 155800 16 155800 16 155800 16 155800 16 155800 16 1558
GRAND TUTAL	Total number of pupils attending them.	4972 5205 5556 5556 5556 5556 5556 5556 555
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	Zumber of their Pupils.	221 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 10
OTHER	Number of other Educa- tional Institutions.	
SCHOOLS.	Amount expended for Grammar School pur- Boses during 1865.	<ul> <li>\$ cfs.</li> <li>\$ cfs.</li> <li>\$ 1063 \$9</li> <li>1517 65</li> <li>1517 65</li> <li>1518 60</li> <li>1208 00</li> <li>430 25</li> <li>430 25</li> <li>430 25</li> <li>4410 97</li> <li>1117 97</li> <li>1117 97</li> <li>1117 97</li> <li>1117 97</li> <li>1117 97</li> <li>1118 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1156 56</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1156 56</li> <li>1148 4 92</li> <li>1156 56</li> <li>1156 56</li> <li>1156 57</li> </ul>
GRАИНАR ~	Number of Grammar School Pupils.	47 53 53 53 53 53 117 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21
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COMMON BC	Number of Common School Pupils.	4925 5647 5647 5647 5647 7491 7491 7491 5653 5377 6633 6633 6633 5361 6633 5361 11892 5361 6633 5363 6633 5363 11892 5361 6633 5361 11892 5361 5361 11892 5361 5361 11892 5361 5361 5361 5361 5361 5361 5361 5361
. S	Number of Common Schools.	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
	MUNICIPALITIES of UPPER CANADA.	d Glengarry Bormont Dundas Prescott Prescott Carleton Garleton Granvillo Garleton Rannrk Rannrk Rannrk Rannrk Rannrk Rannak Rannnak Rannak Rannak Rannak Rannak Rannak Rannnak Ra
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TABLE R.-Educational Summary.

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TAL.	Total amount expended for Educational pur- poses during 1865.	<ul> <li>\$ cts.</li> <li>30316 76</li> <li>30318 76</li> <li>33542 48</li> <li>33542 48</li> <li>33542 48</li> <li>25034 94</li> <li>53549 47</li> <li>53549 43</li> <li>61175 85</li> <li>43507 89</li> <li>533240 78</li> <li>58320 32</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58321 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78</li> <li>58332 78<!--</td--><td>128293 18 38317 00 55584 27 29078 26</td></li></ul>	128293 18 38317 00 55584 27 29078 26
GRAND TOTAL.	Total Number of Pupils uttending them.	7424 7424 7386 7056 8562 14269 11846 11846 11846 11846 11846 15601 11848 9592 11848 9592 1583 9592 15848 15848 15848 15878 15978 159	9742 5073 4044 3923 3655
	Total Number of Educa- tional Institutions.	93 93 84 101 84 119 119 115 115 115 116 116 116 116 116 116 117 116 116 117 116 117 117	41 19 19 19
Vormal Normal	Amount expended for Supe Teachers, Normal Schoe School Students.	<pre>% cts % cts 105 66 64 400 64 400 55 75 65 75 65 75 65 75 65 75 65 75 65 75 65 75 65 75 76 8 17 124 11 124</pre>	
CTIONS.	Amount received by other Educational In- stitutions during 1865.	\$ cts. 752 00 810 00 100 00 14513 00 14513 00 14513 00 14513 00 1293 00 1295 00 125 00 124 00 124 00 124 00 6370 00 1250 00	\$\$\$20 00 15632 00 37975 00 11435 00 115635 00
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.	Number of their Pupils.	284 164 23 23 23 25 25 194 104 104 102 102 25 37 129	1234 526 766 130 344
07111	.Xumder of other Educa- tional Institutions.	40 62 6 6 6 6 0 0 1 0 <u>6</u>	20 10 18 6
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Amount expended for Graumar School pur- poses during 1865.	\$ cts. 4101 57 4101 57 4101 57 1492 65 1492 65 1492 65 1495 67 1138 74 1138 55 1138	3181 77 992 00 3106 99 2267 50 1934 83
важкав	Numbor of Grammar School Pupils.	200 200 172 172 172 172 173 173 149 107 114 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	173 103 83 69 69
	Number of Grammar Schools.	<u>6408004-07-000-00</u>	
COMMON SCHOOLS.	Amount expended for Common School pur- poses during 1805.	<ul> <li>\$ cts.</li> <li>\$ 5359 53</li> <li>30295 54</li> <li>30295 54</li> <li>30295 54</li> <li>30295 54</li> <li>23334 49</li> <li>41010 29</li> <li>4400 10</li> <li>44010 20</li> <li>44010 20</li> <li>55440 02</li> <li>55840 96</li> <li>55840 96</li> <li>55840 96</li> <li>307 64</li> <li>49</li> <li>307 64</li> </ul>	36291 41 21690 00 14502 28 12375 76 10794 46
<b>NOKKO</b>	Number of Common School Pupils.	6940 7050 6905 6905 11640 11640 15216 1520	8235 8644 3179 3710 3242
<u> </u>	Number of Common Schools.	78 81 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	20 8 11 12 12
	MUNICIPALITIES or SJPPER CANADA.	A Lincoln A Welland Notfolk Notfolk Notfolk Notfolk Notfolk Notfolk Notfolk Perby Bruce Middlesex Middlesex Kent Lambton District of Algoma	Toronto

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17775 56	1717206 05 1636979 32	80226 73
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	383652	11957
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Towns and Villages are fuelded in their re- spective Counties.	Grand Total, 1865 4303 383662 1355879 Do 1864 4225 371605 1255318	Increase Decrease

TABLE R.-Educational Summary.-Continued.

TABLE S.-A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative State and Progress of Education in Upper Canada, as connected with Universitics, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year

S03493 259253  $57 \\ 224$ 3059 2523349 684 2070 4663 370 151891 159678 \$353716 \$50756 \$410472 34762697 9779 9<u>1</u>7 No Reports 1850. 3 ່ະະ 253364 39 ..... 57 2871 No Reports No Reports 3076 1120 3648 38465 144406 \$353912 No Reports No Reports No Reports No Reports No Reports No Reports ..... 3209 2505 704 9\_1 9\_1 1849. : : \* \* \* 725879 241102 53 2S00 2345 256 130739 ...... 2958 135195 \$344276 ..... 3177 2507 670 9 1548. ະະະ 3 3 236975 32 No Reports, 2727 2S63 700 1000 1S31 ..... 128360 124829 \$210336 ..... 302S 2365 663 3 1S47. : : 3 ÷ 2 204580 No Reports No Reports No Reports 32 S0 ..... 2706 2589 No Reports'No Reports|No Reports 101912 101912 2925 ..... \$271624 5 1846. ..... 3 3 :: 3 č 622570 202913 2736 31 1842 to 1865, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Educational Department : 28357 110002 110002 \$256056 8 2S60 ..... 1545. 2 : : \* \* \* \$3539 60 25 0 2700 2610 96756 96756 \$200856 2 ..... 1844. ..... 2 Ľ 2 -2 1S43. ai oyaar vere received in consequence of a change in loodoS odt 141143 186055 25 Free Schools reported in operation (included in No. 7, above) ..... No Reports Reports 44 1795 1721 65978 ..... 65978 \$166000 No Reports ..... 1842. ...... 3 2 5 3 Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada ..... Collegas in operation..... Acadonics and Private Schools reported...... 10|Grand Total Educational establishments in operation in Upper Total Pupils attending County Grammar Schools...... Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools (Grand Tótal, Studentš and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academics, Grammar, Private, Normal, Model & Common Schools) Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools...... for Upper Canada Population between the ages of five and sixteen years..... 15 Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Upper Canada ..... 16 Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Upper Canada ..... 17 Arond Total Supplis attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools..... Total Amount paid for the Salaries of Common and Separate School Teachers in Upper Canada<sup>®</sup>..... laties, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libra-Total Amount paid for the erection or repairs of Common and Separate School IIouses, and for Libraries and Apparatus Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c. Grand Total paid for Common and Separate School Teachers' Sa. ries and Apparatus<sup>®</sup> ...... Total Amount paid for Grammar School Masters' Salaries\*....... Total Amount paid for the crection or repairs of Grammar School Average number of months cach Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays ...... SUBJECTS COMPARED of Upper Canada ..... County Grammar Schools..... Canada ..... Ilouses<sup>®</sup> ..... Population  $\ddot{\overline{104}}$ 13, '0N 2 19 ິລິ 21

### 29 Victoria.

## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

1865.	420757 420757 16 104 2605 3595 15754 151 152 35955 1686 15754 5754 5754 57554 5965 57554 5965 57554 5965 57554 5764 5965 5764 5965 5764 5764 57720 57557 5764 57721 57720 57557 577720 57557 577720 577770 577720 577720 577770 577720 577720 577770 577700 577700 5777700 577700 5777000 577700 577700 577700 577700 577700 577700 577700 577700 5777000 5777000 577700000000	the Grand se in 1865
1864.	424565 424565 16 255 255 3459 1477 1477 1477 1477 1477 1475 55589 57185 5755 575	If we add to the Grand S—the increase in 1865
1S63.	412367 412367 10 10 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	a only. If
1862.	403302 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the \$1,012,741 for Educational purposes during 1865, and for 1864, \$1,540,878-the increase
1861.	1396091 354980 1354980 137 337 337 337 4459 1019 1019 1019 1034 11375 5429 54294 511034 51100455555555555555555555555555555555	24 represent actual payments only. during 1865 : and for 1864. \$1.840.9
1860.	3735580 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	and 24 rel oses durin
1859.	3848 3848 3848 3848 3848 3848 3848 3848	, 20, 21, 22 tional purf
1\$58.	301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301	Nos. 18, 19 for Educa
1857.	324858 324858 726 726 1700 1700 4004 4073 4073 4073 4073 505 523 4073 525 525 4073 525 525 525 525 525 525 525 525 525 52	
1856.	311316 311316 61 61 81 81 81 8335 8115 8335 8135 8135 8135	8, but from ble sum of
1855.	297625 297625 65 65 65 712 112 37100 3726 5324 7584 7584 7584 565 565 565 565 565 565 565 565 565 56	d until 1859 e an availa
1854.	277915 277919 264 206 44 1117 35200 4287 4287 4287 5473 55755 5575 5575 5575 5575	ted, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and s, we should have an available cum of \$1,912,741 for Educational purposes
1853.	205957 205957 64 156 32 3093 329 329 329 3230 44400 194736 194736 194736 194736 5617536 \$617530 \$617530 \$617530 \$617530 \$3339 938 938	collected, v alances, we
1852.	953239 262755 60 181 181 181 181 2645 5644 5644 5644 5644 5644 5645 5634	Ealunees due, but not collect [24] the unexpended balance
1851.	950551 258657 7 175 175 175 155 155 3239 3239 3239 165159 165159 165159 165159 165159 165159 165159 165159 5511308 \$539308 \$5373308 \$5377308 \$5377308 \$5377308 \$53777808 \$537780808 \$537780808 \$537780808 \$537780808 \$53778080808 \$537780808 \$5377808080808 \$53778080808080808 \$53778080808080808080808080808080808080808	* Ealances due, but not collected, were included until 1858, but from Octal [24] the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of correction of
N09.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	otal [

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Nore.-The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1817, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to cetablish data by which being \$71,863. Ē

to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretry extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Common School up to the University; but hitterto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been ashed and private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Dopartment of Public Instruction the prevent; in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Dopartment of Public Instruction the prevent; in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions

TABLE S.-Continued.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

**A. 186**6

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIC	ONMENT TO	COMMON	AND SEPA	RATE SCHO	OLS.	
			Amount of Apportionment for 1865.			
MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.*	Amount Unpaid.	To Common	To Separate		
	·		Schools.	Schools.	Total.	
Counties.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Š cts.	   \$ ct	
Glengarry	2532 00	S 00				
Stormont	1943 00		$2272 00 \\ 1943 00$	268 00	2540 (	
Prescott	2067 00	7 00	2074 00		1943 (2074 )	
nussell	1706 00 \$10 00		1526 00	180 00	1706 0	
Carleton	::547 10	7 00 S 00	817 00 2154 00		817 0	
Grenville	2345 00	7 00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3454 & 00 \\ 2283 & 00 \end{array}$	101 10 66 00	3555 1	
Lecds	3617 07	13 00	3592 00	38 07	2349 0 3630 0	
neutrew	$\begin{array}{c} 3283 & 00 \\ 2160 & 00 \end{array}$	10.00	3269 00	14 00	3283 0	
Frontenac	3001 00	19 00	2102 00	77 00	$2179 \ 0$	
augington	2004 00	4 00	2843 00 1942 00	162 00 61 00	3005 0	
Lennox Prince Edward	915 00				2004 0	
lastings	$2131/00_1$	25 00	2156 00		915 0 2156 0	
vorthumberland	4308 00	4 001	4305 00	7 00	4312 0	
			4011 00	26 37	4037 33	
cterborough	2369 35		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	57 95	3742 00	
ictoria	2527 00			57 35	2369 33 2527 0(	
ork	4422 90		4422 00		4422 00	
eer	6556 00 .		6368 00	188 00	6556 00	
incoe	4729 00	68 00	2958 00 4759 00	24 00	2982 00	
lalton Ventworth	2452 00		2452 001.	38 00	$4797 00 \\ 2452 00$	
rant			3411 00	62 00	2452 00 S473 00	
IDC01n	$2254 00 \\ 2130 00$	216 00	2470 00		2470 00	
elland		10.00	2096 00	44 00	2140 00	
and mand		••• •••••	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2234 & 00 \\ 2428 & 00 \end{array}$	124 40	2358 40	
orfolk	3206 00		3172 00	24 00 34 00	2452 00 3206 00	
aterioo	4760 00		4760 00		4760 00	
eilington	$3523 00 \\ 4996 91$	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 00 \\ 13 & 00 \end{array}$	3367 00	163 00	3530 00	
l 0 y	4240 96	28 001	4619 00 4051 00	390 94	5009 94	
erth	3816 72		3708 00	217 96 108 72	4268 96	
uce	4580 33	279 00	4751 00	108 33	$381672 \\ 485933$	
ludlesex			3053 00	50 00	3103 00	
gin		••••••	6359 00	120 00	5488 00	
ent	3219 89	4 00	3538 00 3103 00	120 89	3538 00	
sex	2579 00		2533 00	46 00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3223 & 89 \\ 2579 & 00 \end{array}$	
strict of Algoma	2315 00		2294 00	21 00	2315 00	
1	196 00	22 00	218 00	•• •••••	218 00	
Total	138416 13	746 00	131209 00	2953 13	134162 13	
Cities.						
runto	5377 00		2450 00			
1011000	2291 00		3453 00 1908 00	1924 00	5377 00	
ngston ndon	1649 00		1180 00,	383 00 469 00	2291 00	
awa	1385 00		1217 00	168 00	$1649 00 \\ 1385 00$	
	1760 00		838 00	922 00	1760 00	
Total						

\*Paid up to August, 1866.

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TABLE T.-Grants to Common and Separate Schools in Upper Canada.-Con

## LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

			Amount of	Apportionme	nt for 1865.
MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount	Amount		1	
MONIOITABILIES.	Paid.	Unpaid.	To Common	To Separate	
			Schools.		Total.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			benoois.	Schools.	
Towns.	S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.
Amherstburgh Barrie	176 00		175 00	101 00!	170 00
Belleville			175 00	80 00	$\begin{array}{c}176&00\\255&00\end{array}$
Berlin	i	•••••	575 00	178 00	753 00
Bowmanville	226 00	•••••	203 00	31 00	234 00
Brantford	1 510 001		326 001		326 00
Brockville	403.00		649 00 309 00	99 00	74S 00
Chatham	534 00		473 00	130 00	493 00
Clifton			96 00	61 00 59 00	534 00
Cobourg	597 00	•	470 00	127 00	155 00
Cornwall	166 00			121 00	597 00 166 00
Dundas	239 00	•••••	239 00		239 00
Galt		••••••	224 00	118 00	342 00
Goderich		••••••	368 00 .	•••••	368 00
Guelph			387 00	•• •• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	357 00
ingersoli			446 00	163 60	609 00
Lindsay			$\begin{array}{ccc} 225 & 00 \\ 138 & 00 \end{array}$	79 00	304 00
Milton			108 00	90 00	228 00
Napaneo			178 00	34 00	108 00
Niagara Oakville			175 00	73 00	212 00 248 00
Owen Sound	174 00].		127 00	47 00	174 00
Paris		•••••	265 00		265 00
Perth		•••••	233 00	51 00	284 00
Peterborough	477 001		235 00	60 00	295 00
Picton	248 00		336 00	141 00	477 00
Port Hope			170 00 499 00	78 00	248 00
Prescott			155 00	145 00	499 00
Sandwich	118 00		118 00	140 00	300 00
St. Catharines	250 00		250 00		$118 00 \\ 250 00$
St. Mary's	754 00		470 00	284 00	754 00
St. Thomas		••••			333 00
Simcoe		•••••	195 60	·····	195 00
Stratford	272 00	••••			222 00
whitby	323 00	•••••	272 00 287 00		272 00
Windsor	300 00i			36 00	323 00
Woadstock	400 00				300 00
Total					400 00
	13291 001	·····	11026 00	2265 00	13291 00
Incorporated Villages.			1	1	
Arnprior					
Ashburnham			100 00		100 00
Aurora		•••••			119 00
Bath					144 00
Bradford	115 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			90 00
Brampton	195 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	115 00	•••••	115 00
Brighton.	141 00	••••••	195 00 141 00	••••••	195 00
Caledonia	138 00		138 00	•••••	J41 00
Cayuga	90 00		90 00		139 00
Chippewa	131 00		130 00		$90 \ 00 \\ 131 \ 00$
Colborne	00 00	120 00	120 00		120 00
Dannville	96 00		96 001		96 00
T	102 001	7	152 00		152 00
	107			·	498 sé

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIC	ONMENT T	O COMMON	AND SEPA	RATE SCH	DOLS.	
			Amount of Apportionment for 1865			
MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount	Amount	1	1		
	Paid.	Unpaid.	To Common	To Separate	Total.	
			Schools.	Schools.	Total	
Villages.—Continued.	S cts.	\$ cts	· S ets	s. \$ cts	\$ cts	
Elora	125 00		125 0	l n	1.	
Embro Fergus	66 00		66 0			
Fort Erie					0 134 00	
Gananoque			00 0		0 84 0	
Hawkesbury	151 00			0		
Jlespeler						
Holland Landing			1 88 00			
Iroquois			74 00			
Kemptville Kincardine	128 00		128 00	)¦	128 00	
Lanark	117 00		117 00		117 00	
Morrickville	108 00		72 00		72 00	
Mitchell			74 00		1 200 00	
Morrisburgh	102 00		102 00		+10 00	
Newburgh	140 00		140 00			
Newcastle		•••••	122 00			
Newmarket			104 00		104 00	
Orangeville		•••••	124 00	44 00	168 00	
Oshawa		•••••	96 00 183 00		96 00	
embroke			58 00			
Portsmouth	107 00]		73 00			
Port Dalhousie	159 00		159 00		107 00 159 00	
Renfrew	184 00		158 00		184 00	
lichmond	54 00	61 00	84 00		84 00	
mith's Falls	136 00	01 00	61 00		61 00	
outnampton				•••••	136 00	
tirling	90 00			••••••	73 00	
trathroy					30 00 30 00	
horold		••••••	SS 00		S8 00	
renton		••••••	120 00	73 00	193 00	
ienna			110 00	57 00	157 00	
Vaterloo			108 00 152 00	••••••	108 00	
ellington			152 001 82 00.	15 00	152 00	
Velland	\$7 00		87 00	10 00	97 00 87 00	
orkville	188 00				188 00	
Total	6108 00	181 00	5889 00	401 00	6290 00	
RECAPITULATION.	i					
ounties and Districts	133416 13	746 00	121000 00	00000	-	
ities	12462 00	140.00	131209 00	2953 13 <sup>1</sup>	134162 13	
		•••••	\$596 00	3866 00	12462 00	
owns	13291 00:					
owns illages Grand Total	13291 00 9109 00	181 00	11026 00 5889 00	$\begin{array}{c} 2265 & 00\\ 401 & 00 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     13291 & 00 \\     6290 & 00   \end{array} $	

# TABLE T.-Grants to Common and Separate Schools in Upper Canada.-Con.

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# TABLE U .- THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1865.

STATEMENT No. 1.-The Legislative Grant to Common Schools.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 106.

Expenditure.	A	MOUNT.		Expenditure.	Ам	OUNT.
By sundry payments from 1st Jan to 31st December, 1865 :	. s ets	. s	cts	TOWNS-Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
COUNTIES.				Goderich	397 00	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				Guelph Ingersoll	1 995 00	
Prescott and Russell	1 9338 M			Lindsay Milton	1 790 00	
Carleton Leeds and Grenville	2151 11	1		in a pance	1 170 00	
Lanark and Renfrew	5875 00			in lagara	1 175 001	
Frontenac	1 9819 no	)!		Oakville Owen Sound	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Lennox and Addington Prince Edward	2857 00 2131 00			Paris	1 922 001	
liastings	1 4205 00			Perth Peterborough	1 925 001	
Northumberland and Durham Peterborough	7759 00			Picton	1 770 001	
VICLOFIA	9638 60	1		Fort Hope	499 00	
Untario	1.129 00			Prescott Sandwich	155 00 118 00	
York and Peel Simcoe	9326 00 4691 00			Sarnia	250 00	
falton	2452 00		1.1	St. Catharines St. Marys	470 60	
Wentworth Brant	3411 00	1		St. Inomas.	333 00 195 00	
incoin	2254 00 2086 00			Simcoe	000 00	
velland.	2234 00			Stratford Whitby	272 00	
Ialdimand	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2428 & 00 \\ 3172 & 00 \end{array}$			Windsor	$287 00 \\ 300 00$	
xiord	4760 00			Woodstock	400 00	
Vaterioo	3367 00			INCORPORATED VILLAGES.		11026 00
Vellington irey	$4619 00 \\ 4023 00$					
erta	3708 001			Arnprior	100 00	
Iuron and Bruc. Iiddlesex	7561 00		ļ	Aurora	119 00 144 00	
lein	9790 001			Sath	90 00	
lent	3103 00			Bradford Brampton	115 00 195 00	
ambton	$2533 00 \\ 2294 00$			srighton	141 00	
istrict of Algoma for 1864	218 00;			Caledonia Cayuga	138 00	
CITIES.		130708	0011	Unippewa	90 00 131 00	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			- 11	Clinton	••••	
oronto	3453 00		- 11	Colborne Dunnville	96 00 152 00	
amilton	7100 001		- 11.	Liora	125 00	
ondon	1217 00		- 11	Embro Fergus	66 001	
ttawa	S3S 00		. 11	COL Erie	$   \begin{array}{c}     113 & 00 \\     63 & 00   \end{array} $	
TOWNS.		8596	oom	Jananoque	181 00	
mhorathurul				Huwkcshury Hespeler	151 00	
mherstburgh	$175 00 \\ 175 00$		- 114	ionand Landing	72 00 SS 00	
sileyille	575 00		- 111	roquois	74 00	
erlin	203 00		- 110	lincardine	128 00 117 00	
rantiord	$\begin{array}{ccc} 326 & 00 \\ 649 & 00 \end{array}$		- 114	Janark	72 00	
OCKVIIIe	363 00			Aerrickville Aitchell	74 00	
athamifton	$473 00 \\ 96 00$		- []4	lorrisourch	$145 00 \\ 102 00$	
bourg	470 00		11-	wburg	140 00	
lingwood	166 00		- 115	ew Hamburg	123 00 104 00	
rnwall	$239 00 \\ 224 00$		- 112	ewmarket	124 00	
	358 00	1999 - 1999 1	110	rangeville shawa	96 OU	
15		· ·	1Öğ		183-00	1 <b></b>

# TABLE U.—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

## STATEMENT No. 1.-Continued.

Expenditure.	A MOLINT.	Expenditurg.	ANOUNT.			
Preston Renfrew Richmond Smith's Falls Southam pton Stirling Strathroy Stretes ville Thorold Prenton	136 00 73 00 90 00 90 00 88 00 120 00	VILLAGES—Continued. Wellington Welland Yorkville By amount of cash receipts de- posited to the credit of the Hon. Receiver General By Balance, 31st December, 1865	87 00 188 00 5708 00 156038 00 156038 00 111 00 156149 00			
R	ECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.			
• Balance unexpended, 1st January, • proportion of Letters of Credit for • amount refunded by County of Vie	, 1865, per account this service ctoria	of 1864	cts. \$ cts. 124 \$7 13 00 15693\$ 13			
			157063 00			

STATEMENT No. 2.—The Roman Catholic Separate School Apportionment.

U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 65, Sections 33 and 34.

RECEIPTS.	Амот	INT.	Expenditure.	Amount.		
To proportion of Letters of Credit for this service	\$ cts.		By Balance, 1st January, 1865, as per account of 1864 By sundry payments from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865, on account of 1864 and 1865, as detailed in Table F Cities Towns Villages	\$ 3853 2344 422 2744	50 43 65 92 930  930  970	cts 30 06 5 51 1 07 2 93 4 00

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

#### A. 1866

TABLE U.—THE ACCOU STATE U. C. Consol	MENT N	0. 3	EDUCATIONAL DEPAR The Poor School Fun Victoria. Chapter 64. Section	д	Continued.
	RECEIPT	s.		Amor	INT.
To Balance unexpended, 1st Jan., "Proportion of Letter of Credit "Balance, 31st December, 1865	•••• ••••••••	ervice	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	\$ cts. 736 93 500 00	\$ cts. 1236 93 9 00 1245 93
Expenditure.	Амо	UNT.	EXPENDITURE.	A	MOUNT.
By payments to various Counties in aid of the following Schools, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865: Lanark and Renfrew: No. 1 Alice \$12, No. 4 Alice \$12 No. 3 Alice \$12, No. 4 Alice \$12 No. 1 Petewawa No. 2 Sherbrooke \$15, No. 5 Sherbrooke \$15 Hastings: Tp. Bangor \$30, No. 4 Hunger- ford \$25 Frontenac: No. 1 Barrio and Anglesey No. 3 Barrio and Anglesey No. 4 Barrio No. 4 Olden \$20, No. 2 Oso \$25 No. 3 Oso \$25 and \$12 Lennox and Addington: No. 2 Kaladar	\$ cts. 20 00 24 00 12 00 30 00 55 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 10 00 100 00	SG 00 55 00	Victoria : No. 4 Bexley and Laxtor Ontaria : No. 15 Brock Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6 Carde \$20 Simeae : No. 7 Oro \$10, No. 13 Or Norfolk : No. 3 Charlotteville Grey : No. 6 Artemesia U. C. Huron and Bruce : No. 1 Albemarle No. 1 Albemarle By amount of balance on 30th June, deposited to th dit of the Hon. Receiver eral.	20 n, each 80 o \$25 25  40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	$\begin{array}{c cccc} \hline 0 \\ $

#### ENT No. 4.—The Normal and Model Schools.

U. C. Consolidated Statutes. 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Sections 119 and 120.

1865, as per account of 1864       1875.         To proportion of Letter of Credit for this service       2000 00         Do       do         <	Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	AHOUNT.			
To Balance, 31st Dec., 1865	1303, as per account of 1864         To proportion of Letter of Credit         for this service         Do       do         Do       do         Do       do         Do       do         Do       do         Do       do         Do       do         Do       do         To Model School Fces       To	1717 51           2000 00           4000 00           3000 00           634 67           2000 00           2000 00           12634 67           3670 50           18022 68           405 72           18428 40	<ul> <li>By Salaries and Wages</li></ul>	10124       48         \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$			

TABLE U.—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.-Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.

U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 20.

RECEIPTS.	ANOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.
To proportion of Letters of Credit for this service	23665 36 1190 18 10111 40	By Balance. 1st January, 1865, as per account of 1864	4210 59

## STATEMENT No. 6.- The Superannuated Teachers.

U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			
To Balance unexpended, 1st Jan., 1865, as per account of 1864 "proportion of Letters of Credit for this service "Subscriptions from Teachers during the year	484 23	By Payments from 1st January to 21st December, 1865, on account. of 1864 and 1865, as per Table P	3997 35 <u></u> 4078 75			

TABLE U.—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Continued. STATEMENT No. 7.—The Educational Museum, Library and Practical Science Fund.

U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.

Receipts.	Амо	UNT.	Expenditure.	AMOUNT.			
To Balance unexpended, 1st Js 1865, #s per account of 1864.	S ets.	S ets.	By Books, Periodicals, Documents,	S ets.	S, ct		
"Proportion of Letter of Cree for this service "Cash received for a b broken	lit 500 00		ing the year	1472 36 14 60 161 25 98 10 60 00 22 10			
			"Amount of Balance on hand, 30th June, deposited to the Credit of the Hon. Receiver General" "Amount of Cash Receipts simi- larly deposited	194 28 5 00			
		2045 06	" Balance, 31st December, 1865		199 2 2027 6 20 3 2048 0		

## STATEMENT No. 8.-The Journal of Education for Upper Canada.

U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.

Receipts.	ANOUNT.	Expenditure.	Αμουντ.			
To Balance unexpended, 1st Jan., 1865, as per account of 1864 " Proportion of Letter of Credit for this service " Sales, Subscriptions and Ad- vertisements during the year		rinting and Mailing the urnal of Education" for , and for all expenses of the lication	1684 65			

 TABLE U.—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

 STATEMENT No. 9—The Inspection of Grammar Schools and Examination for Certificates.

U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64. Section 120.

RECEIPTS.	ANOUNT.	Expenditure.	Αμουντ.		
To Balanco unexpended, 1st Jan 1865, as per account of 1864 " Proportion of Letter of Credit for this service " Balance, 31st December, 1865	935 00 2000 00 2035 00	By Dr. Connon, Examiner, 1864 "Rev. G. P. Young, M.A., In- spector, 1864 "Rev. G. P. Young, M.A., In- spector, 10 months, 1865	1000 00 1666 66 2716 66		

## STATEMENT No. 10 .- The Grammar School Fund.

U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 63, Soctions 8 and 9.

RECEIPTS.	Амоинт.	Expenditure.	AMOUNT.
To Balance unexpended, 1st Jan., 1865, as per account of 1864 " Proportion of Letter of Credit for this service	9206 00	By Sundry Payments on account of the Apportionments for 1864 and 1865, as per Table G " Balance on hand, 30th June, deposited to the credit of the Hon. Receiver General " Balance, 31st December, 1865	53205 00 2005 00

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Conti	
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FOR	
DEPARTMENT, FOR 1865	
EDUCATIONAL	
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TABLE 1	

STATEMENT No. 11.-Balance Sheet, Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1865.

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		Tetal.		614 00.157063 00	00 7046		18428 40	41360 QA				31015	57923 00	3832 08 299428 09
	TS.	Balanco unexpend- ed 31st Dcc. 1865.		611 00	2 93				24 12	20 37	110 011		2713 00	3832 08
D	P A Y M F N T	Deposited to credit of the Hon. Receiver General.		111 00	105 51		3670 50	12164 71	2065 761	199 28		335 00	2005 00	24836 77
•	r d	Cheques issued, 1865.			9365 50	00 619	14757 90	99 <b>†661</b> 3	1078 78	1828 41	1651 68	2716 66	53205 00	4440 65 266318 59
•		Over-ex- pended 1st Jan. 1865.	÷		230 06			4210 59						4410 65
		SERVICE.		157063 00 Common Schools	9704 00 Separate Schools	Poor Schools	40 Normal and Model Schools	Libraries, Maps and Apparatus	31 Superannuated Teachers	2048 06 Library and Museum	77 Journal of Education	Grammar School Inspection.	57923 00 Grammar Schools	
		Total.	s cts.		00 TO16	1245 93	18428	41369 96	6216 31	2048 00	2327 77	3101	57923 00	299423 09
	۲S.	0vcr-ex- pended 31st Dec. 1865.	S cts.			60 6	405 72	2536 89		500 00		166 66		3115 27
	ECEIPTS	Letters of Credit from Finance Department	\$ cts.	156327 13	00 F046	500 60	12034 67	23665 36	5400 00	500 00	1000 00	2000 00	55527 00	9227 60 19321 06 267761 10
	RI	Cash Receipts for the year 1865.	s cts.	111 00		736 93	3670 50	12104 71	332 08	5 00	37 77			19321 06
		Balanco unexpend- cd 1st Jan. 1865.	S cts.	124 87			1717 51		484 23	1543 06	1290 00	935 00	2396 00	9227 60
						11	5							- 1

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

**A.** 1866

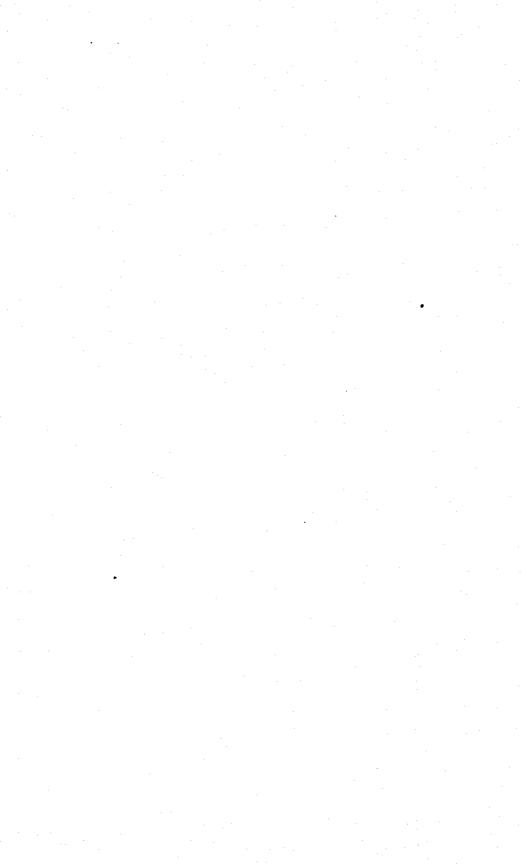
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## PART III.

# APPENDICES, 1865.



Sessional Papers (No. 45).

## APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR,

## COMMON SCHOOLS

#### UPPER CANADA,

#### FOR THE YEAR 1865.

#### APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN UPPER CANADA, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

#### I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

1. The Reverend Duncan Cameron, Lochiel .- The twenty schools of this township were all in operation during the year, except No. 10, in the village of Alexandria, in which school house the Grammar School is carried on in the meantime. All the Common Schools in the township are free except four. It will be seen from the report that the majority of teachers are females; this I believe to be very much owing to their willingness to teach for less remuneration than males. Of the fourteen hundred and eighty-eight between the ages of five and sixteen years in the township, ten hundred and twenty three attended school during the year, leaving the large number of four hundred and sixty-five attending no school, according to report. This is really sad, when so many children able to go to school, and scarcely able to do anything else, shculd be allowed to run wild and at large in the township, to grow up in ignorance, and in many instances in vice, with very little prospect of being either useful to themselves or to society, and certainly not so useful as they would be with good sound moral education. Parents are not aware of the positive injury they inflict upon their children by not sending them to schoo!, and often the great drawback and burden they entail upon society by pursuing such a course. Children themselves are not aware of the loss they sustain by want of education ; and their parents do not inform them of it. Such a course hinders the development of the youthful mind, and the progress and well being of the community. If all parents were to act in the same way, what would become of the country? We should have to do in this matter as in many other things, we should have to import men who would manage the affairs of the country. A good, sound, liberal education, founded upon the word of God, is the impregnable bulwark of our country, the main spring of our social, moral and commercial prosperity, the very bone and sinew of our courts of law and equity, as well as of our numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, and the very life and stamina of our Legislative Assembly. If we believe that children not sent to school are greatly wronged, and

deprived of one of the greatest blessings which a country can bestow upon her young and rising offspring, and that the prosperity and well-being of society are hindered by such neglect, the rulers of the country should have no hesitation in judiciously and prudently interfering in the matter, by a legislative enactment, especially when schools are so numerous, and generally so convenient that the school-house cannot be much more than one mile and a half from any child. The suggestion in your printed circular is a good one, "that each Municipal Council should be vested with power to bring to account, and punish by fine or working on the roads, such parents as do not send their children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, to some school for at least four months in each year." Provided always, that the children of such parents as are not able to pay will have their tuition free. Education is steadily advancing among us, both in the Common and Separate Schools.

2. Angus McDonell, Esquire, Kenyon .- I have great pleasure in seeing, that excepting thirty children, all the children in this township, from the age of five to sixteen years, numbering 1,115 pupils, received education during the past year, and it is equally pleasing to me to see at every visit, that the pupils show a great gain from time to time in the branches of education in which they have been engaged. Prizes have been distributed in school section No. 10, during the past year, which produced satisfactory results. The Trustees of the section promise to continue the system. I impress on Trustees of other school sections, the importance of their giving prizes to the pupils of their schools once or twice in the year, telling them at the same time that the system proved to be effectual in moving the minds of pupils to a greater energy and emulation wherever it was tried. The questions which are used by this County Board in the examination of Common School teachers are always changed, and new ones are selected for every sitting thereof. I reported to the Educational Department on a former occasion, that we have in this township good looking school houses from without, but from within, I regret to say, they show to be deficient, as will appear from my annual The reason I assign for this is the failure of wheat, in this part of the country, for report. a number of years back.

#### II. COUNTY OF STORMONT,

3. The Reverend George Case, Osnabruck .- Some of the school houses of Osnabruck are excellent structures. At Lunenburg, Aultsville and Farran's Point, brick buildings have been erected that reflect great credit on the Trustees and Taxpayers of those locali-In some other sections frame houses have been built, which are very commodious tics. and substantial in character. In places where the case is different, the old log houses will soon give place to buildings of a better description. Many of the teachers of this township are laboring with most commendable zeal in the work of instructing the pupils committed to their care. I am sorry to have to add, however, that much of their zeal is neutralized by the indifference of Trustces, and others, on the subject of providing appliances for the proper management of the schools. In visiting the schools I have noticed an almost total absence of maps, globes, geometrical forms, school apparatus aud library books. In such a state of things, the pupil has but little to incite him to study, and the teacher has but little encouragement in his work. Prizes are almost never distributed to scholars except when teachers give them at their own expense. On some of these points I hope to be able to effect an improvement. I venture to express the humble opinion that, in several particulars, our common school law might be amended with very great advantage. Among other things we want a simplification of our Trustee system, some more thorough course of examination for teachers; the total abolition of third class certificates; a uniform plan of free schools; and compulsory education. I am convinced that the introduction of such changes as these would, in a short time, work marvels of improvement in our school system. On some of these points I have thought long and earnestly; and I am glad to know that they are now engaging the serious and practical attention of the most able educationists of our country.

#### III. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

4. John McLaughlin, Esquire, Williamsburgh.-All the schools under my superintendence are doing such work as might have been anticipated by the Trustees and the people when the different grades of teachers were employed. It does not require the spirit of prophecy to predict what progress a school will make, or what sort of work will be done in any

section during any teacher's term of employment. Trustces and people know well, that on the grade and competency of the teacher, depends the intellectual progress of any school. It is, however, cheering to observe that Trustees, generally, are becoming aware of the necessity of hiring the best teachers they can procure, although at high salaries; they are becoming more impressed with the responsibility of their office, hence the discharge of their dutics is more voluntary, more cordial, more patriotic and more liberal. We have a few excellent teachers in this township, whose names should be mentioned in my report were it customary to do so. I think it might be attended with good results if it became the custom, for Superintendents to make honorable mention, in their reports, of such teachers as distinguish themselves in their profession, and if a list of such names would be published in the Journal of Education annually. There cannot be too much encouragement given to such men, they are the most valuable members of society and men occupying higher places should remember this, and add double dignity to their position by paying marked distinction to the profession which qualified them to be what they are. The general attendance of the children at the different schools, is more regular; and there is a growing desirc, on the part of the people, not only to send the children more regularly to school, but also to employ the best teachers they are able to pay. I have still to express my regret that nothing has been done, in this township, towards the purchasing of a library; but on the whole I must say that our excellent school system is doing its work admirably in all its departments. The people arc becoming well acquainted with the working of the entire There are no misunderstandings between Trustees and Teachers; and arbimachinery, trations are unheard of. Our County Board for the examination of teachers, is composed of local Superintendents only, Trustees of Grammar schools, although members by law, have more good sense and patriotism, than to accumulate expense by their attendance where their assistance is not required. The Journal of Education is, I believe, received regularly, and is a welcome guest wherever it goes.

#### IV. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

5. James McCaul, Esquire, Clarence.-The schools in this township, during the past year, have made very favorable progress; the attendance in some of the schools has been more regular; the people seem to take a more lively interest in the Schools. The good effects of the School Law are yearly more visible. I am happy to be able to report that there are now comfortable and commodious school-houses in all the School Sections. The Trustees and people are deserving of credit for the exertions they have made in providing and furnishing the schoolhouses. Several of the sections are in much need of maps. I shall endeavor to induce the Trustees to supply their sections with them. The Libraries have a good effect; the books are, in general, well taken care of. The general regulations with regard to religious instruction are in most instances followed with good results. Prizes were distributed only in three schools during the past year, and the distribution had a very animating and stimulating effect on the pupils. If the Trustees would yearly allow a small sum for prizes, it would soon show a good result in increased and more regular attendance, and even parents would take an additional interest in the schools. The revised programme of County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. I think it would be desirable to have one Board of Trustees for each township, but I am afraid, in this township, owing to the mixed population, it would not work so well as the present system. I am of opinion that the Township Council should not be the Board of School Trustees, but that it should be elected separately by the people, and be composed of, at least, seven members. Compulsory attendance at school in a thinly settled township, with bad roads, would be attended with much difficulty. Parents living within a convenient distance of the school-house should certainly be taxed extra if they neglect sending their children to school during, at least, four months in each year.

6. The Reverend James C. Smith, Cumberland.—Having been but recently appointed Local Superintendent for this township, I have had but a short time to acquaint myself with the actual state of our schools. During the year nine schools have been in operation—one of these only for a period of nine months. The qualifications of the teachers, generally, are not of the highest order, owing to the mistaken policy of the Trustees in engaging instructors at the cheapest rate. In my intercourse with the local authorities I have combatted the practice,

as most injurious and unjust to the rising generation. At the same time, it is but fair to state, that a few sections have been fortunate enough to secure the services of teachers whose attainments and natural aptitude make them a decided blessing. The system of Free Schools is universally adopted in this Municipality, and is rapidly working itself into general favor. A disposition to regard the profession of teaching as an honorable one begins to manifest itself, and in proportion to the worth and respectability of those who follow it this must be so. No misunderstandings between Trustees and Teachers have come under my observation during the past year. As to the kind of teaching imparted, I may be permitted to state, without overstepping my province, that of all the branches taught arithmetic and geography seem, generally, to be in the most deficient state. Cramming the memory rather than enlightening the understanding, appear to explain the failure. In my lectures which I am about to deliver I propose adverting to this fact, and suggesting some remedy, for which eight years of practical teaching renders me, I trust, in some measure completent. The daily business of each school and the text books used are in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department. The County Board of Public Instruction holds its sittings in this township, and is visibly exerting a beneficial influence-stimulating the people and elevating the status of the teachers throughout the county. At its last meeting the Board unanimously decided on the abolition of third class certificates It is creditable to the intelligence of the township, that the books of the Library are sought after with an increasing cagerness. The books are all labelled, covered and numbered, and are generally in good condition. The recent establishment here of a County Grammar School must also operate favorably in the diffusion of useful knowledge. While I am delighted to witness ardent pursuit after secular knowledge, I should like to see a more lively interest taken in religious knowledge—a feature which is well-nigh ignored in our schools. The number of children attending no school is, I am happy to say, becoming smaller and smaller every year in this township. May the time soon come, when every child of school-age throughout this land shall enjoy the inestimable advantages of our national system of education.

#### V. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

7. The Reverend James Whyte, Osycode .- I have much pleasure in testifying to the continued prosperity of the various schools under my charge. Outward indications of this prosperity are given in the length of time they have been kept open-the average being about eleven months and three days, and also in the increased number of pupils attending school. I might also refer to the number of pupils going from the Common Schools to the Grammar School, an item not in the annual report. In several of the schools no progress is made. The buildings are miserable, and unfurnished, and the teachers are hired more, apparently, on account of the low salary they ask, than the high qualification they have. Two new school houses were built during the past year-both log. Two other school houses in wealthy sections are in such a condition that they are injurious to the health of the children. Only one of our teachers possesses a third class certificate; four were trained at the Normal School; two had first class certificates from the County Board; ten had second class certificates. The salaries of some of our teachers are altogether inadequate. When we hear of men employed to teach the youth of a section at \$180, \$172, \$154, and even \$144, without board, we need not be surprised to find education in these sections in the lowest state con-We have again had a public competitive examination of the schools of the Townceivable. ship, in no way behind the similar examinations of previous years, but exhibiting in several respects a decided improvement. Mr. Bell, the member for Russell, several members of the County Council, and other gentlemen, showed their unabated interest in the education of the youth, by being present, addressing the pupils, and giving special prizes to deserving com-petitors. Two of the city teachers—one of them second master of the Grammar School gave good help in conducting the examination. I have nothing further of interest to remark, only I am sorry not to be able to speak of the universal improvement of education in the Township. I trust that the improvements proposed by the Chief, may be productive of much good throughout the country, and that we also may share in the benefit.

8. The Reverend C. P. Emery, Fitzrey.—The progress of education in Fitzroy during the past year has been most satisfactory, some schools, as usual, showing greater signs of improvement than others. The numbers on the roll and in actual attendance were good. I am sorry to say that as a rule, the people do not show so much active interest in the education of

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their children as they should; but this is an evil generally complained of. On every occasion of my visiting for inspection, I have given a lecture with the special view of stirring up the young people and children to realize the ineffable value of education. Prizes were awarded in two schools with good results. It affords me much pleasure to record that school sections Nos. 1 and 6, have determined to build new and befitting school rooms; I hope to see others following their example, for the present buildings are not at all commensurate with the wealth and intelligence of the people. There has been a steady improvement both as regards the advance made by the scholars in learning, and the mode of imparting instruction by the several teachers. It has afforded me much pleasure to observe more care than heretofore, bestowed on reading, writing, and arithmetic. I never visit the schools without pointing out the various deficiencies of individual scholars, and of the school generally; ending with a brief lecture on some important matter. I have found this plan most successful in suggesting both to teachers and pupils; and I have almost invariably found on my next return-visit, thatseveral improvements have been adopted. The average attendance has been better last year than heretofore. Still I have to make constant complaints of the practice of many parents keeping their children from school. The spirit of shame on account of the wretched school buildings, seems to have arisen within the minds of some three sections at least, and I understand that suitable buildings are about being erected. I have to deplore an almost constant changing of teachers, the evil result of which may be easily seen. I have much pleasure in seeing that this, among other bad influences on the education of youth, is under the consideration of the Chief Superintendent for reformation.

9. The Reverend D. P. Merritt, North Gower .- The Township of North Gower being under my charge for the last half of 1865 only, I can speak but in a general way of the state of education in the Township. There were but three of the nine schools, which seemed to present at all the appearance of progress. Most of the scholars were not even supplied with text-books, and many of the old books still remain in use. By far the majority of the inhabitants are utterly careless whether their children are educated or pot, consequently the children are often detained at home on the most unreasonable excuses, or even allowed, of their own free will, to remain at home. Such being the state of things, the proposed new law, the tendency of which is to compel parents to give their children the benefit of schooling, must be hailed by all lovers of education. The libraries are very few; but as I notice the love for reading increasing in the sections where libraries exist, and the people of these sections of intelligence superior to others, where such a benefit is not at hand—the influence exerted by the free circulation of *proper* books is clearly manifested for good. Regarding the effect of distributing prizes among the children here, I can say little. In some sections it has caused People who keep their children at home half the year are offended if they do not receive a prize at the examination; they object therefore to pay towards the prize fund. It is my endeavour, however, to encourage the distribution of prizes, hoping thereby to stimulate the scholars and induce them to more regular attendance at school. I am sorry to say that due attention has not been paid to the revised programme, and that many utterly unworthy of their position as teachers, have been sent out by the Board. The next examination in June will be, I hope, of a much severer kind than heretofore. I am more and more convinced, by daily experience, that our teachers must be better qualified. By insisting on a high standard of marks at the County Board examination, we shall get rid of our useless material in the shape of teachers, and consequently thoroughly qualified teachers can demand higher salaries, and there will also be inducements for a better class of candidates to compete for certificates as teachers of common schools.

10. The Reverend William Lochead, Gloucester.—Nothing has occurred during the past year worthy of special remark. In Marlborough the schools have all been in operation, and averaging eleven months and eight days. In Gloucester, they have all been in operation during the whole year. The schools in the Township of Gloucester are generally in a very prosperous state. The Township Council have most cheerfully furnished the means of purchasing prize-books. These have been competed for annually, during the three past years, by the best scholars of all the schools in the township. These competitive examinations extended to all the branches taught in our Common Schools—reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography, and last year Canadian History was added. Five prizes were awarded to the five best scholars in each of these branches; and it was resolved

at our last examination held in December, that in 1866 English History should be added to the list. Believing it to be impossible to do justice to a competitive examination of so many scholars in so many branches, in a single day, I had resolved to divide the branches into two sets, of four each, and to appoint one day in June, and another in December, for examining the children; in this way the attention of teachers and scholars would be directed more especially to one set of four branches during the first six months of the year, and to the other four branches during the second six months. This plan was formed, and announced to some of the teachers, but the County Council have seen fit to appoint another to the office of Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township, during the year 1866. It remains to be seen whether he will carry out this plan or adopt some other, which to him may seem better calculated to excite emulation, and to promote more efficiently the interests of education in the Township. I wish him all success in performing the duties of the new and untried office of Local Superintendent of Schools. You may be pleased to notice, that during the fifteen years I have acted as Local Superintendent of Schools in the Township of Gloucester, I reported four visits to each of the schools during the first six or eight years, and three visits to each, during the last six or eight years. The number of visits reported for 1865 being 53, or three visits to each of fifteen schools, and two to each of the remaining four schools.

#### VI. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

11. Herman McCrea, Esquire, Wolford.—It is now nearly two years since I entered upon the duties of Local Superintendent for this Municipality; and in taking a retrospect of that time I find that, as a general result, there is a marked improvement as regards the efficiency of the schools, although, in some few instances, I regret very much not being able to make so satisfactory a report. This I attribute, to a great extent, to a desire on the part of the Trustees to procure cheap teachers, which is invariably attended with bad consequences; for a continuance of that system will accomplish no good result whatever, but, on the contrary, will be attended with a loss of money, and what is far worse, loss of time. I find-and indeed it is very lamentable-that, notwithstanding the great necessity and value of education, there is a great deal of carelessness and indifference manifested by those who ought to be more interested; this is particularly observable by the non-attendance at the public examinations of the schools. In my official visits to the various schools within my jurisdiction, I have endeavored to urge the necessity of holding these examinations, and that in order to make them successful they should be well attended by the parents and guardians of the pupils; but all my efforts in that direction are not of much avail. However, as I have remarked heretofore, in reviewing the past two years, the improvement in the schools, as a whole, in this township, is quite decided, which is a gratifying result.

12. Robert E. Brown, Esquire, Augusta .- I have observed, that where the Trustees secure the services of a competent and industrious teacher, there is seldom any complaining or faultfinding among the people; and, with very few exceptions, the teachers in this township have given general satisfaction during the past year. Many of them are making a laudable effort to establish for themselves a reputation as first class teachers. By mutual visits and consultations as to the best modes of governing and instructing, they will not only benefit themselves, but the respective schools under their charge. There have been a few instances where the Trustees injudiciously employed a second-class teacher where they ought to have employed a first-class teacher, and a second-class instead of a third-class. By thus exercising the powers which are vested in them, I am inclined to believe they are, according to the spirit of the School Act, liable to merited reproof, if nothing more. I have endeavored to get from them a correct statement of their finances, and from their ready and willing explanations I am under the impression that they are desirous to manage fairly and honestly all the dealings in school matters which the duties of their office require of them; but, judging from the manner in which they keep their accounts, I am disposed to think that some of them depend rather upon their memory than their ledger. Perhaps the alteration contemplated in the School Law, by electing five suitable persons as Trustees, whose supervision shall comprise all the schools in the township may obviate these as well as other grievances. But, so far as I can learn by eliciting the opinions of individuals, there appears at present a decided opposition on the part of some.

#### VII. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

The Reverend L. A. Betts, Crosby South .- To report the course of education for South Crosby, as follows, in as few words as possible, I report eleven whole Sections and five half Sections. I shall confine my remarks to the whole sections first, all of which, with one exception, are conducted on the Free System. The cause of non-attendance is due partly to the negligence of parents; but Sections Nos. 4, 7, and 15 have been closed during the winter season, in consequence of the extent of boundary, the state of the roads, and thin population. Library in the township, and I am grieved to say that I never met a community, taking them as a whole, less inclined to read. It is a great pity that Trustees do not take more interest and make provision for encouraging the introduction of Libraries in each School Section. Again: Some schools distributed prizes with good results, and the books, generally, were covered and labelled. In one School Section, in paying our official visits, we found that it was opened and closed with prayer and reading the word of God. This is the sum total of religious matter brought to bear on the children attending our Common Schools in this township. I do wish the provisions made were better acted up to, but I feel that this cannot be consummated until we obtain a class of men better fitted in every way for the profession. In conclusion, will you allow me the expression of my opinion with regard to the office of Township Local Superintendent. If a change could be effected in these United Counties, it would be beneficial to the Common School interests; that is, the creation of County Superintendents instead of Township Superintendents, providing the authorities appoint a first-class scholar to the situation of County Superintendent. This, I think, would tend to make the office honorable, and not dependent upon the results of the Municipal electors, but would insure a fit and proper person to fill so important a situation. I do contend, that the educational condition of our county demands extraordinary and remedial measures to prevent the seeds of idleness, vagrancy and crime springing up in our land.

14. The Reverend Christopher T. Denroche, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear.-It is impossible that the regulations with regard to religious instructions could be followed under our Common School system, except in a very general way. Where they can be and are followed the result is beneficial. In one section, which by chance happens to be almost unanimous in their church and doctrinal principles, the Trustees, on one day in each week, make their school hours four instead of six, and the two remaining hours are given to the Clergyman to train the children in religious instruction. This arrangement is made use of as regularly as possible by the Clergyman, and when he is absent, the teacher, under his directions, assumes the superintendence of such classes. The result is very good; and it would be well if Trustees, under similar circumstances, would avail themselves of their privilege to lessen'the number of teaching hours once a week, and endeavor to have the remainder devoted to religious instruc-The revised programme is observed at County Board Examinations, and the questions tion. are printed.

#### VIII. COUNTY OF LANARK.

15. John A. Murdoch, Esquire, Bathurst, Burgess North, Dalhousie, Darling, Drum-mond, Lanark, Lavant, and Sherbrooke North.—Excepting one school in the Township of Darling, all the schools have been kept open during the entire year. You will observe that the free schools are gaining ground fast in every township. Out of ten school; reported in Drummond, seven are free; in Bathurst, eleven out of fourteen; in Lanark, eight out of ten; in Dalhousie, eight out of ten ; in North Sherbrooke, Lavant, and Darling, they are all free. Parties interested have found out that a Free School is the best and cheapest, and gives the least trouble to the Trustees in settling up with their teacher. Although there are a few bad school-houses in certain localities, yet the school-houses which have been built since the school Act came in force, are generally roomy and comfortable. Four very respectable buildings have been erected during the past year, and are now occupied. Any change in the School Act, as far as regards Trustees of townships, I do not think at all advisable; such a step would, I fear, produce great discontent and dissatisfaction.

16. The Reverend John McMorine, D.D., Ramsay. All the schools under my super-intendency, have been in operation during the past year. The majority of the teachers have been acceptable, and their schools have been well attended. One or two, for some cause, lost the confidence of the parents, and their schools were almost empty. There is a strong dis-

position with Trustees and rate-payers, of some sections, to look to cheapness rather than to ability and efficiency in teachers. New and better school-houses are gradually taking the place of the very small and uncomfortable ones, universally seen a few years ago. What we have chiefly to complain of is irregularity of attendance, which seems rather on the increase. Next to that, we lament the want of ambition on the part of most parents, to give their children a thorough Common School education. Some parents even forbid teachers to make English Grammar and Geography any part of their children's education. Still a great deal of good is doing. Almost every child of school age in the Township will be able to read, write, and know the most useful rules of arithmetic. The books in the library are read, and some are set on the road to more liberal attainments, advancing even to the learned professions. The price of labour, and the requirements of the farm first introduce the habit of taking away the older pupils, especially the boys, during the busy season, and then when the habit is begun, and every body follows it, it comes at last to be considered nothing to take away a pupil for a most triffing reason. It is sad to see the injury that is thus done to the rising generation. The regulations as regards religious instruction cannot be rightly observed in country places, and never are; but most of the schools are opened with prayer, and the Bible or New Testament is daily read; and some teachers put questions on the portions read. The Revised Programme and printed questions only are used at the examinations about the beginning of the year. At midsummer, when they are not used, the Board grants certificates for half a The books in the libraries are in general covered, labelled and numbered, but year only. the covers arc off some of them. The rules seem to be well observed. The influence of the libraries is more a matter of hope than of distinct observation. Prizes, when distributed, are always enlivening and stimulating, and do not seem to produce any bad feeling.

17. The Reverend James Preston, M.A., Beckwith .- As I have been but a month appointed to the office of Local Superintendent of schools for the Township of Beckwith, consequent upon the death of the late Superintendent, I can say but little in this my first report, except to—as far as I am aware of the facts, the remarks of the late Mr. McKinnon. I have not yet visited all the schools, but am doing so as fast as possible, in order to get some insight into their working. The general instructions as to the religious instruction appear not to be followed at all except in so far as reading the Bible or Testament, and opening and closing the schools with prayer, may form part of these regulations. I am happy to say that with two exceptions, the schools were opened and closed with prayer, and in one of these cases the teacher has promised for the future to conform to the instructions. In one school the Holy Scriptures are not used, although in that school prayers are read. The Revised Programme for examination of teachers, is used at the County Board, which holds its meetings at Carleton Place. The summer examination is viva voce, the winter one on paper, the answers being given to printed questions. I purpose to move that both these examinations be on paper, as I feel convinced that this is a more correct and searching test of the capacities of the persons examined. A relative value is also attached to each question, and a maximum and minimum of marks attached to each class. The names of the successful persons are also published in the local press in order of merit, so that Trustees and others may form a just opinion of the qualifications of teachers seeking employment. Libraries are scarce in the sections, and even where they exist, the books do not appear to be much read. In no case are they covered, in one only are they labelled and numbered, although three (out of the five possessed by the township) have the books numbered. As to the influence pos-sessed by these libraries, I am not, of course, now able to speak, but judging from the want of any approximation menifected by the township in the backs. appreciation manifested by the people in not borrowing the books, I should be inclined to be-lieve it is not great. One new Union School section was created this winter, with the school house in the township of Marlborough, in the County of Carleton.

18. The Reverend Solomon Mylne, Montague.—I am happy to be able to report that the cause of education is making progress among us. The people in this part of the country have suffered from deficient crops for the last two years, consequently the Trustees of the small school sections felt compelled to employ teachers at a low salary. This has been a drawback to the good cause, but I trust that this is only for a time. The more intimately I become acquainted with the teachers, I am the more inclined to think that in general they try to do the best they can to improve themselves, and be efficient instructors of youth. In the largest of the sections especially is this the case, each striving who will have the largest attendance and the best scholars. The attendance of pupils is improving, and in visiting the

schools I speak to the children about the necessity of being punctual in this respect. As the teachers become better qualified we may expect that the attendance of pupils will improve.

19. The Reverend Alexander Mann, Pakenham .- During the past year educational affairs in the Township were conducted in a satisfactory manner. All the teachers possessed respectable acquirements; and the progress made generally by their pupils evinced that their duties had been conscientiously discharged. It may be added that in almost every instance their services were duly appreciated by the parties chiefly interested. In section No. 5, a new school-house has been erected; it is a neat and commodious edifice, and docs credit to the taste and liberality of the inhabitants of that locality. As you will observe from my report, two teachers were employed in that section in the course of the year. The latter incumbent had been a student at the Normal School in Toronto. I refer to this because I was particularly pleased with the way in which he conducted the business of his class-rooms. His predecessor was far from being an inferior teacher, but the superiority of his improved system was abundantly manifested, even in the short time that he held office. I regret that I am still unable to write favorably relative to school libraries. I trust, however, that there will soon be an amendment in this respect. I am aware that there are persons of influence desirous of rendering these libraries subservient to the intended purposes. As regards the attendance of children of legal age, the circumstances of families and the distance from their respective school houses, have doubtless a great influence. It may be that there are parents in this township so totally devoid of right principles, and so regardless of the mental and moral improvement of their offspring, as to keep their children at home when they could, with little inconvenience, pursue a different course, but I believe that cases of this nature are rare. The Revised Programme for the examination of teachers is strictly observed, but the questions have not hitherto been printed. It is stated in several reports that the regulations respecting religious instruction are followed; I think, however, that in no instance is this more than partially done. Where prizes were distributed the influence produced was favorable.

20. The Reverend James B. Duncan, Elmsley North.—Having been in office only one year, I cannot, of course, speak of the state of the schools in the Township this year, as compared with any previous year. I am happy, however, to be able to state, that generally speaking, they are in a state of considerable efficiency. The Township Council very wisely, I think, voted a sum of money for the purpose of procuring a number of prizes, to be given to the best pupils from the different schools, at a public competitive examination. Such examination took place, and I think the effect was most beneficial.

#### IX. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

21. John Lanc, Esquire, Rolph, Buchanan and Wylic.—The inhabitants of this locality are alive to the cause of education, but they are so lately settled, and generally in such poor circumstances, that they cannot support schools and avail themselves of the privilege that the law provides respecting the common Schools. Out of three schools in operation in 1864 there was but one in 1865, owing to the inability of the people to support, there being so many sections, and in some but five or six families! Section No. 3 have managed with much difficulty to keep their school in operation, and I am happy to be able to say that the attendance has been quite up to the mark. On account of their school-house having been burned down this fall they had some interruption, but are now in operation. Of course the attendance during the winter months has not been as full.

22. The Reverend S. C. Fraser, A.M., McNabb, Bagot and Blithfield.—It is but justice to state, that some of the Trustees have paid particular attention to order in the management of their financial affairs. Bagot is a poor township, and requires fostering. I have endeavored to make the Report as complete as possible; and I recommend that indulgence may be shown to any short-coffings on the part of the Trustees. The schools in McNabb are, upon the whole, in a prosperous condition. The Free School System is nearly universal in both townships, and I believe that the people are prepared to adopt the principle as a legislative enactment.

23. The Reverend John McEwen, Alice and Petewawa.—The Townships of Alice and Petewawa have made as much progress in the cause of education as could, under the circumstances, have been expected. In Alice one new school has been opened, and preparations are being made for the opening of another next summer. The harvest has been plentcous and will be felt in the advancement of the schools. The cause of much of the non-attendance at school has been owing to the want of clothing and necessitous circumstances. There is a desire on the part of the Trustees to introduce Libraries and Prizes; but heretofore they have not been able to do so. From this desire we hope to have an improvement in the year on which we have entered. The Board of Public Instruction follows the revised programme of instructions, and during the past year has adopted printed questions. The teachers aim at obtaining high certificates.

24. The Reverend Michael Byrne, Algoma, Bromley, Brudenell and Grattan.-I consider the attendance of children at school pretty good, taking into consideration the distance that many live from the school-house, the poverty of many parents, who are unable to procure clothing sufficiently comfortable to protect their children from the winter's cold, and the situation of so many of our farming population, who are so straightened in means to meet their many wants, that when their children attain the age of twelve years they are obliged to put them to work: The Trustees, in their annual Reports, generally attribute so small an attendance at some of the cchools to indifference or negligence of parents; but, for my part, although I am pretty intimately acquainted with most of the inhabitants of the townships, and have frequently heard them express their sentiments regarding the education of their children very freely, I never could find out that they were either indifferent or negligent upon that point; on the contrary, I invariably saw them very anxious to send their children to school, if the reasons I have already named did not throw an insuparable obstacle in their way. There may be exceptions, but they are exceedingly few. As to one of the subjects lately under consideration before the County Conventions, viz: the utility of making a provision in the School Law to compel, by fine, parents to send their children, within the ages of seven and fourteen, years to school during, at least, four months in each year-I cannot withhold my firm conviction that such an enactment is open to so many objections, that it would be a moral impossibility to reduce it to practice. The first objection is, that it aims at taking away the liberty of the parent by endcavoring to compel him to do that which very frequently he could not conscientiously do; for, how many parents are there who have conscientious objections to have their children educated by the teacher who may just now happen to be employed in their neighborhood. In such a case, would it be right to impose a fine upon them on that account? Again; it would often happen that the children of seven or eight years old could not possibly attend the school on account of the distance, and that those of thirtcen or fourteen could not be spared from their work; and these would be commonly the children of the poor who already feel very keenly the burthen of the school tax. Would it not be unmerciful to tax them still further for an omission which it is impossible to fulfil? As the School Law now stands, the poor struggling rate-payer is obliged to contribute his part to the building and keeping of the school of his section, as well as the payment of a teacher, whose services the children of his well-to-do neighbor enjoy, while his own, under the circumstances, are often morally and sometimes physically excluded from any benefit whatever by it. If such parents were still further oppressed by fining them, would it not be intolerable? And would not such oppression be the means of raising a cry throughout the length and breadth of the land for the abolition of the School Law altogether ?

25. George Brown, Esquire, Admaston .- In respect to the state of the schools in this township, I beg to remark, that the principal cause of the non-attendance of children of school age is, in the great majority of cases, the want of proper clothing for the children, a great many of the parents being in very poor circumstances. You will observe from my Report, that the general regulations in regard to religious exercises are attended to in all the schools but one, and in that case I think it was a mistake in making out the Report, as the teacher of that school, I am assured from personal knowledge of her character, is duly impressed with the importance of communicating religious knowledge to the children under The result of these religious instructions so communicated in our schools has her charge. had the most pleasing effect on the children, as is evinced in the orderly and respectful way in which the children attending our schools conduct themselves. The revised programme of the County Board Examinations is observed, but the examination questions are not printed. The books of our School Libraries are generally covered and labelled, and the regulations observed. The influence which these libraries exert must be, and is, of a most beneficial kind, extending the information and intelligence of the general population, harmonizing

them, and thus rendering them more fit for the discharge of the duties that devolve upon them as parents and citizens. Prizes have only been distributed in one of our schools, and with the most happy effect. I have endeavored to impress the Trustees of the other school sections with the importance of this as a means of exciting the children to diligence and excrtion, and thus strengthening the hands of the teacher and benefitting the pupils; and pointed out to them that the prizes won in this honorable struggle will be carefully kept, and when they arrive at manhood, will be referred to with honest pride in the presence of their children, and used as a powerful argument to excite them to diligence in acquiring a like honorable distinction. To sum up the whole matter, I am happy to report that the interests of education have not retrograded in this township during the past year. The excellent system of education with which we are blessed in Upper Canada has produced an abundant crop; and I hope you will bear with me if I take the liberty of congratulating you as the originator and director of that excellent system. Well may the philanthropist be unblamably proud when he beholds his exertions for the benefit of his fellowmen crowned with such abundant success. The only fear I have is, that some of the proposed amend-ments to the School Law may not be found an improvement. In this Township I am afraid the new Trustee Board would not work well; it would, I believe, be an improvement in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, but not in such a township as this. If the compulsory law as to attendance be enacted, I think there should be a clause giving the Magistrate trying the cause unlimited powers to discharge the offender, as there are many persons in this township who, from my own personal knowledge, are anxious that their children should be educated, but, in consequence of their poverty, are not able to provide them with such clothing as they could appear with at school.

26. The Reverend H. Cameron, Ross and Westmeath.-All the schools in both townships have been in operation during the past year. The attendance, I regret to say, has not been so regular as I could have wished. This did not in any section arise from the indifference of parents, but from a variety of other causes. A failure in the crops of the previous year, and a consequent difficulty in procuring necessary clothing, together with the prevalence of measles and whooping-cough, in almost every section, occasioned not a little irregularity. The uncomfortable state of our school-houses is another great barrier to regular attendance. Instead of being constructed with a view to comfort and convenience, one would imagine that a contrary effect had been intended in not a few sections. They are either two small, crowding all the pupils together, and thus interfering sadly with the progress, discipline, and comfort of the school, or, if sufficiently large, furnished with such small windows as to give the school-room a dingy, prison-like appearance. Even where sufficient light and room have been secured, the furniture is inconvenient, uncomfortable, and badly arranged. The result of all this, naturally enough, is, that children, finding the school-room and its surroundings so uncongenial to their tastes, acquire an aversion to school, and readily embrace any excuse, even the most trivial, to absent themselves. No doubt good, earnest-minded teachers will do much to overcome these difficulties, and by their own enthusiasm inspire their pupils with the love of learning; but so long as these barriers exist, let not all the blame rest on the teachers. I have suggested alterations to the Trustees of nearly every section, some of whom, I am happy to say, have made improvements; but the general fear of rendering themselves unpopular by the levying of a little additional taxation on the section, has deterred them from making any radical changes. Believing the discomfort of schools to be a great obstacle to the educational interests of this section of country, permit me to suggest how it can most readily and effectually be removed. In my opinion, a plan of the outward structure and internal arrangement of schools, prepared under the direction of the Council of Public Instruction, and furnished to School Trustees on application, would remove the evil deplored. It seems to be as much within the province of the Council to require that every section entitled to receive Government aid be provided with a school-house of suitable accommodation, as to prescribe the studies to be pursued, or authorize the books to be used. It matters comparatively little what books are authorized and what studies are prescribed, if children and teacher are crammed together in a vitiated atmosphere. Nor is this altogether the fault of the Trustees. In this, as in many less important matters, they need to be instructed. It is too much to expect that men who have to be furnished with the form of an order, &c., should be acquainted with the best models of public buildings. The above suggestion would greatly

assist Trustees anxious to provide suitable accommodation, and prevent those differences of opinion which unhappily arise in sections about the erection and alteration of schoolhouses. I believe it would have been almost impossible to have obtained uniformity in our school books, unless the use of the authorized books had been made a condition of Government aid; and in like manner it will be impossible to secure suitable accommodation unless a similar condition be made. There might be several classes of school-houses, varying in dimensious according to the accommodation required. Class No. 1, capable of seating, say, one hundred pupils, to be of certain specific dimensions. Class No. 2 to be seated for seventy pupils; and Class No. 3 to accommodate not more than forty pupils—all to be of proportionate dimensions. This would not involve any additional expenditure, but in many cases would be a great saving, obviating in our best schools the necessity of a plan from an architect, and in our humbler country schools preventing charges being made for extra work; and in all cases securing buildings every way suitable for the purpose for which they are intended, at nearly the same cost as the buildings usually crected. The order and classification of studies prescribed for Common Schools have been observed by our best teachers, with such modifications as the peculiar circumstances of any section might require. The revised programme for the examination and classification of teachers has been strictly adhered to by the Board, and at its last meeting the questions were printed. There is a general desire felt by the Board to raise the standard of education and stimulate the teachers to eminence in their profession. The School Library in Westmeath consists of 550 volumes, most of which are in good condition, and some of them covered and label-They are read by some in every section, but their influence is not very apparent. led. The different Sabbath School Libraries are well read, and overt an influence for good. Prizes have in a few instances been distributed, but not with satisfactory results.

27. James Johnston, Esquire, Horton. I have nothing of any consequence to Report, in connection with the Common Schools in the Township of Horton. I would remark that the Free School System is working well, and I hope that in a little more time we shall have no schools but free schools.

#### X. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

28. The Reverend William Bell, M.A., Pittsburgh.—The office of Local Superintendent of Common Schools for this Township, for the year 1866, has been allotted to me. I place a high value upon the opportunity thus afforded me of doing something in a sphere in which I delight to occupy myself. In the course of many voluntary visits paid to the common Schools in rural regions during the last two years, several abuses and defects have come under my notice. Some of these, I am desirous that my term of office should see abated if not entirely removed. For this purpose I desire to know the full extent of my authority, and to become better acquainted with the details of the Common School Law. During a stay of four years in Britain and on the Continent of Europe, I had an opportunity of seeing much of the educational systems of those countries, and was, during most of that time, engaged in both private and public tuition. My ideal of a Common School is pretty high; but I am persuaded that your system, which has received a very high encomium from those best qualified to form an opinion of it, must reach a still higher standard. I am thoroughly convinced that it is capable of being worked up towards perfection much more efficiently than has been its lot in this Township.

29. The Reverend Thomas S. Chambers, Storrington.—I am not able to write in such laudatory terms as I did last year in reference to the practical working-out of the Common School system in this Township. The schools have been pursuing the even tenor of their way without presenting any matriced evidence of progress. Perhaps this is in one sense a healthy sign; for we cannot expect young people to make rapid strides up the hill of knowledge. There is one evil which I have observed, which militates against success, and that is a failure on the part of teachers in general, to explain fully the reasons of things. I find that in examining scholars, most of them are completely at sea in regard to the "whys" and "wherefores" of their operations. I have been directing special attention to this existing deficiency, and hope that good results will be forthcoming. The causes of non-attendance are various; the principal of which is no doubt carelessness arising from a lack of due appreciation of the benefits to be derived. The provision made in the school law for the religious instruction of the young on Friday afternoons is not taken advantage of. All that can be done in this respect is overtaken in other ways. The examinations of the County Board are conducted according to law, and are of the most sifting kind. At our last meeting in January, some applicants for a first class certificate obtained only a third elass certificate, and some none at all. A number of the candidates exhibited anything but a becoming temper because they had not better success. They blamed the Board for their failure, whereas the fault lay at their own door. They were unable to come up to the mark, and had to abide by the consequences. Members of the Board had reason to believe that some parties who never intended to teach were making use of the examination as a means for obtaining a certificate of honor; they dishonorably used it for the purpose of graduating. I think that the number of such will be small for the future. The only libraries in this township are for Sabbath School purposes. I am not aware that prizes were employed in a single instance. I am sorry for this, as I believe that a judicious distribution of them would be attended with most beneficial results. I think that if Trustees and parents had a real view of the advantages accruing from such a course, they would not hesitate a moment to make, at their annual meetings, liberal grants for this object. In neglecting to do so they are standing in their own light, and preventing the school system from bearing its legitimate fruit. Circumstances hindered me from carrying out my purpose last year, in regard to lectures. I am now making arrangements to address the people in every school section under my supervision before I vacate my office. I pray and hope that our educational institutions will be greatly blessed, and prove eminently serviceable for the promotion of the best interests of the rising generation.

30. John K. Smith, Esquire, M. D., Portland.—The attendance, I am happy to say, has considerably increased, owing, I fancy, to the selection of first and second class teachers, the disposition of the Board of Public Instruction being to employ none but efficient and well qualified teachers. I am of opinion that if some kind of system were adopted in the appointing of 'Trustees, different to the present system, a great improvement might be effected, were it nothing more than having no Trustee appointed to such office, unless he be a man of education. I have much difficulty in settling disputes, &c., in two or three sections, arising generally from some supposed jealousy or paltry spite, exhibiting a bad example to the parents and children of such sections.

31. David Osborne, Esquire, Kennebec.—It is with pleasure that I am able to report progress in the interest taken in education. We have four schools in operation. Steps are being taken by the Trustees of section No. 2, to erect a frame school house in the village of Arden, 24 by 30 fect, and 10 feet between joists. This section has been enlarged and when the house is completed we expect to have a good school. In some of the sections the people are very poor, and are unable to pay qualified teachers.

32. John Canning, Esquire, Olden.—Our schools are in good working order, and a visible improvement is being made. There are some sections where all the children do not attend, my own opinion is that the carelessness of the parents is the reason. In my lectures in each section my principal object is chiefly to urge the parents to send the children to school, and I believe I am gaining ground. I am also getting the teachers to improve. We have now three with County Board certificates.

33. George Malone, Esquire, Wolfe Island.—Another of the shanties in which school was kept in this township, has given way to a suitable, substantial frame building. The ceiling of the old one was so low, that on entering I had to stoop, and so walk until seated. There are four or five others of the same old-fashioned style yet standing, to the disgrace, I should say, of the surrounding inhabitants. These too, ere long, I hope to see removed, for, I think, the people are beginning to see how utterly impossible it is to have a school conducted either with system or order, let alone with healthfulness to teacher or children, in such places. Wherever and whenever the free school is carried on, the difference in the increased attendance is soon perceptible; and again where a sordid Trustee, having perhaps no children of his own to send, rules a section, and changes the free to a rate-bill, the difference is apparent in the falling off of the children. Surely such men do not consider how the value of their land is increased by an educated and enlightened neighbourhood; and then, the cruelty of putting any stumbling block in the way of educating the poor man's child. I could wish from my heart, that the law which gives discretionary

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power were changed, and that the education of the masses were made as free as the air we breathe. All the schools in the township, with one exception, were kept open the year round; and I think I can safely report a steady general progress. The Council were very liberal this year, as you may see by the amount of Municipal Assessments, which exceeds the Government grant by \$93. We labor under a great disadvantage in this part of the country, for want of a proper "Training School" for our teachers, for, although they possess knowledge enough to pass a creditable examination, yet there is a deplorable deficiency in uniformity, afterwards manifested in the organization of the different schools; each teacher bringing a certain bias from the school in which he himself was educated. I hope that at the approaching convention, some step may be taken to secure the desideratum referred to, as well as the other very important changes to be submitted.

#### XI. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

34. George Bretherton, Esquire, Kaladar and Anglesey.-The schools under my supervision are not, I regret to say, in such a flourishing state as I should like to see them. I can show no improvement upon the report of last year in this respect. The general depression through the bad harvest of last year, and the poverty of the soil, seems to depress the public spirit of the people. I am sorry to say that the only merit Trustees see in a teacher, they are about to engage, is cheapness. This evil is somewhat counterbalanced by the conscientious and enlightened way in which the members of our County Board discharge their duty in granting certificates to teachers. I have, also, done my best to stem the current of this evil. The low salaries offered will, I fear, cause more of our schools to be closed during the coming year. The hope expressed in last year's report, that two new schools were about being organized, is not yet realized. Our population, though poor and illiterate, have a just appreciation of the value of education, and circumstances permitting, they would not be behind other localities in procuring facilities for securing this great object, for the benefit of their children. We have many French Canadians among us, and I am pleased to see that the parents avail themselves of the advantages offered by our excellent school system, for the education of their children, and the keen interest they take in school matters. This is very promising and seems to promise an amalgamation of the races. Whilst the parents can scarcely speak our language, their children (some of them), are taking the foremost position in our schools. You require an answer here, to several printed questions in the form, for the Annual Financial and Statistical Report. I shall answer them as correctly as I can. Although most of the Trustees' reports account for the non attendance by stating that "indifference of parents" is the cause; yet I take a more charitable view of the case, and am able to say, that, in addition to this, the sections are so large, and the roads so bad, that it is nearly impossible for children them to attend. This is proved by the fact that all the children who live within a reasonable distance attend the schools. regret to say that the general regulations, with regard to religious instruction, are not followed so strictly as I should wish; only one teacher has attended to this, and she is the only one who has opened the school, and closed it, with prayer. I have enjoined upon others the necessity of complying with this part of the regulations, but without success. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the examination questions are printed. Prizes, to a very small extent, have been distributed in two schools, yet, small as it was, the effect is perceptible. It has produced a most healthy spirit of emulation among the children. We are too poor and the salaries of the teachers too small to do much in this respect, otherwise I am sure the effect would be good, and lastingly beneficial.

#### XII. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

35. T. S. Agar, Fsquire, North Riding.—It affords me much pleasure to state that the schools in the North Riding have, during the year 1865, maintained the increased average mentioned in my report of last year; and that in most of the schools, the teachers are adopting a more thorough mode of teaching than has heretofore been practiced. In your circular convening the County School Convention, you stated your intention of "considering any suggestions that might be made for the amendment of the school law, &c.,"

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and as I found it impossible, from want of time, and other causes, to bring under the notice of the convention at Belleville, on 16th February last, some suggestions which I thought might be beneficial to the Common Schools, I now beg to submit them for your consideration. 1st. The legal Summer vacation for two weeks, begins on the first Monday in August. In this county it is customary to withdraw the children from school for at least two weeks, viz., from the 15th July to 1st August, for the purpose of gathering berries. In North Hastings this custom is general, and the schools during this period are almost deserted, the legal vacation beginning immediately after the berry season, it may be called a vacation here from the 15th July to the middle of August. A great deduction in the average attendance for the half year ending in December is the result. Cannot a discre-tionary power be given to the Local Superintendent to permit the Summer vacation to be taken at such time as he may consider most conducive to the interests of the schools under his charge? 2nd. The present system of settling disputes between teachers and Trustees, by arbitration, appears to me open to the following objections :---1st. It is very difficult to find arbitrators selected by teachers or Trustees, who do not act as advocates for those who appoint them, and whose award would not be in accordance with the interests of their clients. 2nd. It is expensive-mileage and allowance for attendance for three arbitrators, is rarely less than seven or eight dollars per day. 3rd. The opinion of the Local Superintendent (one of the arbitrators), is either directly or indirectly obtained before the arbitration is de-manded, and the result therefore calculated upon. I cannot but think that disputes between teachers and Trustees, might be settled more cheaply, justly and satisfactorily, by a hearing before the nearest Justice of the Peace, or the County Court Judge. 3rd. Your proposed change in the mode of examining teachers, meets with general concurrence. There is no doubt that the result will be a higher and more uniform standard of attainment, on the part of the teachers than can be attained by the present system of County Boards; but there is still wanting one very important provision, in the proposed plan, viz., that of securing trained treachers, and I would suggest in order to secure this great object, that there should be established in each or in one or more electoral divisions (united for that purpose), a Model School, and that after teachers have obtained certificates from the County Boards, they should be required to obtain from the master of these Electoral Model Schools, a certificate of their skill in teaching. I think such a system could be carried into effect with-out any great additional expense. The attainments of teachers, in the several branches taught in our Common Schools, would thus be ascertained by the County Board, and their skill in teaching in the Model Schools. 4th. I would suggest that some work on agriculture be sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for the use of Common Schools. I am aware that the Educational Department does all in its power to promote the circulation of books relating to agriculture and kindred subjects, but that does not meet the requirement. We want some duly sanctioned standard work on agriculture, for use in the Common Schools, of such a nature as combined with other studies, will fit the agriculturists of this county to enter upon their business with the same advantage that professionals do. There is too great a tendency, among the young men of the country, to abandon farming for other pursuits. It is our duty to elevate the business, in their estimation, to its real standard, and I know of no more effectual means of so doing, than the introduction into the Common Schools, of works on the subject. It is these considerations which led me to introduce it in this letter to your special notice. I had the pleasure of forwarding to you in October last, a report of the Township Examinations in this Riding, and the distribution of prizes from donations by the Honorable B. Flint and the Township Councils. These examinations afforded the parents of the pupils an opportunity of contrasting the attainments of the several school sections, in their township-they stimulated teachers to continuous exertion, and pupils to preparatory study, and at the same time by the distribution of the prizes (between four and five hundred volumes), I have been enabled to deposit in a great many houses in this county, excellent books which are sure to be read and which will spread a great amount of useful knowledge. I am desirous to extend these benefits by adopting the following plan for the present year :- The donation of the Honorable B Flint, of \$10 and a like sum from each Township Council, will give \$20, to this sum I am desirous that the sections, by voluntary contribution, should give \$10 more. These sums will obtain, from the Educational Department, \$60 worth of prize books for each township. These books, with the exception of twelve volumes (to be competed for at the Township 3\* 11

examinations), I propose appropriating to each section according to its daily average attendance; they are to be awarded at public school section examinations, to be held one week prior to the township examination, and certificates thereof to be given to the successful competitors, to whom the prizes thus obtained will be given at the public township examinations. At the township examinations I propose examining classes, each, in the senior and junior divisions, prior to the general distribution of the prizes. My reasons for adopting this plan are, that I found by experience that the pupils in the rear sections of the township had not the same advantages as the more wealthy and older settled sections, and that by dividing the books upon the plan above proposed, it will put all sections upon a more equitable footing. If I ascertain that I can depend upon getting \$60 worth of prize-books for each township, annually, I would in future have records kept in each school, so that not only intellectual attainments should receive rewards, but that the diligent, the obedient and the moral pupils of each township should have rewards also.

#### XIII. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

36. E. Scarlett, Esquire, County Superintendent.-In presenting my report of the schools of Northumberland, it affords me pleasure to state that much progress has been made since the "Order and Classification of studies prescribed for the Common Schools in Upper Canada," have been practically applied by our best teachers. We have had no little trouble in convincing some of our men that the elements of arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c., can be more efficiently taught to young children orally, than by using text-books. Plenty of blackboard room, a few object lessons, energy and tact, are all that are necessary on the part of teachers to thoroughly ground young children in the elementary branches of an education. In a few of our schools, there are pupils in the third book of lessons, that can parse, and give the meaning of a sentence, as well as most teachers could twenty years ago; and I think I am safe in saying, that but few teachers of that day knew as much of geography and history as the pupils now attending our schools. I observe (other things being equal) that conscientious, earnest, energetic, devoted teachers should only occupy our school rooms as instructors. Quarterly examinations are a very good means for promoting education, when the pupils are faithfully examined on subjects previously studied for a quarter; but when there is special "grinding" for a few weeks before the exam-inations, and the pupils are taught to act merely the part of puppets, such examinations are a great evil. Free Schools are the only ones that prosper, when Trustees offer a suf-ficient schow to induce man of talent to any in the part of the puppets. ficient salary to induce men of talent to engage in the profession of teaching. school system can reach the wants of our youth, when men are specially elected to the trusteeship for the purpose of keeping down taxation, without regard to the benefits of education on the community. I rejoice to say, however, that this evil is being fast remedied. The nasal twang of the stump orator piping against taxation, is no longer considered in most of our sections the great panacea for all the evils of civilized life. Inexperienced teachers frequently occupy the schools that should be in possession of men of experience. In licensing teachers, I think greater stress should be laid on a man's "being apt to teach," than on great scholastic attainments, however extensive. Our Boards of Public Instruction at present do not give a candidate a first-class certificate of qualification, unless he has first-class testimonials that he is a workman in the fullest sense. The general answer given for non-attendance at school, is negligence of parents. But I am persuaded that a more appropriate phrase would be an inaptitude on the part of teachers to discharge their school-room duties; for where the workman is, there is very little complaint of empty school-rooms. As truly as bodies gravitate to their centres of attraction, so truly will children gather around the genuine teacher. I find that when teachers ardently desire to be useful, they accomplish a vast amount of good by short visits to the houses of the ratepayers of their sections. Their object being to talk on the advantages of education, and remove the hindrances that keep children from school. A field of usefulness here presents itself, which is only entered upon by the philanthropic teacher. I would remark that the library books are generally read and appreciated. It is lamentable that there are two or three municipalities in our county that have not as yet availed themselves of this invaluable desideratum. No other means are equally effective for transfusing knowledge among our population. I fear this want arises from a desire in the officials of these municipalities to be thought wondrous wise in spending the public money. In several of our townships, the teachers have formed themselves into improving classes, and have employed some of our Grammar School teachers to instruct them. We trust that this step will be attended with excellent results. We do not lose sight of the great good that has been accomplished in our school system, through the influence of our excellent Normal School. And though a few antiquated gentlemen of the "Birchen Rule," entertain an opposite opinion, yet justice to the educational interests of our growing country compels us to acknowledge what we believe to be the true source of most of that improvement which has characterized us for the last twenty years.

#### XIV. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

37. The Reverend George Blair, M.A., County Superintendent.-After fully a year's experience as Local Superintendent for this county, I have much pleasure in stating that the majority of our ninety-six schools are prosperous, and doing a good work. The most marked deficiency in this county, and I believe generally throughout Canada, is in the reading and There is often a deplorable want of distinct enunciation ; and I have observed spelling. also that national peculiarities in the utterance of the vowel sounds, or what would be termed in the old country, "provincialisms," are permitted by many of our teachers to pass unnoticed. The fact that the children are taught these sounds at home by parental example is sometimes urged as an all-sufficient excuse for treating the fault as incorrigible. This is a very serious, and I fear a very general, mistake. To obtain distinct enunciation, I have strongly recommended placing the reading classes, during recitation, at as great a distance as possible from the teacher; and wherever the plan has been adopted and faith-fully carried out, I have found it infallible. The remedy for our defective spelling consists in requiring that the children shall be able to spell (if desired), not merely the word-columns at the head of the reading lesson, but every word, short or long, of the reading lesson itself. I have also recommended for this purpose the daily copying out on the slate as much of the reading lesson as possible. The most serious defect in the working of our present School System is the frequent change of teachers, entailing a virtual loss in time of two or three months per annum on most of our school sections; and to a Superintendent it is very baffling and discouraging to find a new teacher in every second school at the beginning of the year. Any alteration which would render the position of the teacher more permanent, without making him absolutely irremovable in the case of fault or negligence, or manifest want of succers, would confer a great boon on the Province. The majority of our schools in this county are very well supplied with maps and other requisites; but many of them are left unprovided for weeks or months with articles of trifling value, from the mere difficulty in getting Trustees together when anything is wanted. If any alteration be made in our school system, I hope that the charge of seeing to small repairs, and providing any necessary articles of triffing pecuniary value, will be given to the Secretary-Treasurer, or at least to some one individual living near the school, to avoid the existing evil of a divided responsibility, without any stated time of meeting. I would also suggest that there be some Board invested with authority-either the examining Board or a general Board of Trustees-to whom the Local Superintendent shall, at stated intervals, report the results of his inspection of each school; otherwise, even the most careful and conscientious superintendence loses much in value and efficiency. I regret that the distribution of prizes, and even of merit and good conduct cards, is rather the exception than the rule, among the schools in this county; but I hope soon to be able to submit a proposal for the general introduction of these valuable incitements to emulation, along with some other improvements, in all the schools under my supervision.

#### XV. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

38. The Reverend M. A. Farrar, Asphodel, Dummer, Belmont, and Methuen.—The schools under my supervision are, I am happy to say, generally doing well. Absence from school, however, is a prevalent evil, arising from various causes, such as neglect of parents, distance from school, state of roads, &c. The revised programme is universally observed. Libraries, I regret to say, cannot be said to exist, but I trust before long to see many of the schools provided with them. I have made it a special object in my addresses and lectures to impress upon the people and the children the utility of School and Section Libraries; and I rejoice to see the fruits of my efforts showing themselves here and there among the schools under my jurisdiction. Prizes have been distributed in most of the schools, and so far as I can learn, with excellent effect. Religious instruction is not so general as I could wish, and as it ought to be. One great obstacle to the success of our Canadian Schools is the practice of having cheap teachers. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying, that education of this kind inflicts far more mischief than it does good.

39. The Reverend Francis Andrews, Otonabee.—The Common School seems to be highly prized in the township, as may be seen from the manuer in which the people are willing to tax themselves for its support. I think, too, the people in general avail themselves of the privilege of sending their children, so that I should think no compulsory system would be needed here, however much needed such a system might be in other places. I think it would be a move in the right direction if education could be removed, a step even, from petty local influences and local interests. I do not say how this should be done, whether by vesting the power of local trusteeship in the Township Council, and ignoring local Trustees altogether, or in any other way. It is manifest that something needs to be done to put an end to the bickerings of troublesome persons in sections, and to give efficient teachers a more permanent standing in places where they are doing their work well. It speaks well for the Common School System in this township that the schools are fast increasing; two or three schools have been added to our number this year. There are no private schools in the township, but one, and only a few pupils attend it.

## XVI. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

40. Richard Delaney, Esquire, Carden and Dalton.—You will please excuse me for the delay in sending my Annual Report. The cause of the delay is the very imperfect and incorrect manner in which the Trustees send their reports to me; for really it is impossible to compile a correct Report. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to do away with the present system of Section Trustees and to have Township Trustees in their place; for it is easier to get three fit and qualified men to act as Trustees in a township, than twenty or thirty such Trustees as are generally elected under the present system. I look upon your present move as a step in the right direction; and should nothing unforeseen happen, I shall be most happy to meet you in Lindsay on the 13th instant, and consult you, and give my humble aid to forward the good work. The cause of non-attendance of scholars during the past year is owing to the poverty of the parents in not being able to clothe their children, owing to the sad visitation of having the crops all burned up by the great fires in 1864. But, this year, what schools are open at present are well attended, and the children are comfortably cladthanks to a kind and merciful Providence for the good crops of last year. Many thanks to you for the kind and liberal grant of \$80, which you gave last year from the Poor School Fund; by this grant we were able to pay the four teachers then employed, and to keep the schools open longer than we could otherwise. I trust it will be many a year before we will trouble you again. In all the schools the revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed; and religious instructions and Sunday Schools are well attended, and I am happy to say with the best results. The Journal of Education comes regularly. As I do not wish to take up your time by long reports, I must conclude by again thanking you for your liberality, and wishing you length of days for the good of education and the welfare of the poor children of Canada.

41. Duncan Gillespie, Esquire, Laxton and Digby.—I am sorry to have to state, that the schools are in a bad state at present, owing to the Township of Bexley withdrawing from Laxton and Digby. Three of the schools being built on the boundary line between Laxton and Bexley left us with half sections, and the Council refuse to take any action at present, as they are sure that the School Law will be changed soon. I am sure, if we had a Board of School Trustees vested in the Township Council, it would work far better in the back country, as it is hard to get proper Councillors, to say nothing of Trustees for every section.

42. Robert Johnston, Esquire, Bexley.—Our schools are much better attended than they were formerly, and, unless a very rare circumstance, where a teacher is kept by the Trustees contrary to the wishes of the people, the attendance is full, considering the difficulties under which the parents labor to provide clothing for their children in these new places. Another great hindrance to the education of the youth here, is the want of suitable black-boards, maps and apparatus in the schools. Two schools have got maps and three have got a blackboard; so we are growing a little, and I have no doubt that, although we may labor under great difficulties, the steady efforts which we make to educate the youth of our land will leave the next generation much better qualified for the task than we are. So, I suppose it will go on under our improved school system until our country will be an educated country.

43. The Reverend John Paterson, Fenelon and Somerville .-- There are decided marks of improvement; two superior school-houses have been erected in Fenclon during the past year, while a meeting has been held with the view of preparing the way for the erection of a third. All this shows that both Trustees and people are alive to the importance of good school accom-They are also desirous of engaging good teachers, without undue regard to salary, modation. as is too common; in short, the Trustees seem to be doing all that can he done to induce parents to send their children regularly to school. It is at the same time to be lamented that many do not attend as they ought to do. This arises from various causes-carelessness of parents and the want of due appreciation of the value of education and its advantages, want of clothing in winter, bad roads, distance from school, work required of the children at home, may be mentioned as the principal. The teachers all give satisfaction; some are much esteemed, and are not likely to be parted with unless they voluntarily withdraw. I therefore do not see that, so far as these townships, are concerned, the proposed system of Township Boards would produce any real improvement. I know well that there are cases of mismanagement, but such cases will occur under any system, and will gradually disappear as the population become better educated and more enlightened. Change does not always imply improvement. I have to say, that with perhaps one exception, the Trustees in these two townships are doing as much for the interests of education as any Township Board could do.

#### XVII. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

44. Alfred Wyatt, Esquire, Brock.—The average attendance for the year 1865, shows a gradual increase, when compared with the attendance for the year 1864. I find on looking over the returns for the year 1856, that the average attendance has more than doubled since that time, being  $254\frac{1}{2}$  for 1856, and 516 for the year 1865. There was some dissatisfaction expressed by the parents of some of the children attending the Common School in the union Grammar and Common School; they thought that the interests of the Common School were sacrificed to those of the Grammar School. I believe that some arrangement has been entered into this year (1866) with the view of settling these difficulties. The causes of the non-attendance of the children reported, are as usual, partly indifference, and partly the inability of some of the parents to dispense with their services. Very few prizes were given during the year. I am not aware that any of the Clergy avail themselves of the privilege of giving religious instruction in any of the Common Schools.

45. Peter Davison, Esquire, M. D., Thorah. The cause of non-attendance at school of children in this township, I believe arises from want of interest generally on the part of their parents to give them an education; but in some instances from want of confidence in The general religious instructions are followed, and in my opinion with their teacher. very good results. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed, and at last meeting, the Board came to the conclusion of preparing new papers for every examination. We have no school libraries, but we have a township library, which is open every Saturday, and any person in the township by applying can avail himself of its benefits; I am happy to say a good many avail themselves of the privilege of this library. We are mostly Scottish here, and the library is replete with books the subjects of which are agreeable to Scotch taste. As you will see by the report only two schools have given prizes, the influence was good in stimulating the children to greater exertion in their studies, and I shall use my utmost influence to have Trustees of every school under my charge, to get prizes for the deserving pupils. There is another subject on which I shall take the liberty of making a few remarks, namely: the manner in which school books are bound. The authorized school books now in use, are all very, very badly bound, so much so that in some instances, before being used at all, the leaves are loose in them. I should be willing to pay a larger price for a book which is bound in a

substantial manner, and I feel quite sure that parents and guardians of this township would also—and by paying the larger price be great gainers in the end. Now it may be I am directing these remarks to the wrong person, but I thought as you have the power to say what books shall, and what books shall not be used, that your influence directed in the proper quarter, might have a great influence to remedy this evil.

46. James Raird, Esquire, Reach and Scugog .- My report shows that there was one school in Reach, No. 7, that was not free last year; I am happy to say that it is free for the present year, but No. 4 has receded to the adoption of a rate bill, fifty cents per quarter, for the present year, alleging as a reason that the parties for whose benefit the free school was adopted, did not take advantage of it; I have not the least doubt, however, that this is the last rate-bill arrangement that we are likely to have in Reach. My report shows that there are seventy-three children returned for Reach, who do not attend any school, and the only cause assigned for their non-attendance, is that stereotyped phrase, "the indifference of parents;" that the indifference of the parents is the chief cause, cannot be doubted for a moment, yet I believe that in very many instances, the indifference of other parties has something to do with it; however, the next time I visit the schools, I will call on as many as possible of those indifferent parents, strive to induce them to send their children to school, or to give their reasons for witholding them. With regard to the result of the religious instruction, given according to the regulation for that purpose, I can say nothing, not having had sufficient time for observation. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions for examination are printed, one set serving for two examinations; that, however, will be changed during the present year—and very properly so—a new set of questions will be got up for each examination, so that there may be no tampering with the papers. Reach is almost as blank in the matter of Common School Libraries ;- of the eighteen sections, there is only one, No. 5, which returns a library; I hope, however, that the time is not far distant, when every section in the township will come to realize the unspeakable advantages which a good library would confer, not on the children alone, but on the entire section ; then we shall see a Common School Library spring up in every section. I have little hesitation in stating that so far as my experience goes, in nine cases out of ten, the distribution of prizes in our Common Schools does much more harm than it does good; it creates a jealousy and discontent in the minds of many of the unsuccessful competitors, each one imagining that if justice had been done, the prize would have been awarded to himself; and this feeling of dissatisfaction is far from being confined to the school, in fact it not unfrequently happens that the diffidence of the most deserving deprives him of the reward to which his diligence and ability justly entitle him. However, if a school section has got a first rate library, and all the furniture, in the shape of object lessons, a complete set of apparatus, maps, globes, &c., which the school requires, then there might be less harm in spending a few dollars by way of prizes; but a school section, which is not fully supplied with all these requisites, spending money on prizes, makes a very unprofitable investment of its funds. It may be urged by some one, that ten or twenty dollars is no great affair, but it is a very great affair to any school section whose school-furniture is not complete. For twenty dollars, forty dollars worth may be obtained from the Department; now forty dollars judiciously laid out on school furniture, would be of vast importance to most of our schools, and this, in place of going into the pockets of a few, as it would have gone, had it been laid out on prizes, it would prove a lasting benefit to the whole school. Even those who might have been most successful in carrying off the prizes, would thus be benefitted much more than they would have been, had it been laid out on prizes; in the former case they would get the benegt of the whole amount, say forty dollars, whereas, in the latter case they would have the benefit of one or two dollars at most, (the value of the prize), while a large majority of the school would not receive the slightest benefit from it. I would only remark in conclusion, that amongst the many advantages arising from the adoption of free schools, the increasing efficiency in our Boards of School Trustees, is not the least important. Previous to the general adoption of Free Schools, most of our sections were divided into two parties one going for Free School, and the other for Rate Bill; and no matter how well fitted for the duties the nominee for the honor of School Trustee, might be if he did not belong to the dominant party, his rejection was certain. Now since there is but one party, the most capable man that can be found in the section is the one generally selected.

#### XVIII. COUNTY OF YORK.

47. John T. Stokes, Esquire, Gwillimbury East and Whitchurch .- I regret that the average attendance of scholars in both townships, appears to have greatly diminished during the past year; and especially is this feature noticeable in East Gwillimbury where, heretofore, the attendance has gone on steadily increasing, but which has this year decreased more than it has gained in the past two or three years. Whitchurch has materially reduced her average attendance, but has been doing so for two years past, while the change in East Gwillimbury, may be accounted for in the circumstance of most of the teachers having availed themselves of the regulations lately adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, giving teachers the privilege of employing five days in each year in visiting other schools than those in which they teach, most of whom failed to report the time so employed ; and further, that one of the schools made no report for the first four months of the first half of the year. In Whitchurch, circumstances operating in the same manner, have pre-In some of the Schools, in both townships, prize books have been distributed, and vailed. I am convinced, with beneficial results. I think it a serious detriment to educational interests, that prizes are not awarded in all schools at some time during the year, for wherever the practice has been adopted, the greatest amount of scholastic intelligence invariably presents itself. The prizes, however, should be a selection of substantial works both in point of mechanism and contents, and every scholar in the School should get something, the prizes being sufficiently marked in their relative values so as to stimulate the scholars in their exertions, and should be awarded to the more advanced pupils on a written examination only, for a written examination must enable the examiner to make the fairest measure of merit, and has the additional advantage of assimilating the rules of our Common Schools, to those of higher educational institutions. I am fully satisfied that neither Trustees nor parents are fully alive to the great advantages of the prize system, or Trustees would be more liberal in their grants, and parents would be more urgent in their demands for such liberality. Children, unquestionably, require stimulating, and a good book, containing healthy moral matter, is not only a more lasting but a more profitable stimulant than coercion. I have this year had some difficulty with school accounts, but have succeeded in getting them all fairly settled. And this brings me to remark that there is an apparent lameness in some important particulars in that portion of the law relating to the auditing of school accounts, for according to its present interpretation, it admits both of Trustees making illegal expenditures, and of ratepayers wronging Trustees. In the first place, I find that auditors generally fall into the mistake of supposing that they are compelled to pass all expenditures for which vouchers are shown, irrespective of their legality. Then, owing to a favourable decision of auditors as to the legality of any item of expenditure being final, Trustees who can secure favourable decisions, either by tampering with the ignorance of Auditors, or otherwise, are able to pass illegal expenditures with impunity. On the other hand if Auditors of school accounts disagree as to the legality of Trustees, expenditures, and, when submitting the case to the ratepayers at the annual school meeting, as required by the 8th section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1860, the ratepayers decided against a legal Act of the Trustees, there appears to be no appeal against their decision. The above is not an imaginary view of the working of the law, for cases in point have occurred this year, upon which this view is based. The Revised Programme for the examinations of teachers, by the County Board, is observed; the questions are printed, and I think the standard will bear favourable comparison with that of most other counties in the province. I regret that, owing to a severe indisposition, I was unable to attend the School Convention, held at Newmarket, on the 22nd January. I have, however, both before and since that time, been at great pains, while on my school visiting tour, to obtain the opinions of the most intelligent persons in this section of the country, concerning the propositions contained in your circular to Municipal Councillors, Local Superintendents, &c., and it is remarkable that I have only met with one person who was in favor of the formation of Township Boards of Trustees, and but one who was not in favor of a law compelling parents to send their children to school during a portion of the year. But the general feeling is opposed to leaving the option of forming a compulsory law with Municipal Councillors, for the appointment of that class of officials is too much dependent on wayward circumstances to make any law of the kind either permanent or effective. The law must come 23

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direct from the legislature if it comes at all. The principal objections raised to Township Boards of Trustees are, first, the fear in those sections where an interest is taken in education, and a good school maintained, that the system of centralization proposed will, since it is elective; represent the voice of the majority, and there is much reason to fear that that majority would invariably prefer second class instructions to incurring the expenses attending on the providing and supporting first class schools. Second, a general dislike to the power of managing their own affairs (which school section Trustees now possess), being taken from them, claiming that no central body can know the resources, feelings and wants of any particular neighborhood, so well as the inhabitants themselves. The latter objection I do not think is based upon so sound a foundation as the former, which, from my knowledge of Township matters, I fear, has much truth at its back. But whatever changes may be made, they will all be for the best, tending to a general elevation of the schools, and to the maintaining of a class of persons, in the profession of teaching, who by their moral and intellectual standing, will be at once an ornament to their calling and objects of esteem to their employers.

48. Thomas Sibbald, Esquire, Georgina.-In reporting the state of the schools in this township, I am sorry that I cannot note an improvement in the attendance of the children, this arises, I fancy, from various causes, perhaps the principal one is the indifference of parents. In two sections there is much bickering as to the site of a school ; and in another the choice of a teacher, is a constant source of irritation. Were religious teaching introduced, it might cause difficulties, there being many Roman Catholics among the pupils. I believe it is from the mother's knee, and from home teaching and example, that religion can most readily be taught. Unfortunately, many of the present generation of parents are not sufficiently taught themselves to enable them to instruct their children; but surely from the number of preachers, of every denomination, scattered over the older Townships, this duty might be undertaken by the clergy. There is a township library, but, as many of those who might otherwise use the books, live at a long distance from it, the board have under consideration the advisability of dividing it among sections so as to form a fund for school libraries. I believe that nothing will prove of greater benefit to young and old, than free access to a good selection of books, especially during the long winter evenings; this is a desideratum. As books are got up in the present day, they are wholly unfit for much handling, covering the outside with brown paper, will not prevent the books from falling to pieces. It is desirable that books for this purpose, should be bound something after the manner of the old English school books. They would be more expensive to purchase, but if the contents were of standard character, they would prove economical in the end. Good biographies, books of travel, and histories pleasantly told, are worth strong binding. Having been unable to attend the School Convention, presided over by you, at Newmarket, I trust I may be excused for recording my ideas on some of the subjects brought under dis-It cannot be doubted that a great drawback to the success of our Common Schools cussion. arises from the constant change of teachers; before he can classify his scholars or adopt a system, the teacher is often removed. The annual change of Trustees is, in many cases, followed by the dismissal of the teacher. The new school master commences his duty under a disadvantage, as he is placed there by one party against the wish of another; the children are not slow in discovering that, and consequently have little respect for his authority. As so many young men are now training for teachers, this evil will likely increase, for a Trustee having a relative fit for the duty, will naturally wish him to preside over his school. If the teacher were appointed by the Chief Superintendent as his name stood in his class, on a list kept for that purpose, the Trustees would have no interest in his removal except under a charge of misconduct. There would be many advantages in the change you propose with regard to the appointment of Trustccs. The council would form a good Board, already elected by the inhabitants, and as they are generally chosen from different parts of the township, the interests of the different sections would be looked after. Were this done and the plan of supporting teachers carried out as I proposed, the Reeves and Council, assisted by the Local or Visiting Superintendent, might form a Board with authority to investigate and report to the Chief Superintendent any complaints made against the teacher. In many localitics, it is not difficult to find persons fitted for the office of School Trustec. I should also recommend the appointment of Visiting Superintendents who would enpervise the schools of several townships. That is the plan adopted in England, I believe,

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and the work would certainly be better performed, when the official made the duties connected with it, his sole employment, and he who overlooked many schools, would readily judge where the fault lay if the progress of the scholars did not reach the average standard. an arbitrator the Visiting Superintendent would not be taxed with local prejudices. Where As schools are founded, it is doubtless much to be regretted, that the parents do not send their children, but I am afraid there would be much difficulty in carrying out a compulsory measure. As a rule the parents who care little about education, are of the poorest class, and to coerce them by fine or hard labor, would punish the ratepayers, who have to support the families. One more suggestion I would offer, which is, that before a school is entitled to the Government grant, a certificate should be necessary from the Local or Visiting Superintendent, shewing that the school-houses are in proper repair, and that certain requirements Each school-house ought to be underpinned in an air-tight manner, and the floor in good repair; the windows made to fit properly, and to open from the top; window blinds to be provided. When water is not convenient a well should be dug and a pump put in. A small amount judiciously laid out in planting trees round the school-houses, would form an agreeable shade in summer, and break the bleak blast in winter. It is to be regretted that no economical plan has been introduced, for heating schools or small churches, underneath the flooring, the heads of the scholars are generally too hot while their heels are frequently in a condition not at all conducive to the furtherance of intellectual pursuits.

49. The Reverend G. S. J. Hill, M.A., Markham.-The inhabitants of Markham continue to manifest a great interest in the work of education. Two new brick school houses have been built since I last wrote, one in section No. 16, the other in No. 21; they are both elegant and commodious edifices, an ornament to their respective neighborhoods, reflecting great credit on the good taste and enterprise of the inhabitants. We have now nine brick school houses in this township, of which seven have been erected since I have been in office. A handsome front has also been added to the brick school house of No. 8 which has added greatly to the appearance of the building. The proposed changes in the School Law attract much attention; the people are almost unanimously opposed to the power being taken from Local Trustees, and having it placed in a Central Board. They think they can manage their affairs more economically and more satisfactorily under the present system than by a Central Board, and any attempts to abolish the Local Boards, and to place the power in a central authority would create the greatest dissatisfaction and lead to very serious consequences. The imposition of a compulsory law, as regards attendance at Common Schools is also very distasteful to the people of this Township; it might do good amongst the vicious populations in cities, but it would never be tolerated in the The present law with regard to hiring school teachers is very vague and unsatcountry. We are told in the school manual, that, according to the spirit of the law, no isfactory. agreement with a school teacher should be made or signed by any Trustee for a period longer than his own term of office; nevertheless, according to the letter of the law, he may make an agreement with the teacher, which would be legally binding on his successor, if signed before the 1st October. Then we are told that if the Trustees, after the ensuing January election, should cancel the teacher's agreement, he must have his remedy in an arbitration. But on what ground could the Trustees cancel an agreement which the manual declares to be legally binding? It is unfortunate that the letter of the law should permit an evasion, which, though declared to be contrary to the spirit of it, is yet pronounced to be legally binding, but may, notwithstanding, be cancelled. Arbitrators would find it a difficult matter to reconcile such contradictory statements.

## XIX. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

50. The Reverend A. Stewart, M.A., Orillia.-I am glad to be able to state that the Common Schools in this township were in an efficient condition last year. At the school meeting in January, all the schools in the township were made free. I have always been opposed to this, and experience, I believe, shows that my view is correct. Parents are less anxious to send their children regularly to school when they lose nothing by availing themselves of their assistance at home. In this way, besides that the education of the children is in a great measure neglected, persons who have no children are taxed to keep

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open schools which are very indifferently attended. A small school fee, with a discreet exer-cise of free admission on the part of trustees, would I think best promote the cause of education generally throughout the Province. There are very few parents in this country who are not able to pay twenty cents a month for the education of a child. The proposed alteration of the law with respect to district trustees will effect a great improvement pro-vided the appointment in not vested in the Township Councils. Three trustees might be nominated by the reeve, subject to the approval of the Chief Superintendent. This would in a great measure divest the appointment of municipal party influence; and it would also tend to render the office of teacher more permanent. The constant change of teachers is a great evil. It takes weeks before the children get accustomed to the new teacher, and before his manner of teaching is brought fully to bear upon them. This is so much time lost, and there can be nothing so injurious to a school. Again, trustees, with a view to keep the school-rate for the district as low as possible, hire a male teacher for the winter, when the older children can attend, and a female to attend to the little ones in the summer. The school might almost as well be closed altogether, as in this way the children learn next to nothing. This is the reason so few well-qualified teachers look forward to school keeping as a permanent means of support. They feel that besides having only a very limited income at best to expect, they are at the mercy of trustees who have no regard for their interests, and who generally are unable to appreciate a good teacher, and therefore they are glad of an opportunity of getting out of a profession so precarious. The appoint-ment of one Board of Trustees for a township would, in some measure, prevent this, as the persons selected would be less influenced by mere local considerations.

51. The Reverend A. Henderson, A.B., Mono.-In looking at my report for 1864, I observe a note on it, in which my meaning is misinterpreted, as must appear evident to the unbiassed reader. How the reports of the Local Superinterment of other townships respecting the progress of religious instruction in the schools under their supervision can be a "practical refutation" of my report on religious instruction in schools under my superintendency is not easy to understand. With regard to improvement in the schools in this township last year, I have to state that it has not been such as we should have expected, in any one particular, and this is mainly to be ascribed to the indifference of parents regarding their children's education. Some of the teachers deserve much praise for their exertions and success in keeping up the numbers that are comparatively regular in attendance at their schools. I have also to state, as in my last report, that too many of our teachers are employed, not for their ability or attainments, but because they offer their services for a small salary. While they take a third class certificate and draw the amount of Legislative Grant and Municipal School Grant apportioned to their section, the trustees are satisfied and these teachers are continued. There is no inducement for teachers in such sections to improve themselves-study closely for twelve months, go up to the meeting of the County Board, spend three days there at their own expense, take a first class certificate, return home and go on at the old rate, left to rejoice alone in a success which profits them nothing and costs them much. Suppose some part of the Legislative and Municipal Grants, however small, were apportioned to the sections in proportion to the teacher's qualifications, this would, I think, be no injustice to the poorer ones, but would be an inducement to trustees to employ a better class of teachers, and a spur to teachers to improve themselves; for I am persuaded there is no way some people can be made to understand the value of any thing better than by telling them the worth of it in money.

52. George Sneath, Esquire, Vespra.—I have much pleasure in reporting that the cause of education is steadily progressing in this township. You will see by my report that without exception the schools have been kept open on the "Free School System" during the whole year, conducted by a superior and diligent class of teachers. The old log school houses and third-class teachers are numbered among things that were. A very commodious frame school house was erected last year in Section No. 6, and a brick one is now in course of erection in Section No. 5. When this is completed, each section in the township will have a commodious, well-furnished school house. The trustees and rate-payers have nobly done their duty in this respect. The number returned as not attending any school is very small. Various causes are assigned for non-attendance, but I am happy to report that "Indifference of Parents" is not one of them. I think there could scarcely

be found at present a parent in the township who is indifferent about the education of his children. In a few of our schools, prizes arc distributed regularly with very satisfactory results. I should be much better pleased if I could report the same of all our schools. When I have persuaded Trustees to procure them once, they have required no solicitation a second time; a very good criterion, I think, of the beneficial results arising therefrom. There are no school libraries, but we have a township library of five hundred and fifty volumes, which are well read by a large number of the inhabitants, young and old. An addition of new books is now greatly needed. I think if our Municipal Council could be persuaded to appropriate a portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund each year for educational purposes, say for increasing the number of books in the public library and for purchasing prize books for the schools, they would contribute greatly to the cause of education in the township, and I have no doubt if it were once adopted it would give general satisfaction. I had the pleasure of attending the School Convention for this county, held by you at Barrie. I heartily concur in the proposed alterations in the School Law. The remarks you made, Reverend Sir, in favor of the principal one, "Establishment of Township Boards," I think were unanswerable. There is not the slightest doubt of it working well if the details are properly arranged. It will do away with difficulties which under the present system we find it impossible to surmount. For instance, in our own township there are parties attached to union school sections residing at such a distance from the school house that it is impossible for them to derive any benefit from the school, yet the law compels them to support it. To get their children educated they must ask permission and pay for the privilege, when in justice they ought to claim the right of sending their children to school. Meeting after meeting has been called by the proper authorities to relieve these people, but, although acknowledging the injustice done, reeves and local superintendents have hitherto been subservient enough for the sake of retaining a few dollars taxes in their township, to refuse to do them simple justice. The proposed changes will remedy this and several other evils which I could mention were it necessary. Allow me, Reverend Sir, to call your attention to the basis of apportionment you use in apportioning the School Grant, that is "the population as reported in the Census of 1861." I think it is a very unfair one for the newly settled parts of the country. The rate of increase in the population of newly settled townships must be far in advance of that of the long settled ones. I know of some townships which have doubled their population since 1861, and which are receiving less of the Government Apportionment than others which are more scantily populated. Might not some method be devised for apportioning the grant that would be more equitable to the new townships, which are rapidly increasing in population.

53. The Reverend James Ferguson, Oro.—The cause of education is making progress in Oro, somewhat slowly, indeed, but surely. The schools in all the sections were kept open during the year, and on the whole they are well attended, although some of them labor under the disadvantages arising from the smallness of the sections, the frequent changes of teachers, the want of maps and apparatus, and the lack of experience on the part of young teachers, who are almost always chosen on account of the small salaries at which their services can be obtained. As usual, there is little confidence to be placed in the accuracy of the figures given for the general population and pupils of the township. Among the causes of non-attendance usually given might be specified the poverty of parents with large families, and their consequent inability to provide their children with suitable clothing. The revised programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are all written out before-hand by the Secretary; but, on account of the difficulty experienced in former years in keeping them from falling into the hands of candidates previous to the days of public examinations, the practice of printing them has been abandoned. I may here add, that very commendable diligence is used by the Board in inquiring into the moral character of teachers. The schools are opened and closed with prayer, and the Bible is read more or less in all. The regulations regarding religious instruction are not followed out to any considerable extent, chiefly owing to the fact, that most of the Clergy who have charges in the township are non-residents, living at such distances as rendered it impossible for them to attend to this matter; but so far as carried out they are attended with the happiest results. The loss to the children arising from this, I believe, is made up for by Bible-classses and Sunday-schools connected with the various religious denominations," Besides the diffusion of useful knowledge and the cultivation of a taste for reading. the distribution of prizes acts as a powerful stimulant to exertion, especially where

the teacher is a thorough educator, and has gained the respect and confidence of the pupils and parents. The only Library deserving of mention is that of the township, which contains four or five hundred volumes, a large number of which are not suited for the general population, owing to their contents being uninteresting or too learned. For convenience it is divided into four divisions; still, the circle of readers is very circumscribed. The Conneil, I am happy to say, have allotted a considerable amount towards getting an addition made to it this addressed the pupils and the teacher. I hope to be able this year to address myself more than I have done to the work of public lectures. I fear that the *Journal of Education* does not get that perusal from Teachers and Trustees which its excellent literary character descrves at their hands. In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks for the prompt and courteous manner in which the Department answered my several communications during the year.

54. R. T. Banting, Esquire, Essa.—I have much pleasure in stating, that this township is rapidly advancing in education. There is a great interest felt by the people generally to have their children properly educated. Some few years ago there was not a single frame school-house in the whole township, and now we can boast of having seven, as well finished and as comfortable as any in the country; and the Trustees of Section No. 4 are letting out by tender the building and completing of a large brick school-house in their section. Nor do the people grumble at paying school-rates, although sometimes very high: Indeed your excellent School Act is very much appreciated in this township, but should the intended amendment become law, I fear it will not be so warmly received.

55. George Bush, Esquire, Mcdonte.—Owing to pressure of business and ill health, I was not able to visit the schools during 1865, but have done so since, accompanied by Mr. Brokooski, of Section No. 7. As a general rule, the schools were in working order; the pupils of No. 4 are especially prominent in this, and credit is due to their teacher, who is a young man, born and educated in the township. You will observe that Nos. 6 and 7 are the only schools under my charge without maps; the latter section, however, has just received a supply from the Department, which will be reported next year. It will be my carnest wish to make myself acquainted with the whole working of the school system of the township, and report to you accordingly.

56. The Reverend Alexander McLennan, Tossorontio.—The principal causes of non-attendance in our schools are the indifference and worldliness of parents, poverty, distance, impassable roads, inclement weather, crowded, unventilated, and thus uncomfortable school-rooms, and sometimes the absence of a mode of teaching interesting and profitable to children. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed; and from time to time the successful candidate has to undergo additional labor in preparing. As yet, we have not even one Library. There is much room for the influence they should, and in all probability would, exert. A few words about prizes and I have done. Prizes were distributed in two of our schools, and the influence they exerted was very great, beneficial and profitable in several respects. Among others, there was a very lectured in all the schools on the distribution of prizes, submitting for the consideration of those present the present and future benefits of prizes for the children ; what the best authority says on the subject, and the influence they exerted in this township in 1865; and at such meetings it was unanimously agreed that prizes should be distributed in 1866.

57. James Thomas Bayley, Esquire, Morrison and Muskoka. I am sorry to have Reports to send you from only two out of the four sections under my charge, the sections not reported not having opened any schools in the past year. I have spoken to the Trustees about the desirability of opening schools in their respective sections, and I think that the present year will see an improvement. The principal cause of non-attendance of children is, distance from the school-house, aided in some instances by the indifference of parents. As I have only acted as Local Superintendent since the 11th December, I can say little about the in any school in either township, nor is any Library connected with either. I am afraid my report will not be satisfactory to the friends of education, but I sincerely hope, if I should have the pleasure of sending you a report next year, that it will show a great improvement.

## XX. COUNTY OF HALTON.

58. The Reverend F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., Esquesing .- School matters in this township have made, on the whole, satisfactory progress during the past year, though in some school sections, owing to pay schools having been substituted for free schools, very much injury, in point of attendance, has been done. It is very gratifying to me to be able to state that during the year, the report of which I have lately forwarded to you, there were no teachers employed in the township of a lower grade than first class. At our County Board Examinations, the Revised Programme has been strictly observed, and the questions are printed. Candidates for first class certificates, whose aggregate marks are over one thousand for the twelve subjects of examination, one hundred being the highest possible number of marks attainable in any one subject, receive special certificates good for life, or during good conduct; of these, two were given by our County Board during the past year. There are now in existence nine of these special certificates, granted by the County Board Examiners; the holders of no less than five of which, have been teaching in this township during the past year, and one residing here, though not engaged in teaching. In sixteen out of the seventeen schools in this township (including that of the Village of Georgetown) the Bible is used, in most cases not only with the mere formality of reading a chapter thereof daily, but as a "bona fide" school book; and not in a single instance, has it been reported to me, or come to my knowledge, that any objections have been made by parents to their children being participants of the instructions so given. I have to report that the general regulations (respecting religious instruction) are in this Township maintained in eight schools wholly and in one partly, while from seven schools no report has been made under this heading. The cause of non-attendance on the part of those children who do not attend any school, is in every case in which any report on this head has been rendered, stated to be the indifference of parents. In the report of the Trustees of the Village of Georgetown, no answer is given on this head, but the same holds good as in the cases of the rural sections, though it may be that in the village, the cases of inability to send their children to school may be greater in number, though I have never found the Trustees unwilling to admit to the school gratis, those, whose parents are willing to plead poverty. With reference to the radical changes which it is proposed to introduce into our school system, the one that seems to have met with the least opposition from the meetings before which the propositions have been laid (doubtless, from the majority of those who assemble on such occasions, understanding little or nothing of the matter) seems to me to be that which is least likely to work. It is based on two propositions, both of which seem to me to be quite contrary to experience; the first is, that there are to be, in every county in Upper Canada, ticelve persons who are so well acquainted with the subjects for first class examinations, that they will be prepared without any previous study or consideration to adjudicate correctly on the answers to any number of questions that may be sent down by the proposed Central Board in Toronto. The second is, that the County Council of every County in Upper Canada is composed of persons who are capable of judging who, within the limits of the county, are of the literary status, that ability to perform such a task would imply, which is well known not to be the case; and yet, according to the plan as propounded in this county, the Government must choose from the twelve names sent up to them by each council. It is self-evident that should there be any of the questions on the answers to which the examiners so selected and appointed should not be able to adjudicate or should decide wrongly, (which is certain to happen frequently) much injustice will be done to candidates.

59. David Robertson, Esquire, M. D., Nassagaweya.—I am convinced that much of the information contained in the Trustees' Reports, cannot be depended on, as in many instances Trustees are incapable, and in others, which is far worse, are careless, and take no trouble to ascertain the accurate information required. All the schools are *free*, and the *attendance* is pretty good, although in some sections not what it ought to be. The causes of non attendance at school are attributed to "indifference of parents and guardians" and "too distant school houses." The general regulations in regard to religious instruction, are followed in all the schools, and with a good influence. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The standard of qualification has been raised, and now no third class certificates are granted, unless good reasons are seen for doing so. The Board prefers rather to grant a second class certificate until the next meeting of the Board, than a third for a longer time. Special certificates are granted to worthy teachers during good conduct. There is a public library in each section, but in some sections it is of little practical benefit, as very few apply for books, while in others the books are taken out by most of the section, and thus it exerts a good influence. The books are labelled and covered. Prizes have been distributed in most of the schools, and I think with benefit, although some teachers are opposed to the system altogether, and if they give books, &c., to their pupils at all, give them merely as gifts. We have commenced a measure for the encouragement of education in this township during the last year, from which, if continued, I hope for the very best results, as it has much to recommend it. I allude to a township competitive examination, open to all the pupils in the township. Last year the Municipal Council granted \$10, for the purpose of getting prizes to be competed for at this examination, which, with the 100 per cent. of the Educational Department, made \$20 for that purpose; it worked so well, and with such good results, that this year the Council granted \$20 for a similar competition in March. The effect seems to be to encourage and stimulate both teachers and pupils, and to awaken a more lively interest in educational matters among the people generally.

### XXI. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

60. The Reverend John Lees, Ancaster.—I am happy to state that the schools in this township have never been in a more prosperous condition than during the past year. They have all been open, and most of them for nearly all the teaching days. It is encouraging to observe that there is, both among parents and trustees, a growing laudable desire to hire if possible first-class teachers, and to give more liberal salaries than they were formerly willing to allow. Nothing worthy of special notice has transpired during the year. In some of the sections, however, there has been a good deal of agitation about the election of trustees, and how the expenses of the schools are to be met, and though the excitement has in several instances run very high, and some ill feelings produced among parties, yet there is reason to believe that good will ultimately spring out of this as it will bring school matters more distinctly before the public mind than they have ever been in time past. The Board of Public Instruction met twice during the year. The questions were all printed, and the answers were all given in writing. Though the attendance at the schools has been large and increasing, there are some children in each section who attend no school. The causes assigned for this are various, but the principal one is the indifference of parents.

61. The Reverend Alexander MacLean, M.A., West Flamboro'.—I think that the general rule as to religious instruction is not carried out in the township, and that the answers given on this subject are erroneous, through a misconception of the meaning of the question. 'The Revised Programme is followed by the County Board, new printed questions being prepared every half year. I am not yet able to say what is the influence of the only library in the township, but I believe that it is good, and that the library is kept in the required order. I cannot give any opinion on the benefits of prizes in this township yet; but from hearing the opinion of others on the subject, they seem on the whole to be beneficial. I fancy that great benefits accrued to the schools of Nelson through carrying out a plan of competitive township examinations for prizes, which I had made out and urged, and which was carried out after I had left the township. I am confident that prizes wisely and impartially managed, when they are the crown of real merit and industry, are eminently useful. As to the causes of absence from school, there are three parties to blame. First, drunken, lazy and filthy parents, who rob their children of the means of education; second, the required monthly payment, by which the school allow their children to come under the term "indigent;" and third, teachers, in many instances, for a dull teacher will increase the absentees' list, while a tidy, spirited man of purpose will swell the registry till it includes nearly the whole teachable community. In too many instances trustees endeavour to save money by throwing it away upon poor teachers.

62. The Reverend George Oheyne, A.M., Binbrooke and Saltfleet.- I am happy to

state that the schools have been in efficient operation during the year, under very competent teachers. The interest in the cause of education seems to be deepening in the minds of the inhabitants of these townships, and the school system is working smoothly. The time is perhaps come when there would be no great opposition to the schools being made free by law. The number of free schools is rapidly increasing, and those who are still opposed to them would acquiesce without much complaint. Such a law would do away with much of the contention which occasionally takes place at annual school meet-ings, and would secure the advantages of education for the greater number. It will be seen that the number of schools which are opened and closed with prayer is increasing, and also those in which the scriptures are read. There is no opposition to their being read, on the part of the people, but it simply arises from the neglect of the teachers. It will be seen by the reports that the average time the schools in Binbrooke have been kept open during the year is within a fraction of twelve months, and those in Saltfleet about cleven months. The average attendance has been considerably higher in both townships. Two substantial and commodious frame school houses have been erected during the year and fitted up in the improved manner, which greatly facilitates the business of teaching. The non-attendance of young people does not arise, it appears to me, from indifference, except in rare instances, but to causes to which I have adverted in former The Revised Programme of Examination is adopted by the County Board and reports. printed questions are used. The libraries, where they exist, seem to have been read to a considerable extent, and no doubt will be productive of good results in the increased intelligence of the inhabitants. It is to be regretted that more have not availed themselves of the facilities afforded for obtaining school section libraries. It is pleasing to remark, in conclusion, that the annual reports of school sections are drawn up with much more accuracy than formerly, so that the Local Superintendent has little more to do than to copy them.

63. The Reverend G. A. Bull, M.A. Barton.-The annual report for this township, shows a continual prosperity in schools. Two sections have lately been created by the Township Council, making in all eight sections. No. 5 has a new and well-selected Library; No. 4 has had one for several years. I am pleased to report that the books in each are in very good demand. I am urging upon other sections the necessity of providing such Libraries, which serve to promote a moral and intellectual growth. There are very few children here, comparatively, who do not attend school, or rather, who are not inclined to attend school. am inclined to believe that the cause of non-attendance is more than mere indifference. The cause may often be traced to parents who lead careless and vicious lives, and who have no proper regard that their children should be better than themselves. Sometimes, in town and country, there are many well-inclined, but poor, parents whose children are not well clothed, and who are allowed to wander from home for work of any kind and with any sort of people. These children often learn to do badly and become pests of society. For the benefit of really poor, weakly, infirm and aged parents, who are perhaps dependent upon public aid, I would like to see county institutions established, where also their children might live until a certain age. An institution of an industrial nature, well ordered, with infant schools attached, might prove valuable as a remedy against much of the evil complained of. I believe that the relief -which is only temporary—from Township Councils to poor persons and families would be more than enough to establish a county house of protection and industry, and to sustain it yearly. These children who are left to wander and do for themselves need especial considera-tion. It is sad to find how many there are who are thus uneducated, except in crime. It is sad to see, by gaol records in the Province, how many prisoners are mere children in age, but old in crime. But the best gaol is a very bad school. Youthful age cannot bear imprisonment without becoming hardened and reckless. It is of an elastic and excitable nature in body and mind, and much imprisonment will not only tend to recklessness, but even to insanity. I do not pretend to answer the inquiry-what is the remedy against the increasing evil of ignorance and vice among the youth of the Province? There are hundreds of young persons in our large towns and cities without any moral influence directing them. Education and honest employment are necessary to benefit them. In the country we have plenty of work to be done, not so in cities and towns; and hence there is less crime in the country than in the neighboring towns: But education is not less useful and necessary than employment, and religious instruction cannot be set aside. For both country and town youth; I think we might refer to the

ragged schools of England and the industrial schools in Scotland, and glean from the system of each, some plan for their immediate benefit. These institutions of England and Scotland began by way of experiment; the small beginning soon increased to an extensive and blessed work. I trust that the subject will be considered at your ensuing convention.

.64. Alexander Bethune, Esquire, Glanford .- There has been an increase in the average attendance of most of the schools in this township during the past year; and I think there has also been an improvement as regards their facilities for imparting instruction to those attending them. The class of teachers employed has generally been of a high standard, and there was a disposition shown by the Trustees and people to engage good teachers—more on account of their qualifications than on account of their salary. I have also much pleasure in reporting a decrease in the number of children who have not attended any school; and in several sections all those of school age were in attendance for a considerable portion of the year. There has been no addition to the School Libraries, which I think is greatly to be regretted, as they might have a tendency to do much good, in creating a taste for reading among the community, and also to prevent the long winter evenings from being more unprofitably spent. Prizes were given in some of the schools, but I cannot say that they had any marked effect in raising the standard of the school. The chief benefit—and it is one, at least -that is likely to be derived from prizes in country schools, is, that children may be encouraged to attend more regularly; for, without regular attendance at school it is almost impossible to obtain a prize; and their parents may also be induced to allow them to be punctual in attendance, with the hope that a prize may be obtained. The examination papers for the County Board are all printed, and the utmost effort is made to keep up the standard of those to whom certificates are granted. In reviewing the condition of the schools and the progress they have made during the past year, there is good cause to hope that the education of the township will prosper during the present year also.

65. The Reverend John Porteous, Beverly.—I do not know one new thing in this township that occurred last year connected with public education. It is time, I think, for the Government of the country to make all the schools free. You will perceive that the people themselves have declared eight to seven free. Many parents are careless, and let their children do as they please; but compulsory attendance seems opposed to the spirit of our institutions. The recommendations in relation to religious instruction are generally carried out; so are the recommendations and instructions regarding the County Boards and the Common School Libraries. I could give no information of any definite value as to the influence of libraries or of prize-books. I consider them powerful auxiliaries in educating the community; but their precise momentum is not to be accurately determined, any more than that of a good school-house, a blackboard, or the fifth book.

### XXII. COUNTY OF BRANT.

66. Robert H. Dee, Esquire, M. D., Onondaga.—I am pleased to be able to inform you that all the schools have done well in 1865. So far as can be ascertained, carelessness on the part of parents is the cause of non-attendance of children. Not much attention appears to have been given to the imparting of religious instruction. The books in the library are covered and labelled, and the circulation of them does good. I regret to say prizes were given in only one school; in the few instances in which prizes have been given in this township since I have been Superintendent, good has resulted from it. It appears to me the time has arrived when all schools should be made free by law, and all children should be compelled to go to some school, during a portion of each year.

67. The Reverend John Armour, Burford.—The cause of non-attendance at school is, one teacher this year says, "want of clothes," this may be a particular case, not general, but the general cause is apathy and indifference of parents. I believe the general regulations in regard to religious instruction are followed generally, and with good effect. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. The library books are covered, labelled, and numbered, and the regulations are strictly observed, so far as is known to me. Its influence must promote the intelligence and improve the morals of a neighborhood privileged with a good library. The distribution of prizes must be, and is, in many cases, a mighty stimulating power. 29 Victoria.

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## XXIII. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

68. Charles B. Millner, Esquire, Grantham.-My annual report for the township of Grantham, presents scarcely any difference to that of former years. The Trustees of each section endcavour to obtain good teachers, but are sometimes mistaken in the selection; of course with unsatisfactory results. It is usual to ascribe the non-attendance of pupils to the indifference of parents, but when these are questioned I always find a sufficient reason for keeping them at home. The school-houses are generally in good condition, and amply supplied with furniture, black boards, maps, &c., but the globes are seldom used. The library supplied to each section consists of one hundred volumes from the public library of the township, exchanged as often as suits the convenience of the Trustees to come to my house; the books are all covered in cloth and placed in a case. The good results which might have been expected from such a liberal plan, have not been fulfilled, and this year three sections decline receiving any more books. The children reported as not going to any school, are usually those of Roman Catholic parents connected with the Separate School at St. Catharines, but too distant to attend there. There is some reason to doubt the number in the report, as the columns of population are filled up in round numbers. respect to regulations for opening and closing the schools with prayer, I am sorry to say, they are not strictly observed, but the Testament is always used as one of the lessons. I With believe no clergyman visited a school during the year; other visits were not very numerous in some sections. I find much trouble with the annual reports, for the teachers employed during the year are not at hand, and the Trustees are seldom competent to fill them up. The Auditors, also, are useless in some sections, as half the columns of financial matters were wrongly added up.

69. The Reverend B. W. Rogers, Niagara .- Cause of non-attendance : The non-attendance in this township is very large indeed, and may be traced to several causes; gross negligence, on the part of the parents, is the chief one; some sections are too large for the little ones to get to school at all. A general lack of interest, in education, seems to pervade the people. The "penny wise and pound foolish" maxim seems to rule here in these matters. I trust you may be able to remedy it, in your present tour. As to religious instruction it cannot be carried out, I think, in the rural districts, as in towns and villages; but it is carried out as well as could be expected under present circumstances, and with good effect. The revised programme is used, but the questions for examination are not printed. As to libraries, I have tried my best to introduce them generally; the subject came up at several of the last annual meetings, but I am sorry to say it was rejected. The people are not a reading people; I wish they were, then would they feel for the children. School libraries, however, are increasing, and I hope yet to get public libraries established in some sections at least. In the two schools where prizes were given, the influence was decidedly good; I would like to see the plan adopted in all the schools; many are prejudiced against it, but I think the pocket is the most tender point touching this measure, as well as many others which might be mentioned. On the whole, I think there is some improvement in reference to most of the schools in the township in operation. No. 9 was not opened during the year, not for lack of children either, as they report thirty-four in that section; I hope to see it re-opened soon; No. 3 has declared for a free school this year.

## XXIV. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

70. The Reverend John Baxter, Bertie.—You will perceive that School Section No. 2 has had no school open during 1865, the rate-payers having requested the trustees to call a special meeting, they exonerated the trustees from keeping open the school. Section No. 6 unfortunately had their school house burned down in the early part of 1865, and the trustees did not get their new one finished until the latter part of November; this may account for the deficiency in their report. Some of the schools in this township bave been kept open during a greater number of months thau in any former year. In some sections there is a great want of energy on the part of both trustees and parents. The

71: M. F. Haney, Esquire, Humberstone.—In answer to the query in respect to nonattendance of children at school, I will venture to state, that it depends upon a tissue of

ignorance, viciousness and prejudice on the part of parents. The regulations in regard to religious instruction are receiving no attention; however, the religious element is so far practically regarded that the holy scriptures, together with the form of prayer recommended are read in some of the schools at the close of the exercises of the day. How much good results from this practice I cannot say, but I would observe this fact, that those teachers and the patrons of the schools they teach who invoke the Divine blessing upon their educational movements, possess a moral principle and integrity that bear a favorable com-parison with some of the other class. The Revised Programme for the County Board is used, and the questions are printed. As regards the public and Sunday school libraries I can say but little in the way of libraries, and the trustees' reports in respect to them are so meagre that I am unable to compile anything definite on the subject. The distribution of prizes has been practised in a few of the schools, and the teachers speak favorably of the effect upon the minds of the children, in inciting them to more energy and enthusiasm in prosecuting their studies. The average time the schools have been kept open for the year is about ten months; the average salary of male teachers is \$300, and female teachers The statistical items are about the same as in the preceding year. One large school house has been built during the past year in School Section No. 8, Port Colborne, costing about \$3,000. It is a building in respect to architecture, elegance, mechanical finish, and the number of pupils it will comfortably accommodate that perhaps has scarcely au equal in any rural section in the province. The enterprise of the trustees of the above section, and the liberality of their constituents deserve great praise. Our people upon the whole are well satisfied with the working of our school system, and are becoming alarmed, after sober and more mature reflection, upon the great and radical changes proposed by the Chief Superintendent in our school laws. We dread substituting the one we have—one that works well-by one after a republican model, which may work well with a people who belong to a fast commonwealth with universal suffrage; but must be at the best and most but a doubtful experiment with provincial Britons. We have no objection to the amendment that proposes to deal with vagrant children, and that is all the change we want at We fear the others will possess dangerous political elements, such as will not fail to cripple educational operations very much.

72. The Reverend George Bell, Stamford.-The Revised Programme is observed, and the questions are printed. Nothing is stated in any of the reports respecting the influence resulting from the use of prizes. The schools in the township generally are in a prosperous condition. The school house in Section No. 9 was burned down last winter; but it was in a few weeks replaced by a better and more comfortable building in which a highly efficient school is now in operation. During the time of the erection of the new building, the school was kept in a farm house, with the loss of only one day's teaching.

## XXV. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

73. The Reverend John McRobie, Walpole.-I have to state that, on the whole, the schools are in a healthy and progressive condition. The teachers in general are diligent in the work of instruction. I have, however, to report that union section No. 13 was closed during the year, the cause arising, not from any indifference on the part of the people to education, but on account of the union part in Kainham having withdrawn. A new section, however, has been formed with Rainham, which, from its size, will no doubt prove more efficient than the former. Prizes were distributed in some of the schools during the year, but from the manner in which they were distributed (almost one for every child at school) I do not think the results have been as beneficial as they might have been, had they been more restricted. In regard to the school libraries, some schools report an interest in the circulation of the books. In my opinion the want of the schools in this respect is that of books suitable to the understanding of the children. The importance of this subject, as well as that of prizes, I brought before the several sections, in my lecture on education, during the past month. The Revised Programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed.

74. Thomas C. Pinket, Esquire, Canborough.-The cause of non-attendance is indifference of parents. Religious instruction is not attended to. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and with printed questions. There are no

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libraries, and the distribution of prizes is very meagre. As a general rule, the people seem desirous to keep up the schools, but the principal fault is the desire to obtain cheap teachers, which of course is a bad fault. I have no other remarks to make.

75. The Reverend John Flood, Dunn, Moulton, and Sherbrooke.- I am sorry to have to say, that the regulations in regard to religious instruction are seldom and very imper-fectly observed, and this is much to be lamented. The evil, however, does not arise from any fault or defect in our school system; it is one of the bitter fruits of our national sacrileyc. The whole time and energies of the clergy are absorbed in striving to escape the necessity of having to resign their position. Their total dependence on their congregation, causes them so much congregational labor, that they have scarcely any time to give to the great and important duty of endeavoring to carry out the excellent provisions of our school law, for blending religious instruction with secular education. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is attended to, and the questions are printed. There is only one Common School Library in the townships for which I am superintendent. The books are covered, labelled and numbered. Its influence has been decidedly good. I wish other sections would avail themselves of a privilege which produces such desirable effects. Whether the distribution of prizes does good or evil, is to me a problem more difficult to be solved than any proposition in Euclid. The cause of non-attendance is in many cases the neglect of parents; in some, drunkenness; in some, poverty; in others, distance from the school; and in not a few, it is, the resentment of parents against the teacher, because he has dared to punish their immaculate child for idleness, disobedience or swearing, or any other fault. But notwithstanding all the difficulties with which education has to struggle, it is pleasing and delightful to look at the state of our teachers and pupils now, and compare it with the condition in which they were sixteen years ago.

## XXVI. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

76. James Covernton, Esquire, Charlotteville.- I have great pleasure in remarking that my annual report indicates, that practical interest in education has not abated, inasmuch as an increase of more than eleven per cent. in the average attendance for the year is shown over that of the year 1864. It will be seen too, that Free Schools are increasing At the same time one unsatisfactory feature stands out with prominence, viz., that out of the entire school population, ten per cent. do not attend any school. A very large number, too, that are on the registers of Free Schools, attend most irregularly. may adduce as an instance the case of school section No. 6 (not by any means an isolated one), that during the last half year, when the number of the children on the register was 136, the average was 613. Such a state of things adds greatly to the discontent expressed by those on whom a Free School presses unequally; and it is, therefore, generally desired that mere indifference to the great benefits offered, or caprice shall not be permitted for the future to interfere with, and partially frustrate the purposes and designs of Free Schools. When Free Schools are opposed, it is almost always found that the opposition (generally in a minority), represent much the largest amount of assessed property; and as they endurc the greatest portion of the needed taxation, it is only right and seemly that extraordinary efforts should be made, to oblige children to avail themselves properly of the rare opportunities of education now offered ; and which are only afforded by a sacrifice in many cases, of private interest to the public good. The concession made by a man of considerable means, to the general interests of the rising generation, seems to require that the object, for which he is called upon to submit to an apparent inequality, should be constantly kept in view, and even enforced by such coercion as is practicable. I believe I may assert without arrogance, that excessive care and attention are bestowed, by the members of the Board of Instruction of this county, on the half-yearly examination of candidates for certificates of qualification as Common School teachers, and that the standards of qualification laid down in the programme appended to the school law, are rightly adhered to. But while justice to the best interests of society is thus rendered, I would venture to observe that that great attribute demands a succour for teachers, that Boards of instruction, or even the school law, in its present state, cannot bestow. The benefits of thoroughly competent teachers being secured to the public, it seems to be only right that something of an authoritative character should be enacted to secure them all uniform remuneration, better proportioned to their attainments and

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merits, than the low rates they are so frequently forced by circumstances to accept. My return shows that in one case a first class teacher was recompensed at \$450, and a third class teacher at one-third of that sum. I think it will be conceded that a recompense, bearing a close affinity to the services rendered, should be adjudged. If the proposed substitution of a Township Board of Trustees, for the various school section Boards, should be made in the forthcoming amended school law, I take it for granted that such Boards will act upon fixed principles, and award to teachers rates apportioned to their various grades of qualification; but if this design is not carried out, it seems to me that it is desirable that some Legislative enactment should be had recourse to, to protect teachers from the effect of excessive competition, and indeed to induce them generally to look upon the occupation as a permanent employment, instead of a means to ulterior purposes, and which, to say the truth, is the view now forced upon nine-tenths of our most promising and desirable teachers.

## XXVII. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

77. The Reverend S. Belcher, Nissouri East .- It gives me pleasure to state, that I think the cause of education is making sound and satisfactory progress in this township. The people generally seem sensible of the importance of the matter, and the Trustees show some earnestness in endeavoring to promote the good work. This earnestness displays itself in an anxiety to secure the services of efficient teachers, and in a desire to improve the character of the school-houses. I find that when an adequate remuneration can be offered, good teachers can be obtained without much difficulty. Within the last year or two three new school-houses have been erected, substantial, commodious, and well arranged; indeed, the one must recently built in Section No. 8 has been generally admired. Not only is it substantial, but a pretty and attractive little building; and I hope to see the example followed by some of the other sections where new school-houses may be required. With reference to the attendance of children, I do not think the number large of those who have not attended at all-63 out of 1,270. I think the cause of this absence may all be resolved into, first, unwillingness on the part of the children themselves; second, indifference on the part of their parents. I have known the objections of distance and want of clothing overcome by a little determination on the part of parents. In seven of the schools the regulations with reference to the reading of the scriptures and prayer are more or less obeyed; and I fear that it would be found that this is nearly all the religious instruction imparted to the chil-The revised programme for County Board examinations is generally observed, dren, and the questions are printed. In the section possessing a library the people gladly avail themselves of it; and the distribution of prizes has, I think, been attended with happy results, as regards both children and parents.

78. The Reverend John Hunt, Oxford East.—It will be proper for me to say, that during the year the Reverend Mr. Kellogg, the previous Superintendent, removed to another part of country, and the gentleman who was first appointed by the Warden declined attending to the duties, and that my appointment for the remainder of the year 1865 (ending March 31st, 1866) did not take place until after the County Council had appointed me for 1866, and thus I am not in such a position, as you will readily perceive, as I hope to be hereafter, to offer suitable remarks on the state of the schools. I am prepared, however, to state, that most of the schools are efficiently conducted, and are doing a good work in the township. I regret to say, that a large Library is almost useless to the greater portion of the inhabitants, as all the books are at the Town Hall, in the centre of the township. measures will shortly be taken by the Municipal Council to allow each section to have I trust a proper proportion. I am glad to observe that the Bible is used in all the schools, and the majority are opened and closed with prayer. But few prizes have been distributed during the year. In several instances, however, the public examinations have awakened much interest in the sections, and have been numerously attended by the parents and guardians of the pupils. I hope, at the end of another year, to be prepared to enter more fully into matters appertaining to the schools in this important and interesting field.

79. The Reverend William Graham, Zorra West.—It affords me pleasure to be able to state that some improvement is manifested in the schools in West Zorra, not only in their better management, but also in the efficiency and qualification of the teachers. This

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is just as it should be, to meet the evident design of an excellent school law, than which I know of none more excellent in its adaptation to the wants of the Canadian public. Third class teachers are becoming less in number, and in many instances the second class are not sought after. The Board of Public Instruction in Woodstock are directing their attention to this matter in order to raise the standard, so important in the fitness of teachers. If trustees could be induced to raise the salaries of competent and properly qualified teachers, we should soon witness a marked change for the better in this respect. The Revised Programme of County Board Examination is duly observed. In the schools under my charge the daily proceedings are either opened or closed by prayer or reading the scriptures. We are sadly deficient in school libraries, the result of which is severely felt in some of the sections. In reference to religious instruction, there is some improvement and more is expected. But a small proportion of the children in the township are not favoured with instruction, and some of these in consequence of unfavorable circumstances. Changes have been made in some of the school sections, and I think for the better as there must be new school houses erected and these are required at present. The books are covered, labelled, and numbered, and the regulations observed. On a review of the whole. an advancement is apparent and is a sufficient ground of thanksgiving to the Author of all good, and to you, Sir, as Chief Superintendent, for having founded and led in the execution of a school law so well adapted to the youth of our Province.

80. The Reverend James E. Dockery, Blenheim.-But four months have passed since I received my appointment; consequently imperfection will mark the "new man's" first communication to the department. The schools of this township are in excellent working order, and show signs of increasing life and vigilance in each department. Our teachers, on the whole, are active and faithful men, disposed to perform their important duties with an eye fixed on the future of their pupils. We are now preparing to have a competitive prize examination of the schools in this township, and much animation is felt with reference to the approaching trial. When engaged in delivering my annual lectures, I called upon the friends of education to contribute of their means for the purpose of purchasing prize books, and thus far I have met with success. The competition will take place on the 24th and 25th of April. The people of this township favour the plan, and I think will cheerfully sustain every effort put forth in that direction. The question of "school room sweeping" has been a bone of contention in a few of our schools, but by judicious management it has been suppressed. For some schools they hire a lad to sweep the school room and light the fires, while in the majority of sections they leave it an open question, inviting the pupils to sweep, and if a majority refuse a minority can always be obtained to perform the duty rather than to have their teachers do it for them. In some of our schools I have encouraged recitation by offering a prize to the most natural speaker. I find this a good remedy for the sing-song tone into which many of our readers arc

> " That hateful drum's discordant sound, " Parading round, and round, and round "-

is more hateful in the school room than in the pulpit, for there it is contagious, and may

81. John Craig, Esquire, Zorra East .- As this year is the first in which the discharge of the duties of Local Superintendent of Common Schools in the Township of East Zorra has devolved on me, I am not able, from observation, to note either progress or falling off in the schools under my charge, as compared with former years. I have great pleasure, however, in stating that my visits to the schools have very favourably impressed me with their general efficiency. They are by no means all they ought to be, or might be; but all things considered, they do reflect credit on our national system of education, and exhibit, on the part of the inhabitants of this township, a laudable desire to work out that system and give to their children a good education. I was very much pleased, generally speaking, with the class of teachers employed in this township; the majority of them hold first class certificates, and they are not only well up in the branches of education taught in our Common Schools, but are also apt to teach. The system of tuition, followed by many of them, is of the most approved kind, thoroughness being more sought after by them than superficial rapid advancement. I was also very much pleased with the condition of most

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of the school-houses in the township; they are suitable, substantial, and are kept very clean. In two sections where the school-houses are of the primitive kind, viz., log buildings, new brick school-houses are to be erected in 1866. I noticed, however, a great lack of school apparatus in most of the schools: When I first visited the schools, between April and October, I found them, except in three instances, rather poorly attended, and the pupils consisted chiefly of the very young, and girls. This state of matters is, no doubt, to be attributed to the labor requirements of the farm at that period. When one considers the necessity there is in Canadian farming for all hands to turn to, and also the scarcity and cost of hired labor, it is not to be wondered at that there should be a small attendance during the labor season. I have, however, in my public lectures, delivered during January, dwelt on the evils resulting to the children, from an irregular and fitful attendance at school, and pointed out the immense sacrifice at which the farm work was done, when performed to the neglect of education. During my late visits to the schools, I found the pupils much more numerous. In several of the schools, there were seen great grown up lads struggling in the second and third books. This is, no doubt, traceable to the cause already mentioned. Better late, however, than never. Generally speaking, the higher classes exhibited great proficiency in their lessons, and satisfied me with this, that the mind of the Canadian youth is quick and apt to learn, and that even under great disadvantages can make no mean progress. As my statistical return shows, there are very few children of school age, not attending any school in this township. The great evil here is, the brief period during the year in which they go to school. Any influence which I may be able to exert, will be employed to remedy this state of matters. Libraries are in existence in several of the sections in this township, but only in one or two of the sections are they in good working order. I consider libraries a most important auxiliary to the Common school, and would like very much to see one in connection with every school; for much as the Common School may do and is doing to promote the cducation of the youth of Canada, self culture must be called in to carry on and perfect the education there commenced, and books in this matter are indispensably necessary. Besides my statutory visits to the schools, I have been present at six public examinations; with one exception they were well attended by the parents. In only two cases were prizes distributed and in both every pupil got a prize (if it may be so termed). While, beyond a doubt, such an universal distribution of books has a beneficial effect, yet I apprehend it is not the proper method of working the prize system. All the schools are opened and closed with religious exercises. So far as I could ascertain, this is the sum of the religious instruction communicated in the school, except what is had in the highly moral and religious tone of the very excellent text-books of the schools. Since the year 1866 began, I have delivered ten public lectures, mostly in the evening, they were very well attended indeed. I prepared and delivered my lecture in the spirit of your instructions, to Local Superintendents, in regard to this matter, and hope that the result will be the encouraging and stimulating the parents to increased interest and exertion in the education of their children. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is used, and the questions are printed.

## XXVIII. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

82. The Reverend James Kilgour, South Riding-I take great pleasure in informing you, that the schools under my charge during the last two years have made considerable progress. One or two exceptions might be made to this statement, but the exceptions are almost all of them, schools that are kept open from six to nine months during the year. Two new school-houses have been built during 1865-one in the township of Guelph, section No. 4, a very handsome and commodious stone building; the other in the township of Erin, Section No. 11, a frame building. A new school section, made up of parts of two other sections, in the Township of Guelph, was formed last year (1865), designated No. 41. A new brick school-house is contracted for, and is expected to be finished by the end of the present half-year. Out of forty-one teachers under my superintendence, thirty-five hold first-class certificates; the remaining six belong to the second-class. This may ac-count for the fact, which is exhibited in my Reports, that the teachers' salaries are high in comparison with those in several other counties. In this Riding there are thirty-five schools in operation that were free, and only five that charged a rate-bill. Thus have the

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rate-payers in this section of the country, by their voting, decided the question of free or rate-bill schools in the most unequivocal manner, by giving the preference to the former. It is surely time, now, that this question was settled by Legislative enactment. Not more than a seventh of the schools I visited have distributed prizes during 1865; and these, with only a few exceptions, were distributed in a promise ous manner, without regard to merit or success in recitation. It is proper that I should mention here, that the Township of Puslinch seems to manifest a zeal in the cause of education which is quite commendable. The Township Council, there, granted \$40 last year, as it did two years ago, to be distributed in prizes among the scholars attending the several schools in said township who should attend a competitive examination. Six schools sent twenty scholars each. The examina-tion was held on the 21st and 22nd of December, and conducted by D. Ormiston, B. A., teacher of the Grammar School at Berlin, and Mr. Dunn, head teacher of the Grammar School at Guelph. The affair seemed to create great excitement among the pupils as well as the parents, besides stimulating the teachers to greater diligence and activity. Eighty dollars worth of excellent books were in consequence scattered among a great many different families. In this Riding there are fourteen Common School libraries. The largest as well as the best belongs to No. 5 section, in the Township of Guelph, where the industrious and painstaking teacher, William Cowan, (who is now serving his twenty-fifth year in said section) has done much to bring the library to its present state. It contains over one thousand volumes of choice books. Many of the libraries referred to above, are not only small, but old, and consequently the books are not read. It is astonishing that the people should be so indifferent to such an important and pleasing element of education, especially when the Educational Department has been so untiring in its efforts to furnish good books, at half the current price. The Board of Public Instruction for this Riding, some years ago adopted the Revised Programme; the questions are printed, and the answers are required in writing. A new set of questions is got up every half year. third class certificates are now issued by this Board; only grade A, of the first division, is granted for an unlimited time. The Clergy Reserve money is not applied to Common School purposes by any of the four townships in this Riding. I sometimes think that the Trustees in each school section should be compelled, by Legislative enactment, to furnish a reasonable amount of school apparatus to enable the teacher to perform his duties with In many of the schools visited by me, from \$5 to \$10 worth of maps, with a blackboard, (in one or two instances not much larger than the lid of a tea chest) are all the tools, with the addition of text-books, the poor teacher has provided him to give a moral, intellectual and physical development to the youth committed to his charge. The intelligent farmer who invests his capital in land is not so unwise as to refrain from purchasing implements, such as he needs, upon the plea that they will cost him a further outlay of money; these he procures, so that he may take out of the land all that it is capable of yielding. If once the people generally appreciated education according to its intrinsic worth, then would many of the Boards of School Trustees be less niggardly in providing apparatus, as well as more ample school-room accommodation.

83. A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, North Riding.—The schools have been in a generally satisfactory condition during the year, and I trust before another year, several of the old school-houses, which have need to be replaced by better buildings, will be among the things that were. I wish there was some law for equalizing the rate on the different parts of union school sections; it causes trouble as it is. During more than half of the year 1865 school was carried on in a new union section (Minto, Wallace, and Maryborough), the school being situated at Miller's Corners, Minto, but the statistics were not available, as the school was really commenced before the section had any legal existence. A new section has been established in Garafraxa (No. 15), and school commenced since the end of 1865, and steps are in progress for the same end in two or three sections in Luther. One new school has already been commenced (No. 9) in the latter township. Material alterations were made in Union Section No. 9, Peel and Garafraxa, in December, in the belief neighborhood that it could not be sustained, except at an excessive rate; but, notwithstanding, a few of those who do remain, feeling greatly in need of it, have resolved to carry on the school for at least six months, and a female teacher is now employed. I do not know whether you would consider the case one that justified some assistance from the

Poor School Fund; if obtained it might, perhaps, allow of the school being open some-what longer than the time mentioned; and in the same manner Section No. 6, Pilkington, is struggling to keep alive a school for the Protestant rate-payers' children-almost all the scholars of the Roman Catholic Church having been withdrawn. The school in Section No. 12, Peel, is likewise upheld, although greatly reduced; but those who remain, being mostly Roman Catholics, with a teacher of their faith, it has not been reduced to nearly the same extent as the other two I have mentioned. Since the beginning of 1866, a Roman Catholic Separate School has been commenced in Peel. The separate school is carried on in the Church at present, and the attendance is good. Every year shows many more changes in the management of the schools than I think are at all desirable, too great a desire being manifested to take advantage of any means of lessening expenditure, without sufficient regard to the real efficiency of the school. Prizes have not been so generally given as I think they will be; but where they were employed I believe the effect is acknowledged to have been good.

## XXIX. COUNTY OF GREY.

84. John Francis, Esquire, Sydenham, Holland, Sullivan, Derby, Keppel and Sarawak .- In presenting the annual report of the progress and condition of the schools under my superintendence, I may premise by stating that I have held the office since April last, consequently I am not in a position to express a decided opinion in regard to their progress, but their condition, on the whole, is satisfactory. It will be seen by my report, that 42 Common Schools and 3 Separate Schools were in operation during 1865; only three Common Schools were closed during the latter half of the year, they have been taught by thirty men and fifteen women. The average salary of the former was \$240, and of the latter \$155. Of the male teachers, fourteen held first class and sixteen held second class certificates ; of the female teachers, six held first class and eight second class certificates. In regard to that portion of the Trustees' Reports, relative to the finances, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining correct returns; in four instances I was obliged to send them back for revision. Taking the schools collectively, they are financially in a prosperous condition. One new school-house has been erected in the Township of Sydenham during the past year, of stone, at a cost of \$500. There are thirty-two log schoolhouses in this division, and I am very sorry to state that nearly one-half of the number are unworthy of the name of school-houses, being small, low-ceiled and ill-ventilated build-ings, detrimental to the health of pupils and teacher. The impure air of this kind of school-houses, makes the visitor desirous of reaching the outside as soon as possible. you remonstrate with the Trustees and suggest to them the advisability of erecting more commodious buildings, they will plead poverty of the section and say that it is as good as their dwelling-houses. I am of the opinion that some means should be used to compel Trustees to erect suitable school-houses. The Trustees' returns show, most conclusively, that a large per centage of the school population do not attend any school, and of the number who are registered, the attendance is so very irregular as to reduce the average attendance to 888 out a school population of 3,369, being very little over one-fourth. The alleged reason is "indifference of parents," but this I consider incorrect, in the rural sections there are certain portions of the year, such as the time of potatoe planting, laying, &c., when each child's services are required, consequently, the schools, at these periods, are nearly empty. Distance from school and want of proper clothes are also reasons for non-attendance. From my report it will be seen that nearly all the schools are opened with prayer. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. The examinations are conducted in a thorough manner; the standard of qualification has been raised and longer periods given to teachers before renewals are required. Third class certificates are granted on the request of the Trustees of a section stating that they cannot afford to give a suitable salary, and that a third class teacher will meet their requirements. The books in the various libraries are covered, but in three sections the books were obtained some years since, and are at present in a dilapidated condition. Only seven schools are provided with Common School Libraries. Prizes were distributed in fifteen schools. I have much pleasure in stating that the Municipality of the Township of Derby, granted the sum of \$10 for prizes, this sum along

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with the 100 per cent., granted by the Department, furnished the schools in the township with a limited number of prizes. I trust that all the townships, included in my division, will make a grant for prizes, as the distributing of prizes is a great incentive for promoting diligence among the pupils attending our Common Schools.

## XXX. COUNTY OF PERTH.

85. The Reverend William Doak, Fullerton.-The schools in the township of Fullerton, seven in number, have been in operation during the whole year. From the reports of Trustees it appears that there are no indigent children in the township; and very few children of school age who are not at school during some part of the year. One good substantial brick school house has been erected during the last year, and another is to be built next year, and then there will be comfortable and commodious school houses in all the As the teachers are not sufficiently remunerated for their arduous and important duties, there is a tendency on the part of the most talented to seek a more lucrative profession, and this operates most injuriously against the success of educational efforts, for the school master makes the school. Any measure which might be devised to secure permanently the services of the more efficient teachers would be a great boon.

86. The Reverend A. G. Miller, Wallace .- During the past year the schools in the Township of Wallace have been progressing as favourably as we could expect. When we consider the circumstances of the people, that is to say, their position in a new country where their means are limited, and where many other drawbacks must prevent that attention to education which we would naturally expect in older and more enlightened communities. As usual the teachers of the schools report irregular attendance on the part of many of the pupils, but still I find that notwithstanding this, the children display a great deal of intelligence, and hence we may infer what an impetus would be given to their progress if more uniformity and regularity in their attendance could be secured. Perhaps the most interesting feature in connection with the schools last year was the township examination, the first of its kind ever held in Wallace. Believing that such an examintion would prove beneficial to parents, teachers and children, I made application to the Municipal Council of the township for a sum of money with which to purchase prize Twenty-seven dollars were placed at my disposal, and this sum procured twice the books, amount of books, in accordance with the regulations, at the Education Office. The best pupils were sent up from all the schools, who were examined by myself and three other gentlemen selected by the council and myself. Over one hundred and fifty pupils of all ages presented themselves, and one hundred and six prizes were distributed. The parents and friends of the children turned out in great numbers, and seemed to take a great interest in the whole affair. A whole day was taken up with the examinations and the prizes were distributed on another day, when I delivered an address on education, after which a pic-nic was held. I have no doubt great good will result from these gatherings, and I hope the council will be generous enough to grant a sum of money annually for prizes. All the schools are now provided with maps. The township library is divided into thirteen branch libraries and distributed amongst the school sections, but owing to bad management the books are not generally read. In some sections the trustees take charge of the books, and in those sections they are not sought after. On the other hand in those sections in which the teachers take charge of the books I find a different state of things. So I shall endeavour to make this the rule in all the sections. In some schools the Bible and Testament are used, and the school opened and closed with prayer; in others such is not the case. I have not been able to deliver lectures at night in all the school sections, but have done so in several, and I am now engaged in this important work. I must say, however, that the work is onerous in these new and rough settlements. It is not very pleasant on a cold night, to drive ten or twelve miles, and then have to return home because there is no confortable place in which to stop for the night, in the immediate neighborhood. am well aware that few Superintendents deliver lectures, properly so called, at night, owing to the inconvenience. I think, therefore, the law should be so modified that four or five lectures in each township should be sufficient, the Superintendents having the power of selecting the points at which such lectures should be delivered, and that the County Council should insist on their being delivered. If, however, the schools are inspected twice a

year, lectures delivered, and incidental school matters attended to, the minimum compensation for each school should be at least six dollars. I view with pleasure the changes proposed by you in the present school law, that is to say, in principle. I think the present school section system is defective. I would be pleased, also, to see the standard for the examination of teachers, raised. I fully believe too, in compulsory attendance in cases where people are so careless or vicious as to neglect the education of their children. 1 vicw with some apprehension, however, the placing of all the schools in a township, under the control of only five Trustees, and these to be elected by the people (as I understand it), in the same way as the Municiral Councillors. I should like to see a greater number of Trustees in each School Board, and a portion of these, chosen by the County Council, from among the educated men residing in the municipality. A man may be an excellent farmer or a shrewd merchant, but he might not possess those qualifications which would enable him to make such rules and regulations and select such teachers as would raise our Common Schools to a higher position than they at present occupy. I think there would be no difficulty, even in the most remote districts, in securing a sufficient number of men in accordance with my plan. Many of the clergymen have been 'Trustees, and even if they have not been, they would make good Trustees, and would, I think, consent to serve if appointed by the County Council; but it is not likely they would go to the polls. Then, too, there are other professional men who would I dare say, serve on the same conditions. If we are to have a change every effort should be made to secure good results therefrom. Our County Council has now divided the county into two sections, placing each under a Superintendent. I trust this change may prove beneficial in this part of the country.

87. The Reverend James Fotheringham, Hibbert.-There are very few children in this township who are not taught to read and write, indeed none so far as I know. There are many whose education is left very imperfect, and whose parents do not attach anything like due importance to it. I am sorry to think that large numbers have views concerning the education of their children, which are limited and confined by their notions of what may be useful in relation to the management of property. However it is, they oppose their instruction in grammar and other branches. I have been once at a meeting of the County Board for the examination of teachers, and found the examination conducted mostly by printed questions, and upon the whole satisfactory. One thing I must acknowledge in abatement of this, that the candidates had too much opportunity of mutual assistance, a thing very difficult to prevent except when very good accommodation is afforded. There is no township or other public library, except Sabbath School libraries, of these there are many, and no section in the township is without them, except the Roman Catholic portious of it: namely --in section No. 4, union sections No. 1 West, No. 2 and 3; Union School No. 1 West, was a Roman Catholic Separate School, but has become Common. I have during the year attended various school examinations, and addressed those present at greater or less length, and I usually address the schools I visit; besides this I am about to lecture more formally at night, in such cases as require this arrangement to bring out the people. Our schools, I believe, will compare favourably with the schools in many of our townships; I do not consider, however, that they have all attained anything like the excellence which it is possible for them to attain.

#### XXXI. COUNTY OF HURON.

88. The Reverend John Fergus, Morris, Turnberry and Grey.—I have visited all the schools once, and some of them oftener; and, on the whole, they are in as prosperous a condition as can be expected, especially when we consider the irregularity of attendance. The causes of irregularity and non-attendance are many. In some cases the parents are negligent, in others the roads are bad, and the distance too far for children to travel. A very commodious log school-house has been built in Section No. 1, in the Township of Turnberry during the past year, and a school has been commenced there for the first time. Prizes have been distributed in very few schools, but from the good effects of these I shall hereafter endeavour to persuade the Trustees to have them in all our schools. The Revised Programme for the examination of teachers is strictly observed, and the questions are printed. The Bible is generally read in the schools, both morning and evening, and most of them are opened and closed with prayer. Religious instruction is very little attended to, and this cannot be very well remedied in our mixed community. In many cases the Trustees the Trustees the trustees the trustees the trustees the morning and evening, and most of them are opened and closed with prayer. Religious instruction is very little attended to, and this cannot be very well remedied in our mixed community.

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tees are not competent to fill up their reports in a proper manner. I can say very little about the schools in the Township of Grey. They have only been under my care since the close of last year. The former Superintendent removed from this place and left me no papers.

89. The Reverend Mutthew Burr, McKillop .- The cause of non-attendance of children at school, between the ages of from five to sixteen years, may be, in some cases, attributed to bad roads and great distance from the school ; in other cases, the want of parental interest in the education of children, as, in the Township of McKillop all the schools are free, and yet there are one hundred and ninety-three non-attendants; whereas, in the Township of Tuckersmith, in which a small rate is enforced, in three out of the seven schools there are reported only ten non-attendants at school. In Tuckersmith only three of the seven are opened and closed with prayer. In McKillop, six of the eight are opened and closed thus. But only in two of the eight are the Bible and Testament read, and in Tuckersmith only in three of the seven. The Board of Public Instruction use the revised programme and printed questions in the examination of their teachers. In the Library of School Section No. 2, McKillop, the books are all covered, labelled and numbered, and the regulations strictly The influence of these is good. I am sorry that these regulations are not obobserved. served in School Section No. 8, Tuckersmith. In School Section No. 7 the regulations are strictly observed, but the influence is not so great where the Library is open to the public through the pupils only, as in No. 7, Tuckersmith, as when open to the adult population, as in No. 2, McKillop. The distribution of prizes has an admirable influence for good, when made upon the ground of merit.

90. R. D. Bonis, Esquire, Hay, Stephen, and Usborne.- I beg to state that, with regard to attendance, school accommodation, and school apparatus. a gradual, but steady, improvement continues to be made. You will notice that the column for absentees is not filled up in my reports, which is attributed to the fact that I place no confidence in the reports I receive from Trustees under that head; for, as I once before reported to you, I find that the school population is generally over-estimated, and when Trustees make any report on the subject, they simply subtract the number on the register from the whole estimated number. In order to make the absentees report at all reliable, Trustees should be required to report the names and ages of the absentees in their December semi-annual return; and I think, too, that the Trustees of school sections should be empowered to supply clothing to destitute children, in order to enable them to attend school. A provision enabling parents to send their children to the nearest school, would be but a simple act of justice, and would tend to reduce the absentees list very materially. In Usborne, a Township Librarian changes the books from one school section to another annually, and reports to the Council the number of books lost or injured, and the sections chargeable are required to replace them. This arrangement gives satisfaction to the rate-payers, and causes school section Librarians to exercise care and keep accurate registers ; accordingly, we have full and reliable returns of Library statistics from Usborne, whilst from Stephen, where the books are not controlled by the Trustees, the returns are exceedingly unsatisfactory; and I have reason to believe that in many parts of the township the circulation is very limited. I am of the opinion that, next to the establishment of schools, the establishment of Libraries has the strongest claim on the attention of those who are entrusted with the interests of education. On the subject of distributing prize-books, I can only say, that the teacher has it in his power to determine the amount of good effected by giving prizes. When the teacher keeps an accurate register of the attendance, behaviour and diligence of his pupils, and distributes the prizes in accordance with the merits of the pupils, the results must be highly beneficial,

91. Will of m Sloan, Esquire, M.D., Hullett and Wawanosh.—Since my appointment, in October lass, I have visited and examined all the schools in my division, and have to report that their mudition is, on the whole, very gratifying. The people are building new schoolhouses at heavy expenses (the one in No. 3, Hullett, just completed, cost \$1,400), and are taxing themselves liberally for the support of education. The attendance is very good, as you will see by the printed report; in some sections all the children are reported as entered on the register, and in others only two or three are absent. The teachers, with a few exceptions, are well up to the mark, and the number of third-class very small. Our questions are printed but if think the time has come for the establishment of a Board to grant Provincial Cer-

tificates, according to the last clause of the new Grammar School Act. There is not much done in the way of religious instruction. It is always so in the country; the paucity of the Clergymen and their distance are obstacles which are not felt in cities and villages, where the regulations in regard to religious instruction can be more completely carried out. The authorized books are exclusively used, and maps are found in nearly all the schools. Upon the whole, the condition of the schools is fully up to the condition of the country, as some parts, just emerging from a wilderness, have their school-houses (rough, it is true), with children in them capable, often, of passing a very creditable examination in the History, Physiology and Philosophy of the fifth book. I cannot say much as to their progress (having been so recently elected to office), but may be able to do so on some other occasion.

92. The Reverend Hamilton Gibson, Goderich and Stanley.-Having only held the of-fice of Superintendent of Schools for the Townships of Goderich and Stanley, since April, 1865, I have but few remarks to make on the state of education in the schools under my Their progress and efficiency are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition. supervision. There are no third class teachers employed in any of the sections in these townships. There is a disposition on the part of the Board of Public Instruction to discontinue granting third class certificates, and to exact from first and second class teachers more than the minimum qualification, as prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada; at the last meeting of the Board, twelve candidates were rejected. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. At one time, I believe, the examinations before the Board were conducted orally, but the present mode is prefcruble in testing the qualification of teachers. There is, undeniably, much irregularity of attendance on the part of the scholars. This is attributed to bad roads, bad weather, and distance from school, as well as carelessness of parents, but principally I would say, to the disposition of parents to keep their children from school, to perform odd jobs at home. In most of the sections under my care, the children who never attend any school are few and far between. In some schools prizes have been given during the past year, and with very benclicial results, and so far as my knowledge goes, the prize-giving system is gradually gaining ground in the schools. In the course of my visits, I have been a good deal disappointed in finding so few libraries, and have taken occasion to point out the advantages of having such auxiliaries established in every school. The regulations with respect to religious instruction are, I am sorry to say, but partially attended to by the teachers; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that the practice in question is principally observed by the best qualified and most efficient teachers.

93. The Reverend William Barr, Ashfield.—I have great pleasure to be able to record that the schools under my superintendency are better attended this winter, than I have yet found them. It would be satisfactory, indeed, were this healthful condition of the schools to continue throughout the year; but this is not likely; the busy season of the year is rapidly approaching, when the robust of both sexes will be called away to engage in domestic and field operations. It is greatly to be regretted that through the carelessness and indifference of parents, too many children—small as well as great— are denied those opportunities of having their minds developed, which our Common School system is so well adapted to accomplish. It would, I think, be desirable, could any agency be brought to bear upon such parents, so as to enlighten them on a matter of such vast importance as that of the education of their children. The County Board, in its examination of teachers, attends to the Revised Programme, and the questions are printed. The books in our various libraries are covered, labelied and numbered. The books seem to be in general use; and if they are of the right sort they cannot fail to have an enlightening and moralizing influence upon the people, young and old.

#### XXXII. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

94. W. J. Francis, Esquire, M.D., Arran.-I beg leave to say that I have been newly appointed and am not so well able to answer the general questions as I should wish. The general causes of non-attendance are set down as, "Indifference on the part of parents," and "Kept at home to assist on the farm." The library regulations are strictly observed.

95. William Bull, Esquire, Albemarle and Amabel.-As this is a new country and

but thinly settled, there are great difficulties in the way of establishing schools and keeping them in operation; but the people generally are anxious to have their children educated, and send them pretty regularly when the weather and roads permit. The schools in Section No. 1, Albemarle, and No. 2, Amabel, are now in fair working order. have female teachers holding second class certificates, with a general attendance of about 20 Section No. 1, Amabel, is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The section is too small to warrant the trustees in keeping the school open, and the majority of the people have at last consented to form a union with another small section in the adjoining Township of There is a comfortable log school house in each of the sections. There are three other sections organized in Amabel, one of which (No. 3, Amabel) has a good log school house, in which a school is to be opened immediately. The amount of the Legislative Grant apportioned to these townships is very small. I have suggested to the Township Council the propriety of dividing the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Fund coming to this township among the schools, which I trust they will do. I visited the schools in July, that is those in Sections No. 2, Amabel, and No. 1, Albemarle. The school in section No. 1, Amabel, was not open then, and I had no information of its being open until the end of the year. I found the school conducted satisfactorily and the pupils making good progress, though there were no maps nor school apparatus-nothing in fact beyond a blackboard and the text books of the school. I recommended the trustees to obtain maps, &c., and trust they will do so.

96. John Eckford, Esquire, Brant, Carrick, Culross, Elderslie, Saugeen and Greenock. -Nearly twelve months ago I visited a number of what I understood to be amongst the best schools in some of the older counties. My object was to note improvements in tuition with a view to the improvement of the schools under my care, and especially for the purpose of comparison, that I might be well assured they were in good and efficient condition. I experi-enced much kindness, and all the information I desired was freely afforded. Some of those schools were exceedingly well taught, and in nearly all I saw that the business was well conducted. I returned from my tour with the hope, or rather the pleasing persuasion, that should some brother local superintendent visit my district he would feel almost if not altogether equally pleased with what he might see in what has scarcely ceased to be spoken of as the backwoods. Having had much experience as a teacher myself, at 2a early period, and not a little to do with education in one capacity or another ever since, the superiority of our present system and the ability and earnestness of a large proportion of the instructors in carrying it out often strike me very forcibly. There is also in this district a better approciation of the value of a higher and more thorough instruction than existed a few years ago. It was no uncommon occurrence for teachers to meet with opposition from parents in regard to instruction in the higher branches of our Common Schools. Their objections may be com-prehended in two words, "Cui bono ?" Numbers also, who had no children, murmured at the expense they were put to in educating those of their neighbours, and many were the angry contests for the imposition of rate-bills. Now there is a wonderful unanimity and hearty cooperation. It is becoming well understood how much the weighte of our country and her progress to a high place in the scale of nations depends upon the general and proper education of the young and rising generation, and that therefore every man who has got a stake in it—every man who has got a regard for the general weal—ought to feel an in-terest in our schools, and do all in his power to promote their prosperity. Our libraries, I think, have done good service in enlightening the public mind on this subject; and I also think I am warranted in saying that the numerous lectures on education have told with considerable effect. I have done what I could for our schools, and not a few of the trustees have done their duty well, but after all their prosperity depends mainly upon the teachers. Good schools and good teachers go together. Our teachers as a class are steadily rising in attain-ments. The faithful scrutiny of our Board of Examiners is securing competent teachers. But something more is wanting-a genius and aptness to convey knowledge. The good re-putation of many is established, but others new to the profession are continually coming in, and such of them as have been trained under skilful instructors and possess fair qualifications, copy their master and at once begin to distinguish themselves; but others in no wise particularly endowed, just begin to teach as they were taught by masters perhaps only a few steps in advance of the ancient pedagogues who so ably birched our great grand-fathers. No doubt these improve in course of time, but not a few have I seen serving lengthy apprenticeships at

the expense of the section. This is the principal cause of my inability to report so favourably of some of the schools as of others. The public benefit would be promoted were all our teachers to pass through good training institutions. For in this as in other professions, we find persons offering themselves who give no promise of ever becoming efficient teachers, and it would be a good service to them to turn them aside in search of some other calling for which they may be well fitted. Our libraries are not numerous; to get them established is a work of difficulty, not less so to keep them up. Years pass without any additions, and the readers drop off. 1 almost wish it were compulsory to apportion a small sum annually for this purpose.

97. The Reverend Wm. Fraser, Kincardine, Bruce, Huron and Kinloss .- The number of wild Arabs not sent to any echool, is, as you may see, becoming beautifully less and less. A mild measure of compulsion, however, might, in many places be a great improvement, and would, generally, be gladly received. Public sentiment is perfectly ripe for the change. The common cause given in almost every report is the indifference of parents. Extreme poverty, sickness and religious convictions I would excuse, but all put together does not make one case out of ten. The very fact of a law made, would almost cure the evil, and its power would be greater as a parliamentary statute, rather than as a municipal rule. Many of the municipal bodies might not make such, but would gladly accept of the same if made to hand. The doing away with the Trustee Boards in favor of Township ones, will be no small improvement. But whether such Board be the Town Councils or Boards elected for the purpose, they will meet with great difficulties, unless the teachers are brought to a common standard and an uniform salary; leaving the sections with an annual meeting to vote any extra amount necessary for anything superior. Suppose the Board would give, say \$20 a month, this would pay for an efficient female, and the most of males would accept it. Such as would require better at \$25 to \$40 a month, let them vote for the same and pay for the peculiar favour received. Thus the work of the Board would be easy, and might be done by the Council, when no favour would be expected or possible. The crowning glory of the change would be in the justice done and protection afforded the teacher; making his profession tolerable and respectable; changing his yearly appointment to one during good conduct, with power to remove him from one place to another, but not subject to dismission without good cause; tried first in the school, the people and teacher face to face. by the Superintendent, and the same reported. The Superintendent's nominal quarterly report to the County Council should be changed to a yearly one ; also special ones could be made to this Township Board when required ;- the same being a pains-taking, practical document of the state and progress of each school, recommending the change of teachers when needful for the good of the cause. When I speak of an equal standard of qualifications, I mean the grade which all the teachers employed should possess ; leaving it optional with themselves or Board to have more for the more advanced schools. Should such protection and permanency be afforded to the teachers, the Normal School would be crowded, and in five years might supply the whole Province. The teachers dismissed, would generally go there and return fit for their work, and all this trouble and expense with a County Board of Examiners, done away with in a few years altogether. Their present expense would almost, in said time, pay the way of such teachers through the Normal School. Who at a glance will not see the great benefit of such exchange? On all hands it is allowed that those teachers who do nothing, but go from place to place, offering their services lower than teamsters and herd boys, are effectually destroying the system, and supplanting and rooting out the best teachers, as a great many of the present Boards employ the lowest that offer as the best for them. So young men of spirit walk away and leave the profession for one more congenial. This is a crying evil which must be stopped, change or no change. There is danger, however, in opening the question till Federation be the law of the Province. The influence of libraries is undoubtedly good, and greatly needed, other means of improvement being so scarce in bush life. The youthful mind, so craving for information, must have the pernicious, if the useful is refused. The books are generally carefully kept, but less of fiction and more of fact would be a great improvement, and create a sound The Revised Prctaste; on this point the American mind is a solemn lesson to us. gramme, for County Boards, is observed, and the questions are printed,

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### XXXIII. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

98. Charles Hardie, Esquire, Nissouri West.-The agitation concorning remodelling our School Sections has nearly subsided. Two good school-houses have been erected (one remarkably so, in the arrangement of desks, in ventilation, and in many other conveniences), which I hope will have the effect of stimulating others to have their schools equally good. Our schools are still supported by the Free School system, and although you will find a decrease in the length of time a few have been kept open, it is entirely owing to the changes already mentioned. A new mode, on the pic-flic plan, of conducting examinations has been generally introduced among our schools during the past year, by which means great crowds assemble to hear the pupils undergo a slight examination in some branches of their studies, recite dialogues, and sing, which usually produces a sensational effect on the spectators; but I fear it will be productive of injurious results to pupils, teachers and parents, for the following reasons, viz: The minds of pupils are diverted from study for a considerable period before the display; moral and indecorous dialogues frequently succeed each other for the amusement of spectators; inferior as well as good teachers can easily exalt themselves in the public estimation by such deceptive means; and parents feel proud that their children can make such ostentatious displays, while a thorough school examination would be repulsive to their minds. Some teachers make a great outcry against some of our school books, as being unsuitable; but I have found, on examining the schools of these complainers, themselves, together with their pupils, that, instead of requiring other books, they have scarcely a rudimentary acquaintance with those now in usc. As I believe we are now on the verge of a great change in the Common School System, I would humbly suggest that some stringent provision should be made for an examination of teachers concerning an improved method of teaching, similar to that practiced in the Model School; for I find that some teachers who have seen the method there taught, and have introduced only a part of the scheme, have produced such remarkable results thereby as to be plainly discernable to the most indifferent observer. I trust that the contemplated changes will either be speedily introduced or abandoned altogether, as the proposed erection of some school-houses here will be postponed until the result is known. I still retain unchanged confidence in you, that the difficult task you have voluntarily undertaken to prosecute to completion, are purely for the benefit of the present and future generations of Canada; therefore, I hope that, in proportion to the importance of the undertaking, strength from above will be given to you to remedy any defects pervading our Common School System.

99. William Taylor, Esquire, London.—There are only three sections in the township which may be said not to be free; the others named as having a rate-bill receive the amounts from persons going to the schools for a short time, not being permanent residents of the township.

100. T. E. Sanders, Esquire, Biddulph.—Many changes have taken place in this township amongst our teachers; and I can congratulate the section on having hired teachers whom all must respect; and I believe that these persons will faitfully perform their most important duties, looking to the one great object of their profession—the advancement of their pupils in secular knowledge. It appears from reports that seven schools regard religious instruction; if this is the case, may God's blessing attend it! The revised examination programme is observed, but the questions are not printed. The Library books are covered, labelled and numbered. My hope is, that we shall yet be a reading people. The distribution of prizes, if generally adopted, would be of very great influence.

## XXXIV. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

101. The Reverend Edmund Sheppard, East Riding, County of Elgin.—I know of no school in the townships I have the honor to superintend, in which the regulations about religious instruction are carried out; and while I would most earnestly desire to see more of the moral and religious element mingled with our system of education, yet to communicate religious instruction in our Common Schools appears to be impracticable; so many sects, so many jealous surmisings, and I might add, such an inordinate and unreasonable preference on the part of many parents, to the intellectual rather than the moral development of their children; all contribute to render this provision of our system useless. In my addresses to the pupils, when visiting the schools, I am careful to impress upon their minds, the excellence of moral cultivation and religious dissipline. The Board of Public instruction in this county, is anxious to contribute to the moral welfare of the young, by a most rigid adherence to the requirements of the law respecting the moral character of the teachers, probably no Board in the Province has taken more pains on this subject, than the Board meeting at St. Thomas. The Boards of Elgin have also been very strict in the examination of teachers, and our schools are now supplied with a very superior class of teachers. The attendance at the schools for 1865 was good; this, I think, is in a great measure owing to the large number of Free Schools in East Elgin. The Free School system has so rapidly increased, that if it continues at the same rate, all-the schools will soon be free. By consulting the reports it will be seen that in each of the townships the Free Schools and Rate Bill Schools stood as follows:

Bayham S. Dorchester Malahide Yarmouth	- 5. 15	"		Rate Bill.
Total	49		11	

The people of this county are beginning to take an interest in school libraries; we have been backward in this matter, but hope soon to walk up to the front. On the whole, I think I am safe in reporting our schools in good working condition, and in a progressive state. There is a continued and healthy interest in education amongst us, which I trust will remain and increase.

### XXXV. COUNTY OF KENT.

102. Edmund B. Harrison, Esquire, County of Kent.-It affords me pleasure to state that the schools in this county, generally speaking, have progressed during the past year,the schools evincing the greatest progress, whose teachers have received the heartiest co-op-eration from the Trustees, and parents of the children. As yet, I cannot speak definitely upon the influence exerted by the distribution of prizes. The attention of the teacher and trustees have been frequently directed by me to the advantages which would result from a proper use of the tekets and reward cards provided by the Educational Department. The beneficial influences of the Common School Library depend a great deal upon the teachers, who are generally the librarians; if they evince a kindly interest in what their pupils read, and judiciously assist them in their efforts to acquire knowledge, the library books will be read with The accompanying printed questions for the examination of teachers, prepared by avidity one of the members of the County Board, and submitted to the Secretary for approval before being printed, will show that the Revised Programme for County Board Examinations has been observed. By a resolution passed at the last meeting of the County Board, candidates answering at least three-fourths of the value (not number of questions, will be entitled to a first class certificate, grade A; five-eighths, first class, grade B; one-half, second class, grade A; three-eighths, second class, grade B. Every exertion has been made to raise the standard of the qualifications of our teachers. The great difficulty in retaining teachers of a superior grade of qualification is, the salaries paid are so small, that persons with the education which a first class teacher must possess, can do better by going into other professions. It is not altogether through the niggardliness of Trustees, that better salaries are not given, but the inability of the school sections as now constructed to sustain the necessary taxation. I would respectfully call your attention to a "missing link" in the Common School system of Upper Canada, namely, provision for the education of the deaf and dumb. The importance of educating the deaf and dumb is well expressed in the following extract, taken from the forty-ninth annual report of the Directors of the American Asylum at Hartford, for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb. "Without the education and culture suited to his peculiar infirmity, allowed to grow up in ignorance, and to battle for himself as he may, with the stern realities i life, the deaf mute is, beyond question, the most pitiable being within the circle of civilized society. Far more than the blind or even the insanc, is he an object of commiseration. The eye of the blind child is closed to the beauties of external nature, but the ear remains open to the words of wisdom and instruction. Even if he is so unfortunate as to be denied the means of education, he has the same degree of intelligence as the family in which he lives, or the circle of society around him. Insanity, while it disorders the mental

powers, and forestalls their proper action, also relieves the mind from moral responsibility. But congenital deafness, while it leaves the mental faculties unimpaired, shuts out almost the nutriment which is essential to their development and growth. It allows but few rays of light to enter through the walls of the dark prison in which the mind chafes and groans in isolation and solitude, but knows no way of escape. Now education is the sovereign panacea for the ills which his misfortune brings upon the deaf mute, that education, and in general only that which is found in Institutions established to meet his particular need. This, to a most wonderful degree, lifts him out of his misfortune, and takes off the burden that presses so heavily upon him; It restores him to communion with his friends, and to intercourse with intelligent society. With his mental and moral faculties enlightened, he becomes a useful citizen, and in instances not few, a christian man. The deaf mute therefore needs, not an inactive morbid sympathy with his misfortune, not so much pecuniary aid for the supply of his physical wants, as education-that culture which will fit him for his duties as a member of society, and for his responsibility as a moral being." A small but efficient school for the education of deaf mutes, has been in operation about a year in the Township of Raleigh. Mr. Henry White, a farmer of Raleigh, visited several institutions for the education of deaf mutes, in the United States, for the purpose of securing admission for one or more of his own children, but finding that to be impossible, on account of the crowded state of the schools, he was compelled to devise some other method of obtaining an education for his children. Upon visiting the school above mentioned, I found eight pupils present, whose minds, once shut up in almost impenetrable darkness, were being gradually led forth to become industrious, intelligent and christian members of society. The teacher, a deaf mute, from Oakville, C. W., is a graduate of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Hartford. I am informed that there are at least sixteen deaf mutes in Kent, and about twenty in Elgin. Could not a fund for the deaf and dumb be set apart, according to their number in Upper Canada, and distributed to the schools ac-cording to their attendance? The schools receiving any aid from the Government, ought to be taught by teachers who are graduates of some one of the different Institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb. In the anticipation of the present state of things being altered, I have not touched upon the many hindrances to the efficiency of our Common Schools. have no doubt when there is only one Board of School Trustees for each township, a broad foundation for a good system of Common Schools will be attained. The power of acquiring school sites by arbitration in cases where the owners either refuse to sell, or ask exorbitant prices, ought to be introduced among the proposed amendments to the Common School Act.

## XXXVI. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

103. The Reverend Peter McDermott, Mcore.-I have much pleasure in stating that the schools in the township are efficiently conducted. The teachers generally are diligent and faithful, but they have to contend with difficulties, such as irregularity of attendance, small school houses and want of apparetus. These last, however, I confidently expect to see removed when the whole township is under the management of one Board of Trustees. The number of children who do not attend is very considerable. The only cause that can be assigned for their non-attendance is the negligence of parents, as they are, with very few exceptions, within easy reach of a school, and as nearly every school in the township is free, they cannot plead poverty. The general regulations with regard to religious instruction are generally followed, and the results are decidedly beneficial, as it associates learning with religion in the minds of the young. With respect to public libraries, I am sorry to say that very little attention has been paid to the subject in this township. A few sections did obtain small libraries; but they have added nothing to them, and in a year or two very few read the books. From the limited number of books read, it is impossible to form an opinion as to the influence which they exert, further than the fact that good books necessarily exert an influence for good, and not only interest but instruct, refine and elevate. The prizes distributed during the year have been few, but I am satisfied more attention will be paid to this subject, for its influence is good. It stimulates to exertion and diligence; it makes children more desirous of attending school, and especially of attending regularly. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed. The questions are not printed.

104. The Reverend Joseph C. Gibson, Warwick.-I have to report that on the whole

the schools in this township are in a satisfactory condition, though in many there is room for improvement. The distribution of prizes in two or three of the sections has had a good effect. The regulations in regard to religious instruction are not generally followed. At the meeting of the County Board of Instruction the questions are not printed, but given out at the time by those members of the Board whe conduct the examinations. I have only to add that illness, together with the fact that I only succeeded in getting the last return from trustees on the 17th, has prevented me from sending in the report at an earlier date.

105. The Reverend J. S. Baker, Enniskillen.—I have much pleasure to report that the schools of Enniskillen Township are yearly increasing in efficiency and I think would compare favourably with an Common Schools in this county. The system of managing township schools under a School Board, I think far superior to sectional trustees. Our schools have provided for them the most efficient teachers, and the proficiency of the pupils during the past year has been very satisfactory.

#### XXXVII. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

106. II. II. Cunningham, Esquire, Anderdon .- There were six Common Schools in the township when I had the honor of being appointed Local Superintendent, besides a Union Colored School. Now, through litigation and disagreements, only four are to be found, and the Union School has entirely fallen to the ground, owing to a want of support. Besides the four Common Schools, there are now two Separate ones, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, which owe their origin to an unpleasant feeling among the rate-payers, caused by the location of school houses, as well as a dislike to the teachers employed. Now the Protestant Separate School is attacked in its turn by the Trustees of Nos. 1 and 4, for, as it is averred, illegally taking support from their schools. The case is at present before the County Judge. Notwithstanding the bickerings, I have much pleasure in informing you that the attendance of children at the different schools is on the increase, and the desire of parents and guardians towards education is made more manifest. I know of only two families in the township who neglect the training of their children, except, indeed, those colored families in the Union Section, who have no school to send their children to; and this, certainly, is a great hardship on them. The school-houses in Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 are round log ones, and are in a very dilapidated condition. The chilly blast in this inclement season sings through the many crevices, and the pupils hug the stove—if I may be permitted the expression—with anxious care; still, they study ardently and appear cheerful and happy, which, under the circumstances, is mar-vellous. The two former schools are supplied with maps, and show a larger average of attendance than any other schools in the township. The supporters of Section No. 6 are only able to keep open the School six months in the year. They are new settlers, and have yet to suffer many hardships, and are therefore unable to supply the means of paying a teacher for a longer There is nothing to be found in this school-house but a few benches and one desk, period. and, on the whole, it has a very dismal appearance. The school-house of Section No. 4 is a very good hewed log house on pillars; the Trustees neglecting to under-pin it, leaves the bottom exposed, which causes a very uncasy feeling to the scholars on a cold day. This school is supplied with maps. The school-houses of the separate schools are frame buildings, and are very creditable to the Trustees, showing a degree of comfort and warmth not generally found in the country; but I am sorry to say they are wholly destitute of maps and other requisites, which greatly retards the progress of the pupils, and occasions much anxiety to the teacher. The contemplated change in the government of schools, by substituting one Board of Trustees instead of the many corporations, will, in my humble opinion, have a very beneficial effect. Not only will it do away with many dissentions, but then the rates will be struck off the township for the support of the schools, and the sections now poor and backward will then be enabled, by the aid of the richer ones, to have schools open throughout the year.

107. Francis Dupuy, Esquire, Sandwich-West.—Our schools are advancing gradually to perfection. Teachers and pupils scem to be anxious to make the study of the higher branches the object of their aim. Certainly, the success of their mutual efforts is remarkable in two of our schools, in which reason and judgment conduce especially to the acquirements of elementary knowledge. This is a good basis, moral and religious instruction being the ground upon which the whole stands, and the Trustees of Sandwich-West take care that this is the case. In two of our schools assistant teachers are wanted, on account of the large number of pupils frequenting the school daily. The Trustees, until this year, could not meet the expense. The distribution of prizes has been on the decrease this year, but the blame cannot be laid at the door of the Trustees. In most of the sections they were prevented from applying for prize books on account of the ill health of their agent. This is to be regretted, for, last year, the distribution of prizes had a most encouraging effect. The Trustees' accounts show a marked improvement, except in one section. The evil of changing teachers has been felt a little among us. It has taken place in four schools—sometimes on account of the teachers leaving themselves. In one case the teacher has been removed by the Trustees. Whatever may have been the cause of such change, it has entailed loss of time on those schools where it took place, by substituting a new method of teaching.

108. Alexander Craig, Esquire, Tilbury West,-All the schools in this township during the past year, were free, and they are the same this year. We have no trouble abcut Free Schools. All the sections are in full operation with the exception of one, and that is a new section; they are about building a school-house before a school can be kept. One section has creeted a new commodious School-house (frame), furnished with a desk and scats of the latest and most approved plan, at a cost of nearly \$600. The Common School education is steadily advancing and generally efficiently taught, with room for improvement. The sections have all maps, but are in want of globes, apparatus, &c. I have been advising all the sections to get proper apparatus into their schools, and have got the Trustees to promise that they will purchase them as soon as their finances will admit. I believe the Trustees are anxious to have well qualified teachers, they were requested by the parents to keep the then present teachers, so the teachers were all re-engaged with the exception of one who was previously engaged for three years. The services of the teachers were duly appreciated. I am opposed to the frequent changing of teachers. The general regulations in regard to religious instructions are very defective. We have churches and sabbath schools, which I believe are the only places where the children receive instruction. The schools were all opened and closed with prayer and the scriptures read. difference of parents is always reported by the Trustees to be the only cause of non-attendance. I cannot believe that to be the only cause, for bad roads, inclement weather, distance, being required at home; all these things and many more, which are to be taken into consideration, make up the actual cause of children's non-attendance. I do not mean to say that there is no indifference on the part of parents, for I believe they are faulty in some The examinations were poorly attended. Two sections got up pic-nics, and the children and those present had a pleasant repast and various amusements. When these take place we have a great audience. Prizes were distributed in two sections and when judiciously given we may be certain of a good result. We have no township library as yet, but we have Sabbath school libraries, which are well read, have done much good and are highly appreciated. The County Board is making progress in the standard of qualification of teachers. The Journal of Education is in great request and much sought after, but often lost in some of the post-offices.

109. George Gott, Esquire, Malden.—The schools in this township as a general thing, are very encouraging. There are very few children of school age who do not attend. Our township being a mixed population as regards religion, no religious instructions are inculcated; they are entirely omitted in the school. I regret that there is no school library in the Township, the subject is kept before the committee at the annual meeting; the committee of school section No. 2 at its last annual meeting, provided the sum of thirty dollars for the purpose of a school library. In this section (No. 2,) prize books have been distributed this year, with, I think, a beneficial effect. There are five Common Schools in this township, and two Colored Schools—one a Separate and the other a Union School in connection with the Township of Anderdon. We also, at the end of last year, formed a Union School, with school section No. 7, Township of Colchester; I think it will have a beneficial effect; it was so far for the children to attend any of our schools. I am very happy to be able to report progress in all of the five schools, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, are remarkably well conducted; No. 4, I am sorry to say, does not work so well, the Trustees and the inhabitants not agreeing as they should; but now, there seems to be a better spirit, they have just completed a very substantial sphool-kouse, and are

about to open a school therein; this section when in good working order, is second to none in the Township, and I am in hopes that all will be well with it now. The Roman Catholic Separate School Act, is not working well for our Common Schools; that clause allowing persons living within three miles of a Separate School, had the effect of drawing some very wealthy Roman Catholics from our Common Schools, they; thinking the Separate School will not be taxed so high as the Common School, and also making that distinction between Roman Catholics and other Christians which should not exist. I think that each township or town should support its own schools and not infringe on its neighbours.

#### XXXVIII. THE CITIES.

110. The Reverend James Porter, Local Superintendent, Toronto .- The military drill of the senior pupils of the several schools, for one hour in each week, was resumed during the first week in May, and continued until the end of November. Its effects, as heretofore, have been uniformly beneficial. The Rev. Mr. Boddy has again very kindly furnished religious instruction, during one hour on every Friday afternoon, to those pupils of the Park School whose parents are members of the Church of England; and a similar good work has been performed by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, at the Victoria Street School, on every Wednesday afternoon. To Jesse Ketchum, Esq., the schools are again indebted for 265 copies of the New Testament, (in value, \$23.85,) which are used in school by those of the senior pupils who receive them, while they remain under our care; and are taken with them, as tokens of Mr. Ketchum's kindness, when they leave school. The three usual Examinations were held in the course of the year, namely, the Combined Examination of pupils selected from each Division of each Department of the several Schools, and the Summer and Winter Examinations of all the Schools. The Combined Examinations took place, by order of the Board (on the recommendation of the Committee on School Management), at the Victoria Street School-house, on Monday, the 17th of July. The examiners were the Rev. Wm. Gregg, M.A., and the Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., Head Master of the Toronto Grammar School. As on former similar occasions, the pupils examined were three individuals from each division of each department, male and female, of the several schools, scleeted by their respective teachers for their general proficiency combined with uniformly good conduct, and approved by the Local Superintendent. As recommended by the Committee on School Management, it was ordered by the Board, that a Public Meeting for the distribution of Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, recommended by the Examiners, be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on the evening of Friday, July 28th, the arrangements for which should be similar to those of former years. The Mayor of the City, was, as usual, invited to preside and to distribute the honors to the successful candidates. His worship, however, being unavoidably absent from the City, his place was occupied by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Hon. John McMurrich. The Common Council of the City having made a grant for the year in aid of the County Grammar School, the Mayor, on behalf of the Common Council, was pleased to accept, as beneficiaries of the City, seven of the senior pupils of the City Schools, who were recommended by the examiners for such special distinction, and were nominated accordingly byhe Board of School Trustees. The following are extracts from the report of the meeting, as furnished by the Globe newspaper of Saturday, July 29th. "The report was received with applause, and the distribution of the scholarships, prizes and honor cards was then proceeded with, the pupils being called upon the platform in groups, according to the reward to be given. In presenting them the chairman addressed to the recipients appropriate remarks, calculated to urge them on to still greater attainments and honors in their studies and through life. It was a most pleasing sight to a disinterested beholder, and one highly gratifying to the parents and friends of the girls and boys, to see them come forward to the platform, one by one as their names were called, in full view of the whole assembly to receive their prizes, and march off with them to their scats amid the applause of the audience. The books distributed were all got up in most handsome style, and many of their recipients exhibited the value they attached to them by taking them at once to their friends in the audience for examination. On the girls' side of the hall, one of the most valuable prizes was carried off by a young lady of African descent; and on the other side a little boy from the Protestant Orphan's home, occupied an honorable place among the prize takers. The interesting ceremony concluded, the meeting

was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Willis and the Rev. Dr. Ryerson. In concluding his address the Chief Superintendent stated that they had on the platform a gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Fraser, who was deputed by the English Government to visit Canada in the interest of improving middle-class education in England, from whom, if he would be kind enough to gratify them, he was sure the audience would like to hear. (Applause.) Rev. Mr. Fraser said that at the urgent solicitation of his friend, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, he had consented to make a few remarks. He had been sent to America by a commission appointed by the Queen, to inquire into and, if possible, improve the system of schools for the education of the sons and daughters of the middle classes of England. Those schools were at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. Some of them were Grammar Schools founded two hundred years ago, in which very little improvement upon old methods had taken place. Another class of schools was supported by joint stock associations and a third were denominated Private Venture Schools. He had been but a week in Canada, but had spent three months in the United States, in different parts, examining the working of their school systems. He found his visit here rather inopportune, on account of the vacations, and was afraid he would only have a month to spend in the Province. It was his intention to be present at the Provincial Teachers' Association, which commences in this city shortly, and to visit as many of the schools through the country as possible. He thought the expense of educating the youth of Toronto very light, after having come from New York, where it was \$20 per scholar. Knowing something of the cost of other descriptions of schools, he could say that, to him, the expense of the Common School education seemed very Ight. Again, in measuring the expense of different systems, one must remember the old maxim, that there is a sort of economy which is penny wise and pound-foolish, which looks after cheese-parings and potato-peelings, and takes no notice of great oceans of waste in other parts of the establishment. And, in looking at what their schools cost, they should consider also what they save in policemen, gaols, penitentiaries, poor-houses, &c. (Hear, hear.) Itc believed the efficient masters of Louisa-street and Victoria-street schools, which he had visited yesterday, were worth nearly a hundred policemen. Another objection to the American and Canadian system, which he had heard before coming here, was that it was a godless system, by which it was meant that the teaching of religion was excluded from those He must say that he, for one, as a clergyman of the Church of England, did schools. regret that in the United States and here, it was not possible to introduce something more of direct religious teaching-he did not mean sectarian or even doctrinal teaching, but something to bring the children more under spiritual influences, and to make them realize their relations to God their Father, Christ their Redeemer, and the Holy Spirit their Sanctifier. But the blame for the exclusion of religious teaching must not be thrown on the school system-it was the Christian communities which could not agree among themselves, that must bear the burden and blame of that. (Hear, hear.) It had struck him as a remarkable thing, in looking over the report of the Local Superintendent for 1864, that even the provisions of the law which allowed a very considerable proportion of religious instruction to be given in their schools, were rarely complied with. And he was told as a fact, that, though every school in this city was open to the teaching of ministers of religion for one hour of the week, and that one of the school hours, if they chose to come and cccupy it, there were only two ministers of religion in this city who used the opportunity thus placed within their reach. He concluded, therefore, that it was not for clergymen, to whom the doors of the schools were open but who did not enter them, to turn round and say the system was godless and irreligious. (Applause.) Mr. Fraser went on to remark, that even the mere cultivation of the intellect was favourable to religion rather than otherwise, and that if religious differences did not allow much religious teaching to be given in the Common School, the cultivation which the intellect of the child received in the day school made it more fit for profiting by the instructions of the Sabbath School teacher, and the ministrations of the pulpit. He proceeded to express his high opinion of the excellence of the Canadian educational system as a whole, some parts of which he thought might be transferred with advantage to the mother country, and concluded with some culogistic remarks on the energy and ability which had been displayed by the Chief Superintendent in bringing it to its present state of completeness. He resumed his seat amid loud cheers. The Reverend Dr. Fuller and other gentlemen made further remarks,

## Report of Visitation of Standing Committee of School Management appointed by the Board of School Trustces, Toronto.

"The Standing Committee on School Management, having recently completed a second inspection of the several schools under the control of the Board, beg leave to report as

## General Report.

"The Public Schools of this city were established in 1844; and have consequently been in operation 21 years. During this period no official general inspection has been made by the various Boards until last year. This has doubtless had a depressing effect upon teachers, many of whom have laboured to the very best of their ability, and with a conscientious zeal which deserves the commendation of the Board and of the public, in whose service some have spent the best portion of their lives. The schools have indeed been visited at various times by individual members of the Board, who have, for the most part, walked through the departments, without coming into direct personal contact with the system. They have thus obtained, it is true, some slight appreciation of the general excellence of the system adopted, but have not had the opportunity of actually mastering its details. Efforts have also been made, at different times, to create a spirit of emulation, and to rouse both teachers and pupils to redoubled exertions, by the establishment of combined examinations, in which certain schools are brought into comparison with others of the same grade-by the granting of certificates of honour and prizes to successful candidates-by the founding of Grammar School scholarships for the boys, and the presentation of these distinctions at a public meeting. Still, your committee deemed that all had not been done that was possible to be accomplished; and, therefore, in May, last year, as a preliminary step, they determined to make a combined visitation of the schools, with the view of ascertaining for themselves the actual condition of their trust. The result of their observations was duly reported to the Board at the time, and subsequent action taken thereupon. That visitation was so beneficial to the schools, and was so interesting, as well as instructive, to those who took part in it, that your committee deemed it advisable to renew their efforts in the same direction. The first visitation occupied three entire days, and was confined to the senior divisions; but the visitation just concluded has occupied five entire days; it has embraced every division in each school, and has been conducted with more definite objects in view, as well as with greater care and preparation. There are altogether nine schools under this Board; and the committee found in actual attendance 2,708 pupils (an average of 300 to each building), who are classified in three divisions-

The Primary Divisions nu Intermediate	umber	Boys. 682	Girls. 574	Total. 1256
Intermediate				766
They are target 1 to		382	296	678

They are taught by 40 teachers, viz. : 14 Primary, 10 Intermediate, and 16 Senior.

The Primary Divi	sions	average	to each	teacher	Pupils.
Intermediate,	<b>6</b> 5	"	66		. 90
Senior,	"	"		***************************************	. 56

Each of these divisions is again sub-divided into classes, according to the attaniment, namely :--m. n.

The Primary, generally	into			
Intermediate "	into	5,6	or 7	classes.
Senior. "		- 2	or 3	"
will be observed it is it	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>2</b>	or 3	"

It will be observed that the Primary and Intermediate Divisions comprise about threefourths of the whole number of pupils; and the efficiency of the senior divisions very greatly depends upon the training given in the lower divisions. Hence your Committee deemed it advisable on this occasion, to direct their special attention to the primary and intermediate divisions; for if the foundation be not well and securely laid, the superstructure cannot be Education may be either mechanical or intellectual; the best education has a substantial. proper amount of both; it should be intellectual from the very beginning, then every step the pupil takes will not only become easier to him, but will be a constant source of delight. But

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

no important lesson should be unaccompanied with such an amount of mechanical drill as will enable every pupil in each class to master thoroughly every part of the subject, in every way in which it can be viewed, whether it be in the first book of reading, or the highest proposition in geometry. No other education than this is suitable for teaching en masse; and that teacher is always the most successful who possesses the greatest amount of patient and unremitting drill. In the study of mathematics this accuracy of drill is, from the very nature of the subject, absolutely necessary; and why should not the same principle be applied in teaching the first, second, or third books of reading? Unfortunately, however, it is sel-dom put into rigid practice in teaching the purely English branches. The teacher, thoroughly understanding the subject himself, is apt to become wearied with the constant drill required, and too apt to think that by keeping his pupils back till every one in the class has mastered the lesson in all its details, parents will complain of the slow progress made; but he should remember that so long as he has an intelligent Superintendent, and a Board of Trustces, capable of appreciating his efforts, he will be entirely and fully sustained. Good teaching consists, not in the amount of work gone over, but in the accuracy with which everything is acquired; and an examination is to be valued not by the number of lessons gone through but by the accuracy, readiness and universality of the replies. These principles were steadily kept in view by the Committee, in the inspection just now completed ; their object was, not so much to see the schools at their every day work, as to incite the teachers of the lower divisions especially, to put these principles more extensively into practice-to shew them what the Committee will expect in future, and to assure them that their efforts in this direction will be properly estimated, and rewarded by promotion. To accomplish this object your Committee issued a programme, ten days before the inspection, in order to allow time to the teachers of the first and second divisions to create a model for their own future imitation, and as a test of their individual ability. Of course the Committee are well aware that the classes examined in the lower divisions, having been prepared with more than usual care, exhibited a condition far in advance of the usual training given; but the Committee trust that the teachers will at least aim to introduce the same intellectual system as far as possible in every class, being confident they will find the time honored proverb, "the more haste the less speed," absolutely and universally true in all matters of education. The following is the programme issued by the Committee :---

# I. Primary and Intermediate Divisions.

Lesson 1st, Section 2nd, of the Second Book of Reading, and lesson 4th, of the Third Book of Reading, to be treated as a reading and spelling exercise, with the meaning of the words, and the sense of the subject; the same lessons to be used in each school, in the corresponding classes, so that comparison may be instituted. The examination to be conducted by the teacher, in presence of the Committee, as a test of the system, the acquirements of the pupils, and the ability of the teacher. The examinations in arithmetic, grammar and geography, will, for the same reasons, be conducted by a teacher.

## II. Senior Divisions.

A short exercise in dictation (not previously selected), to be used as a test of spelling and off-hand writing; as a reading lesson, and a grammatical and analytical exercise, with the ucanings and roots of words; general and mathematical geography; History from the time of Christ to the present time; arithmetic in fractions and proportion, simple and compound; Algebra, as far as simple equations; and the First Book of Euclid's Geometry. The examination of this division to be conducted by the Committee. The teachers to have in readiness, for exhibition, the writing books, and any efforts of mapping or drawing the pupils may have made. The primary and intermediate divisions were, according to the above programme, examined by the teacher, in presence of the Committee, except in one instance, where the teacher was suffering from indisposition; and the Committee have to express their entire and unqualified satisfaction with regard to the manner in which the exercises were conducted, except in two instances, which will be noticed in a special report. Allowances must be made for a very natural timidity on the part of some of the younger teachers at being required to examine before the Committee; and, in some instances, on account of the recent appointment of the teacher. The examinations were conducted with calmness and self-possession, especially

by those teachers who have for some time been in the employment of the Board. tions were of an intellectual character, in some instances they were rapidly put, and the replies were, very generally, prompt and correct. In the senior division, the dictation was fairly The quesdone in every case, and in some was very excellent-the spelling and punctuation being gencrally correct, the writing good, and the matter neatly arranged. In grammar, the pupils everywhere displayed a very commendable ability in analysing and parsing. The geography was fair generally; in some cases good. In history, the period was much too extensive for a detailed examination; a few general questions, however, were put and answered promptly. The arithmetic was well done everywhere, and in some cases with more than usual rapidity The geometry in the boys' department was very satisfactory indeed : propositions were indiscriminately selected from the First Book of Euclid, and subjected to the severest tests, authorities being required and given for every step in demonstration. writing was in general cleanly, and, in one or two instances, superior. In one instance the committee noticed some mounted maps, the work of girls; and in another instance, an illustration of mapping on slates by a large class. These remarks apply to all the senior divisions except two, for which see special report. Your committee found the school houses in good repair, and the furniture well kept. The appearance of the pupils was, in all cases respectable; so much so, that during the whole five days only one boy was observed who had a solitary rag, which was probably an accident. The committee observed the crowded state of some of the galleries and intermediate divisions, a single female teacher having to instruct from 80 to 130 children-far too many for efficiency, unless some more perfect organization could be obtained -for when the age and acquirements of these children are considered, it will be readily seen how utterly impossible it is for a single teacher to keep the greater number in the gallery employed, while she instructs each class separately, and what a large proportion of the school hours the great bulk are expected to remain quiet without any adequate occupation for their minds. The attention of the committee on sites and buildings is respectfully invited to the desirability of lowering the seats in some of the galleries, so that the children when unemployed may be able to rest their feet, which would add much to their comfort as well as to the order of the division. The possibility of employing a corps of girls from the senior division, a short time each day, as monitors to the lower classes of these divisions, will shortly occupy the attention of the Committee. The Committee observed that considerable importance had been attached by some of the teachers of the intermediate divisions to proficiency by their pupils in Roman Notation. In the opinion of the Committee this is correct only to a very limited extent. They would suggest to these teachers that their pupils are not young Romans of the second or third century, but Anglo-Saxons, living in an intensely practical age; and that if some portion of the time consumed in teaching minute details of questionable importance were occupied in the more ordinary branches, their divisions would be still more efficient. The Committee were somewhat surprised to notice so very few coloured children attending the schools. Among the whole 2,70S pupils in attendance, the Committee observed only about a dozen coloured children; these were, however, remarked for their aptitude, and in some instances were found to be foremost in their class. As regards the third, or senior, divisions, the Committee would suggest the propriety of directing attention to the superior practical importance of teaching more minutely the history of the last two centuries. Ancient history is chiefly useful as a basis, and the most prominent points only should be dwelt upon ; while the history of the last two centuries, especially English history, is interwoven with that of the entire world, and intimately connected with events daily crowding upon us; and the Committee recommend that the historic period for each term be very much limited. The Committee observed that a very general uniformity of method prevails throughout the schools; this they consider to be owing, in a great measure, to the indefatigable labors of our excellent Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Porter, who is himself, as he should be, a model of correctness and punctuality in all his engagements. In concluding this portion of their report, the Committee trust that these general inspections will encourage the teachers and incite the pupils to redoubled exertions, and that the lively interest now felt by the Committee will be extended to the Board, and through them to the public at large, until the value of our schools shall be fully recognized.

#### (Signed,) JOHN BAXTER, Chairman:

On the subject of vagrant children, the Local Superintendent remarks :----

"There is still one vacant field of educational effort which, if it seem good to this Board,

it may very usefully occupy. I refer to the uncultivated hundreds of children in our city whom parental neglect-partly, perhaps, parental poverty-and their own consequent habits indispose for attendance at our city Common Schools. A few of this class attend occasionally, but they will not long submit to wholesome restraint at school, which is not confirmed by parental influence at home. For these children some special educational provision seems to be yet required, supplemented by such private or public benevolent care as will provide, in part at least, the food and clothing which are indispensably necessary in order to their attendance at school. Without such provision, even compulsory attendance, if required by law, might be, in some instances, a grievous hardship." And again :--- "Nor can I forbear to quote the language of Mr. Justice Hagarty, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury at the Fall Assizes for the County of the City of Toronto, with respect to the uninstructed and vagrant children who are seen in every part of our city: 'It is to be earnestly hoped that some attempt may be made to work downward to reach the grade of children apparently below the influence of our present system: to gather them in their rags and squalor (if ne-cessary), apart from those of their own age, who shrink from their contact.' I cannot but anticipate that the recent resolution of the Board, which bears on this particular subject, will lead to some good result in this very important direction." The following is the resolution referred to :-- "That, in the opinion of this Board, it is of very great importance that means be early adopted for the education of the many untaught children who are now wandering about the streets of our city; and that it be an instruction to the Committee on School Management to ascertain what means are practicable in order to accomplish that object."

COMPARATIVE STATE	that object."
1844 to 1865 half of the City	Schools, under specific headings, from
1844 to 1865, both inclusive.	poone neadings, irom

	1	1 73							
Year.	City population.	Averago Registered Attendance.	Averago Daily At- tendupce. [*]	No. of Tcachers.	Average number of Pupils to each Teacher.	Total ( maintain Scho	ing the	Cost per child per ann. on basis of registered atten- dance.	Cost per child per ann. on basis of average daily at- tendance.
1844 1845 1846 1847 1849 1850 1851 1853 1855 1856 1858 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1863 1863	$\begin{array}{c} 18500\\ 19706\\ 20565\\ 21734\\ 23503\\ 24126\\ 25766\\ 30763\\ 35000\\ 40000\\ 41500\\ 42500\\ 43250\\ 45000\\ 47500\\ 45000\\ 44743\\ 45000\\ 4750\\ 475$	1343 1872 1386 1971 2066 2318 2480 2522 2742 2846 2800 2825 3060 3121 3248	1194 1103 1212 1265 1431 1325 1259 1366 1346 1402 1459 1570 1747 1863 1987 2150 2260 2180 2180 2183 2287 2400 2251	12 12 15 13 13 15 16 20 21 31 32 36 36 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 39 40	100 92 81 97 110 102 91 85 84 70 69 50 55 52 55 55 55 55 56 60 61 58	41         month           12         "           12         "           6         "           12         "           6         "           12         "	s £1377 1921 2011 1871 917 1998 2406 2558 3215 4176 5518 5642 6599 6303 6511 6410 6261 640 6612	\$ 5 80 5 40 7 00 8 50 8 50 10 00000000	S         5         00           7         00         6         60           6         00         5         503         6         30           7         20         7         20         7         40         9         00         11         40         13         30         12         80         13         00         12         50         11         73         11         52         11         75         11         48         11         21         10         91         11         75

An interesting communication from the Rector of the Toronto Grammar School is subjoined :

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Oct. 19, 1865. To the Chairman and Members of the Board of School Trustees of the City of Toronto. GENTLEMEN,-It affords me much pleasure to inform you that at the recent Matriculation examinations in the University of Toronto, two of the former pupils of the City Schools, to whom Scholarships were awarded by you, acquitted themselves with great credit. I refer to Daniel Ryrie and Alfred Baker.

[\* These figures differ from the averages obtained by adopting the legal teaching days as a divisor.]

The former having pursued a satisfactory course in this school for three years, carried off, in 1863, the highest Scholarship in Upper Canada College, from which institution he has just proceeded to the University, and has gained the rare distinction of being placed first in the first class in every subject of examination, becoming entitled thereby to several Scholarships. Alfred Baker, the junior in educational standing by one year, has passed an examination which, though less brilliant than that of his too formidable competitor, was yet highly satisfactory : his standing is that of first class in mathematics, and second class in classics, history, and English, and he has obtained a Scholarship for general proficiency in all the subjects of examination. It is gratifying to observe how, by means of the various educational institutions of this city, facilities are presented to deserving boys, of all classes, for advancing from the lowest stages to highest distinctions in learning. By the establishment and maintenance of the systems of Free Schools and Scholarhips we, in our favoured day, scarcely feel the force of the maxim of older times : "Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat Res angusta domi." I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant, ARTHUR WICKSON, Rector.

110. William Armstrong, Esquire, Secretary Board of School Trustees, Kingston .---- I have the pleasure of informing you that all the schools, under the jurisdiction of this Board have continued throughout the year 1865 to progress satisfactorily, and they were never in a more efficient condition than they are at present. We have now three first class stone school-houses, and one large frame one, erected after the latest and most approved plans, all of which, both houses and lots are the property of the Board. We have also two suburban school-houses and lots, the property of the Board in fee, besides two rented schoolhouses, both very comfortable, while all are very conveniently located for the accommodation of the population of the different sections of the city. One of first class stone school-houses was built and so far furnished during the past year, at an expense of more than \$2000, and will be capable, when finished, of accommodating about 300 pupils; at present upwards of 100 are already accommodated. I may mention, in connection with this, that a recent valuation of property and real estate, possessed by the Board, amounted to \$21,492; after deducting all liabilities of the Board for debentures and building lots, &c., some \$3,700. The Summer Examinations which occupied a couple of weeks, attracted much public attention. They were conducted very ably by the late Local Superintendent, the Chairman of the Board, William Ford, Esquire, jun., and a number of the Trustees, many friends and relations of the pupils were present, also several clergymen and other visitors. The result was satisfactory in the highest degree, and elicited from the Local Superintendent, a warm encomium upon the efficiency of the teachers and the proficiency displayed by the pupils; at the same time he congratulated the Chairman and Trustees, on the superior comfort and accommodation, as well as sanitary arrangements, of the schools, as also the systematic manner in which they were conducted. The annual lectures have not been delivered this year. This was caused by the sudden decline in the health of the Local Superintendent just upon the eve of the lecture season, and his recent death which left the office vacant. The Board, however, having a just appreciation of the importance of the annual lectures, will make the efficient performance of that duty an important desideratum in the selection of a new Local Superintendent. The late Local Superintendent, previous to his illness, and the Chairman and Board of Trustees, since he was incapacitated for duty, have been very particular to see that the general regulations in regard to religious instruction in the schools, have been strictly attended to. The Chairman, accompanied by many of the Trustees, has made periodical visits to all the schools under their charge, besides being present at the examinations, and on all such occasions they have been gratified to note, that the pupils, with few exceptions, were able to repeat the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments accurately. The importance which you justly attach to the Common School Libraries, and the deep interest which you feel in their prosperity, assure me that I will give you pleasure by informing you of the continued prosperity of ours. Since the fire at the opening of the last year, the Board has replaced most of the books lost, and when completed, the collection will number some 2,300 volumes, of excellent, instructive, and well selected books, scientific, literary and historical, with a due proportion of juvenile works of a moral, instructive and interesting nature, calculated to attract and make a beneficial impression on the young mind. The more I see of the library and the beneficial influence which its attractions exSessional Papers (No. 45).

creise over the young, the more am I confirmed in the views I expressed last year, that it is a most important addition to the Common Schools, in fact it is a school itself, a school where the pupils apply practically the knowledge they are daily acquiring, and while they are thus occupying their leisure hours with intellectual pleasures, they are acquiring that knowledge which it is the great object of their school education to put within their reach. Our library, therefore, I need not say, is a most popular institution with all classes, but especially with the young. It is entirely free, and the books have, of course, often to be entrusted to the children of very poor parents, but to the credit of all, so far as my experience goes, it is very rarely that a book is lost. The last census exhibits a considerable reduction in the number of children who attend no school at all, the result to a marked extent, this year, of the establishment of two new Suburban schools. Indeed, as fast as the Trustees build new school-houses, they are filled with pupils. It is a duty, and a pleasant one, to add, that the present Chairman and Board of Trustees enjoy the perfect confidence of the people of Kingston, as was exhibited at the last election, when the retiring members, and among them the Chairman, were all re-elected by acclamation, with the exception of one, to whom the opposition was trifling. This evidence of public confidence is remark-able and worthy of note, when it is considered that the Board has, for several years, been crecting first class school-houses, the expense of which has nearly doubled their budget and proportionately increased the school tax. But the superior efficiency of the schools is, in the estimation of an enlightened people, more than compensation for the outlay, and hence the unanimous verdict, at last election, in favor of the course pursued by the Trustees.

111. The United Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, London, Alexander Johnston, Esquire, Chairman. - Of the unusually large expense account, \$2794.92, the greater part was expended in the purchase of a lot, and in the erection of a new school house on the line between Wards No. 3 and 5; in fencing the lot, in furnishing the new school house, and in advancing a step further the internal improvements which have been in progress in the Central School House for several years past. The new school house is a handsome structure, and from its central position will do much to supply the deficiency in school accommodation so severely felt in times past by the inhabitants of the southern part of the A pretty large item of the year's outlay was incurred in making such alterations as city. were deemed necessary, in consequence of the union of the Boards, for the reception of the Grammar School department. Advantage was taken of these alterations in the class rooms to lay down a superior quality of school furniture obtained from the factory of Jacques and Hay, of Toronto, while the old castings, with new tops for the desks. were employed in furnishing the new ward school recently opened. During the year 1865 a most desirable object was attained in bringing about a union between the Grammar and Common School Boards. This work had been often spoken of before; often thought of by both parties, and once or twice attempted without any satisfactory result. Of the benefit to be derived from it, there can be but one opinion entertained among those who understand the question. The Com-mon School Board were not prepared to forego the privileges with which the School Laws invested them, of keeping up in connection with the Central School, a Grammar School de-partment for the advantage of such of the citizens as desired a classical education for their children. From this cause, two institutions, apparently rivals, and a double staff of teachers had to be supported. But five months' experience has taught the wavering and doubtful, that the labour required to teach each of these classical departments separately would be sufficient to manage both united with equal efficiency, and that the public money will be expended with more economy when this rivalry has ceased, through the two schools coming under a united government. The only change that can affect any one interested in the schools is, that while the classical and French departments were formerly free to all, a small fee is now charged in both. These fees, however, are so exceedingly low, that they can scarcely operate as a barrier in the way of any one who really wishes his children to avail themselves of the means here provided for obtaining a liberal education. The fee for admission into the Grammar School department is only \$1.50 per term of three months, which also entitles students to admission into the French classes. The fee for such as wish French only, is but 75 cents per quarter, a sum so small as surely cannot deter any one from entering who believes the language worth acquiring. As the number of students already entered in the Grammar School department amounts to 50, and the French classes embrace as many, there is good reason to believe that the people generally are satisfied with the arrangements which the

Board have made for the management of these classes. This Board being to a large extent elected by the people, and, therefore, supposed to be a faithful reflex of public sentiment, should as far as possible endeavour to meet the wishes of the public. Some have held, conscientiously it is presumed, that the classics ought never to have been introduced into our schools, though these have ever been but a very small number. Still, this union enables the Boards to meet the views of all classes even upon such a difficult subject as this. classics will still be taught, but taught only as a part of the Grammar School course. The department will still be sustained; but no longer sustained by a tax, however trifling, upon the property of the municipality. The clever lads of our Central School will still have an opportunity of obtaining a superior education; but the privilege will no longer be embittered by the harsh and unfeeling strictures of such as envied them the advantages they enjoyed. Another happy effect of this union is that the sister corporation, the City Council, will no longer have cause to complain. There will be no occasion from this time forth for calling upon this body to raise by taxation anything regarding the propriety of which two views need be entertained. It is hoped that harmony and good feeling may prevail in future between these two bodies. That any other feeling should ever have prevailed is now and always was a subject of deep regret to every member of this Board, whose most earnest wish was to cultivate a cordial feeling of amity between the two corporations. Every member of this Board rejoices to learn that so far as any expression of opinion has yet been given upon the subject by members of the City Council, this opinion has been an unqualified approval of the union itself, and of the principles upon which it is based. It is, therefore, hoped that, as the objects of both ought to be the same, a spirit of courtesy and mutual forbearance may mark the discussions of each, when reference has to be made to the acts or deliberations of the other. The city is also indebted to this union for the valuable assistance received from the Grammar School trustees in the management of its educational affairs. It is only right that the citizens of London should understand the high estimate which the elective part of the Board has formed of the gentlemen who joined it under the conditions embodied in the articles of union. They have taken a deep interest in every movement for the advancement of general education and the improvement of the system. Their views, as was to be expected, are more enlarged, more liberal and more matured as to what is necessary to carry out with success a great system like ours, which now embraces nearly all the youth of both sexes within the limits of this Their presence at the Board, with the right and opportunity of making their views felt, will be a happy guarantee to every parent that nothing inimical to the purity of Christian principles and Christian morals will be permitted, either in the books used or in the system of teaching carried out under their control. With the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Huron, invested with extensive powers as Superintendent, and five influential clergymen to take part in the deliberations of the Board, the City of London, through these agencies, may influence the character of the education imparted to the rising generation in any way and to any extent that may be deemed desirable. The members of the Grammar School Board, while highly valued for their own sakes as courteous and Christian gentlemen, are really indispensable members, so long as the union lasts, if it be conceded that this Board ought to exercise any supervision whatever over the Grammar School department, since they specially possess the classical attainments which fit them for doing so. Sincerely then it is hoped that these gentlemen, or such as they, may long continue active members of the Joint Board of Grammar and Common Schools Trustees of the City of London. The Board would refer for information regarding statistics of attendance, &c., to the reports of the Superinten-dent, the Principal of the schools and the Head Master of the Grammar School department. The table contained in the Appendix to the report will furnish information both as it respects income, the attendance at the different schools and the cost for tuition for each pupil per The Board would take the liberty of recommending the careful perusal of these reports and the tabulated statistics attached to every one who wishes to understand the extent of the work carried on under the supervision of the Board, and the manner in which this work is done in the various classes. Enquiries are often made regarding the value of the school property held by the trustees on behalf of the city. The following they believe a pretty correct estimate, which will give some idea of the value of the trust. includes the value of school furniture and library, but is exclusive of maps and apparatus :---The estimate

Total value of school lands, buildings and other property held by the Board of School Trustees on behalf of the citizens of

London, at the date of this report (January, 1866) ..... \$38,162 00

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29 Victoria.

# Sessional Papers (No. 45).

**A.** 1866

The subjoined are extracts from the Report of J. B. Boyle, Esquire, (Principal of the Schools,) to the Board of Trustees, London :--- "It affords me much pleasure to be able to report, at the close of another year, that the Schools, both Central and Primary, continue to enjoy the almost exclusive patronage of the citizens of London. The very large attendance, still increasing, as shown in the tables composing the Appendix to the present Report, is sufficient proof of this; and the fact, that nothing worthy of the name of a private school has existed in London for many years past, may be taken as satisfactory evidence that the judicious regulations adopted by the Board for the government of these Schools, and the liberal provision made to support them in an efficient state, have gained the confidence of the people generally. The whole number of scholars who have been educated in our Schools, for a longer or shorter period, during the year, was 3218; the daily average for the year 1571; the monthly average 1930; and the whole number of promotions during the year 928. The number registered, in 1864, was 2973, the average 1471, and the average monthly 1782. The increase in one year on each class of these statistics was 246, 100, and 148 respectively. The table appended is designed to show to the citizens the gradual growth of our City Schools in the last ten years. The number of pupils has increased in this time from 1823 as the number registered, and from a daily average of 726, to 3218 on the registers, and a daily average of 1571. Besides at the former period the Roman Catholics had not separated from the general system. This increase gives 761 per cent. on the numbers entered, and 116<sup>1</sup> per cent. on the daily average. The same table shows the whole revenue of the Board from whatever source derived; the number of teachers employed in each succeeding year; and the cost of the education of each pupil, calculated on various bases, as indicated by the headings of the different columns. We find here a gradual decrease in the cost to the city of each child's education, until it has reached a point below which it cannot descend, and at the same time afford any guarantee to parents and guardians that their children are properly taught, and that the class-rooms are capacious, comfortable and well ventilated. However, the figure indicating the cost of education of each pupil to the city for the last year, would have been much higher, had the new school been in operation for the whole year; and, therefore, next year's statistics will likely show a considerable increase on this item. Still no friend of the system would desire to see the cost of education in our Public Schools reduced so far as to lead to the conviction that efficiency has been sacrificed to economy. Public education, to maintain the high position it has already gained, must prove its claims upon public confidence by doing the work assigned it in such a style as to set competition at defiance. And this, with its superior facilities in the way of apparatus of all kinds, a more thorough classification of pupils and division of labour, and with the aid of teachers properly trained for the duties of their profession, is no very difficult matter. As the Union of the Grammar and Common Schools has only been under trial for five months, it is too soon to speak confidently regarding the success of the project. Still, so far as the experiment has gone, it has fully realised all I expected from it. The Rev. Mr. Bayly has, so far, been able to do the entire work in the classical department. It is true there were a good many that had attended this department while free, who withdrew when the small fee was imposed. These parties, however, were not likely to have prosecuted the study of this branch to any useful extent, as their parents would not have allowed such a trifle to have stood in the way of their children's progress had they entertained any definite object in regard to classical training. The imposition of this small fee will eventually reduce the number of classical pupils but little, while it may lead some to place a higher value upon the privileges they enjoy, and induce parents to consider, before entering their children in these classes, whether they can afford the time and means of rendering the study profitable. I am happy to find, on a careful examination of the income likely to be derived from the Grammar School Fund, the rents of the Grammar School lands, and the sum we may expect to realize from fees, that this department will entail no additional charge on the citizens of London. The probable amount from these three sources, in the order in which they are named above, may be set down at \$1200, \$200 and \$400 per annum, making a total of \$1800. The salary of the head master, and that of an assistant, should such be necessary, will not amount to more than \$1500 per annum. Therefore this valuable department, in connexion with the Public Schools of this city-even with the fees fixed at the low figure of \$1.50 per quarter-will be a self-sustaining institution, which is all the most rigid economist can desire. How far

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these views may be modified by the recent changes introduced with the new Grammar School Amendment Act, remains to be seen. One thing is certain, that in our School no additional teachers, no new arrangements, will be required for the reception or teaching of what is called the second class or course in the Grammar Schools; as nearly all the branches enumerated in the curriculum of this course are already taught, or at least occasionally taught in the Central School. So that the reception of such pupils, should they seek admission, is already provided for. The present School Laws fix the age at which children are admissible into our Public Schools at ive years. It has long appeared to me that this age is too early, so far as it affects cities and towns. It may do very well in rural sections, where the attendance of such children is only for a few months in the year, where the air is generally pure, out-door exercise unavoidable, and where the class-rooms in the summer time, but for these little ones, would be almost deserted. But in large cities the case is widely different. In the summer months, children evidently under the legal age are sent to school not to learn, but to be out of the way of the family, and the teacher has no resource left but accept the statement that the child is just "five." Now, unless the Board should open Infant Schools and procure the services of teachers properly trained for this department of the work, very little progress will be made with such subjects for the first year, the time of the teachers will be drawn away from others who would profit by it, and the children themselves injured by being kept confined in a class-room, when the nursery or play-ground would be the more fitting place for them. It is in vain to say that the children of the poor have too little time for acquiring a good education under the law as it now stands. Before such views have any weight in determining the question, it would be necessary to prove, that the child starting at five will, ceteris paribus, be in advance of the other who starts at six, when both have attained to twelve or thirteen years, which is contrary to my experience. If, then, no good be done in the way of mental or moral training, and much evil may be done to the physical constitution in following the present system, it seems to me that some slight change might, with advantage, be made in the present school-laws, fixing the age for admission at six years instead of five. This alteration need only apply to cities and towns, and continue until steps be taken, in connection with the Normal School, for training young persons in the art of conducting and teaching Infant Schools. If the experience of other cities in the Province has been similar to ours, and united action were taken by the various Boards of Trustees, I have little doubt that the Chief Superintendent would lend his influence to an application to the Legislature for obtaining this slight change in the School Laws. Though truancy has been reduced to a very few cases, there is still an occasional instance which requires the prompt attention of parents and teachers. If the means adopted by the Board were carefully and punctually carried out by the teachers, and the subject treated by parents and guardians as a matter of such vital importance deserves, there would be little cause for apprehension. But every experienced teacher knows that this is one of those evils, which, unless carefully watched and checked in its earlier stages, will extend its pernicious influence to others, and result in most cases in the ruin of the unfortunate truant. If the evil could be confined in every case to the party affected, it might be borne; but no teacher need count on this. The first object of every confirmed truant is to entrap his class-mates; and while the teacher is diligently engaged in the mental and moral culture of his charge, the truant is being trained under the worst of influences for the Police Court, the Jail, or perhaps the Penitentiary. It is the duty of the teacher, well defined by resolution of the Board, to apprise the parent when his child has been one-half day absent from School, and it is to be hoped that the parent will then attend to the matter promptly-as every hour a boy spends under such circumstances is not an hour lost merely—it is a young lad to some extent demoralized and corrupted. therefore, a weighty responsibility resting upon every teacher to do his utmost in the classroom to prevent his boys from contracting this worst of habits, and to give immediate notice to the family of every pupil whose absence of half a day remains unaccounted for; and upon every parent to co-operate with the teacher in his efforts to promote the best interests of his pupils. Would the parent only send a note, or even a verbal message to the principal, stating that the child is absent, or will be absent for a specified time with his permission, when such is the case; or, when this is neglected, and the circular from the teacher is left at his residence, would he but acknowledge the receipt of it in any way-63

truancy would, in nearly every instance, be detected in a few hours. I am happy to bear testimony at the close of another year, to the zealous and faithful manner in which the teachers of our city schools have discharged their trying duties. No invidious comparisons ought to be made, where all have evidently done their best. I have no hesitation in saying, that the staff, as a whole, is well worthy of the confidence of the Board and the public. With the continued services of teachers, possessing both experience and ability, and with the means of extended usefulness opened up to the Board, and a still higher educational status attainable for our classes through the union which has been effected with the Grammar School—we may reasonably entertain the hope, that the year just beginning, and patronage of an enlightened community.

Report of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Iluron, Local Superintendent of the London City Schools :- " Having been absent in England for the greater part of the past year, and being much engaged with other duties since my return, I have not had time to visit all the Schools in the city. I have, however, twice visited the Central School, once in company with Colonel Burrows, R.A., who expressed himself much pleased with the order of the School, and the proficiency of the several classes examined in our presence. On my second visit, I was accompanied by the Rev. Arthur Sweatman, M.A., Principal of the London Collegiate Institute, and he expressed the great satisfaction which he experienced from his visit to the various classes, and his high opinion of the order maintained, and the proficiency exhibited by the scholars. I was also present at the halfyearly examination of the Grammar School Department, under the charge of the Rev. Benjamin Bayly, and I am led to believe that great good will result from the union which has taken place between the Grammar and Common Schools. On the whole, I think the Board of Trustees have much reason to rejoice in the present state of the Schools, and if sound religious instruction formed a more prominent part in the teaching, I think the Schools would be all that could be desired. think, may be attained. I have had some conversation with the indefatigable Principal This most desirable object, I upon this subject, and I hope with his assistance to be enabled to accomplish this without, in any way violating the principles on which the Common School Law is based. It gives me much pleasure to devote the salary of the office of Superintendent for the purchase of prizes to be bestowed on the children at the annual examination."

Report of Benjumin Bayly, Esquire, A.B., (Classical Master,) to the Board of Trustces, London :--- "At the close of the first session since the union of the Grammar and Common Schools of this city, it is perhaps fitting that I should present you with a brief summary of the working of the Classical Department thereof. In consequence of necessary alterations in the rooms, business was not resumed after the summer vacation until the 25th August, at which time, or within the ensuing week, there were 32 boys engaged in Classical studies, 9 of these were new scholars, chiefly from the county, the residue were old pupils of the Central School; since that period 21 have joined the Classical Department, of whom 16 are new pupils, making in all 53. Three of these have since entered upon mercantile pursuits, and two more have been obliged to discontinue their studies through illness, leaving at the close of the term 48 upon the Register. During the session there have been 6 studying the Greek language; of these 4 have only commenced within the last 3 months, and the other two have not advanced beyond Arnold's 1st Greek Book. In Latin, 1 was reading Horace, but has since left the School; another has been studying Virgil; S are reading Cæsar, 12 in Arnold's Second Latin Book, and the remainder in the The gross number learning Classics in your School, although larger than in most of the Grammar Schools of the Province, may probably disappoint many of your Board; but the imposition of a rate bill, however desirable in some respects, has caused a diminution in the attendance; and when we add to this the fact of a very large and flourishing establishment (essentially Classical) being located in our city, I think we may rather congratulate ourselves upon our numbers being so respectable, than feel any surprise at their paucity; and I feel little doubt that as the novelty wears off, your school will suffer still less from either of these causes. In conclusion, I may perhaps be permitted to embrace this, the first opportunity I have had, to express my entire satisfaction with the way in which the union of the Grammar and Common Schools is carried out; from the large and efficient staff of masters employed, the boys are at all times under instruction, which cannot 64

be the case under any other arrangement; indeed it appears to me that the progress of the pupils, at least in their English branches, must be much more satisfactory than it can be in any merely Grammar School in the Province.

112. William Cousens, Esquire, Ottawa .- The past year has not brought any increase to the number of pupils on the rolls; this has in a great measure been caused by the number of mechanics and laborers who have migrated to the United States, in consequence of the falling off of work at the public buildings here. The average attendance continues, as in years past, much less than the number on the rolls. This is a troublesome question, and one very hard It is difficult to impress on the minds of the parents of children attending our Common Schools the great injustice they are committing against their children and society, in not enforcing the regular attendance of those children at school. I have on several occasions-at the examinations and at the distribution of prizes (it being the only time when the parents can be brought together to take any interest in school matters), addressed a few words to those present on the duty of sending children to school more punctually. At the last meeting of the School Board for 1865, one of the Trustees gave notice that he would, at the next meeting, move for the levy of a rate of twenty-five cents on all children attending the schools. At the recent elections the rate-payers expressed themselves as entirely opposed to a rate-bill, and in favour of free schools. The number of children not attending any school is not easily ascertained; of those belonging to supporters of Common Schools there are few, as far as I can judge, who do not attend school during some portion of the year. No books are used in our schools but those authorized by the Board of Public Instruction. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are Prizes have been distributed, and have had a good effect on the minds of the children, in inducing them to study. The prizes are awarded to the pupils having the greatest number of good marks in their teachers' class books, for the year (in their several studies). I have seen, in your admirable Report for the year past, you have again referred to the subject of "military drill;" I shall keep this matter before the School Board-it is one worthy of their warmest consideration. I hope you may long be spared to labor as the head of our noble system of education.

### XXXIX. THE TOWNS.

113. The Reverend George Bell, Clifton .- No very definite cause can be assigned for non-attendance. Irregularity of attendance on the part of many who are entered on the registers seriously hinders their progress. There is no direct religious instruction. The Revised Programme is used; the questions are printed, and the examination is mostly in The Town Library, obtained from the Educational Department, and kept by the Town Clerk, is open, free to all the inhabitants. The books are covered and labelled; some of them are becoming much worn. Two hundred and eight volumes were taken out during the year 1865.

114. The Reverend W. A. Caldwell, Dundas .- Our schools are now, I rejoice to say, in a healthy and thriving condition; the Grammar School is rising in numbers and impro-ving rapidly in knowledge under Mr. Hunter. We have still a large number of vagrant children in the town, though not so large as formerly. I am still of the opinion that the British liberty of the subject is carried to a vicious excess when it enables a man, despite a legal provision to educate his children, to keep them growing up in idleness and vice; and that if a privilege always (or nearly always) implies a duty, then the man who does not perform the duty of educating his children, when education is provided for them by law, ought to be punished for his neglect. I was not able to attend your meeting at Hamilton, as I had intended, but, from what transpired at the meeting in Welland, I wish all success to the contemplated project of altering the school law on those points then and I hope that your health is much improved.

115. The Reverend Robert Campbell, M. A., Galt.-Our Central School continues to flourish and receive the support of the community. With the exception of two or three changes in the teachers of the lower divisions, things remain very much as they were last year. In some respects, indeed, there is an advance upon the very favourable report submittee last year. Whilst the number of pupils in the town of school age has increased only from 935 in 1864 to 978 in 1865, the number entered upon the school register has

increased from 785 to 843-that is, whilst in 1864 there were .839 of the entire population of school age in attendance, last year the fraction amounted to .862. 'I'his is satisfactory, as shewing that parents and guardians are getting more and more anxious that the children in their charge should reap the advantages which the school affords. In other respects the report is not so favourable as that of last year. Not only has the average attendance decreased from 504 to 468, but also a considerable larger number is shewn as having attended less than 100 days during the year. I cannot say how this is to be accounted for, unless the prevalence of typhoid fever has contributed to it. Prizes were awarded at both the midsummer and Christmas examinations, and I believe both teachers and parents will willingly testify to the stimulating effects which they have produced upon the diligence of the pupils. At midsummer, the prizes -which were the gift of the Trustees-were awarded, according to divisions, to those pupils in their respective divisions who had been most regular and punctual in attendance, most exemplary in conduct, and who had recited the lessons most satisfactorily from day to day, as shown by the records kept by the teachers. In short, everything relating to the conduct and proficiency of the pupils was taken into account, and the consequence was, a vast improvement in punctuality and demeanour, as well as in the preparation of the lessons. The prizes-one in each branch of study, the gift of the Superintendent and Principal, distributed at the Christmas holidays-were awarded after a series of searching examinations, mostly written, on the ground of attainments alone, and were open to the competition of the whole school. The object of these prizes was to encourage pupils to treasure up the knowledge acquired day by day in such a manner as to be able to produce it and make it available at any given time; to correct (if possible) the tendency on the part of pupils to prepare their lessons, only with a view to making a good appearance for the day, without depositing them in the storehouse of memory. These two principles of distributing prizes will, it is thought, when combined, supplement the deficiencies of each other. In conclusion I beg to say that, although I believe the school to be as well conducted as any similar institution in the country, the conviction is gaining strength in my mind—and it is a conviction shared by not a few thoughtful minds in the town—that, after all, Ward schools are to be preferred to Central Schools. Apart from the objection-which is a very strong one-that the morals of children suffer by their all being brought into contact with each other, an evil seen in its full fruits amongst the young men of towns and cities, the old adage seems illustrated, "one black sheep infects a flock." When the children are massed together almost everything is sacrificed to government; at least, much time and energy are necessarily spent in organization. It cannot be doubted that, upon the principles of political economy and the better distribution of labour which a Central School might be expected to afford, both greater cheapness and higher results in education ought to be looked for; but in this, as in many other things, plausibility in theory seems to be corrected by experience.

116. The Reverend J. J. Bogert, M.A., Nopanee.-I have much pleasure in reporting the common schools of this Municipality to be in a very satisfactory condition. number of children whose names have been on the school registers, during the past year, in proportion to the population, of itself gives a most favourable report. This is to be attributed mainly to the facts that the schools are free, and that the number of children whose parents are too poor to send them to school is very small, as a rule. Want of ability rather than want of will is the cause of non-attendance. tion that the children receive at school is such as may be derived from the reading of the Bible once a week, and from such moral lessons, as are to be found in the ordinary text books. This, even with the instruction at Sunday schools, church, and home is not sufficient to make of our youth good citizens and true christians. Religion to be genuine and effectual must be a man's every day companion and not simply a Sunday visitor, it should accompany a man in his going out as in his coming in, and it seems to me that the distinction which practically is made in our common schools between religious and secular education, impresses upon the minds of the young a very different idea of religion. Revised Programme for County Board examinations is observed in this county, the examination questions are printed, and all candidates for certificates are subjected to viva voce examination unless excused by the Board. Prizes have been given to deserving pupils in the schools; the Honorable Billa Flint, M.L.C., having contributed \$10 towards that object, and the Board of School Trustees \$10 more. The effect of this cannot be else than

satisfactory. The Board of School Trestees require the Local Superintendent to visit the schools and report monthly.

117. The Reverend Nobert Scott, Oakville.-Since the last annual report from Oakville, nothing of such importance as to call for special remark has occurred. The causes of non-attendance, arise more from the negligence of parents, than from the reluctance of pupils to attend the school. No excuse on the ground of poverty can be urged, as the school in all its departments is free. As to religious instruction in the public school, except it may be incidental remarks from visitors, there is none communicated. The Bible classes and the sabbath schools are supposed to supply the lack. At the County Board the examination questions are all printed, and the Revised Programme observed. books of the library are all covered, labelled and numbered and the regulations ob-The served. As for the influence which the library exerts on the neighborhood, it cannot but be considerable as well as beneficial. The books are very generally read, and their number considerable and increasing; funds being derived from an annual exhibition which attracts a good deal of public interest, and last year realized a sum somewhat over ninety dollars. Prizes are distributed, and so far as they may be considered a stimulus to study they have had the best results. One or two disagreeable circumstances have occurred in connection with them, on which might be founded an argument against them. Some parents feel that in not receiving a prize their child has been unjustly treated, and some heart-burning and jealousy have thereby occurred. But notwithstanding these things, the result has been upon the whole beneficial, both to the pupils and the teachers.

118. A. Purslow, Esquire, Secretary, Port Hope.-With regard to the new Grammar School regulations, I will take leave to say here, that having organized my school is accordance with the new programme at the beginning of this present term, I rejoice that it leaves no option as to what studies may be taken by pupils. Previously, Euclid and French were considered, and charged for as extras, and as a consequence pupils were allowed the option of taking them or not as they chose. Those only, therefore, took them whom I could influence to commence the study, and whose interest in the study I could afterwards keep up. It is a great relief to be able to tell unwilling pupils and parents, that I can allow them no option, for the law allows me none. Our Board also liberally assisted me by charging the two subjects at one fee. I enrolled a class of eighteen new pupils in these branches. I am aware that this is a digression, but I thought it not wrong to give my experience of the working of the new scheme in this school. Our school library, open to both departments of the school and to the public, owing to the fostering care of my predecessor, Mr. Gordon, numbers 620 volumes. These are covered and labelled according to the regulations, and, as I give them out myself, I can testify to the avidity with which they are sought after. During the last year 500 volumes were in circulation, but the number of entries of books taken out was 877. It is a painful drawback to the pleasure I have in reporting the interest taken in our library, to know that much execrable trash, in the shape of "Dime Novels" and "yellow covered literature" is sold in our shops, and bought and read by our youth ; it requires great vigilance to keep it from circulating even in the school room. Are our custom house authorities sufficiently on the look out for this stuff? As to rewards, punishment and disciplinea question left to be answered in the general remarks-I regret to say that I have not suceccded in inducing our Board to grant a sum to be spent in prizes; I am sanguine, nowever, that I shall succeed in getting some gentlemen in town to give prizes in specific subjects, which prizes I propose shall bear the name of the donor, like the Elgin Prize of the Normal School. With regard to punishment, I avoid corporal punishment, as much as possible, and employ detention, writing lines, committing verses, &c., and giving denierit marks, which deprive the delinquent of his weekly honor card. I enclose specimens of these latter. They would be much more thought of, if in addition to the credit of receiving them, they meant a prize for good conduct at the end of the term, instead of, as now, mere honorable mention in the quarterly report.

119. The Reverend Andrew A. Smith, Sarnia.—The attendance at the different departments has on the whole been good, and the number of pupils attending the Sarnia Grammar School is larger than at any former period. A very competent teacher in drawing was employed during the year, and the number of pupils now taking lessons in this ascful art, and the fine speciment exhibited at the late examination, fully justify the action of of the Trustee Board in securing the services of so suitable a person to give instruction in this highly important branch of education. A large number of prizes were distributed at the annual examination, and the occasion was a very interesting one, both to parents and children. The distribution of prizes to diligent and successful pupils has certainly a good effect. We have a very efficient Trustee Board and an excellent staff of qualified teachers, who are industrious and faithful in the discharge of duty. Our schools, however, are not as well attended as might be expected under the circumstances. Many parents do not appear to see the importance of sending their children regularly to school. The imposing a small fine on parents who neglect the education of their children would, I think, be beneficial in its results.

120. J. Hyde, Esquire, Stratford.-In offering my report for the year now closing, it affords me pleasure to state that the several departments of the Common School are in a satisfactory condition, while the pupils in attendance are making steady progress, under the careful instruction of their respective and efficient teachers. The large increase in numbers may chiefly be attributed to the popularity of the teachers; (the School being free,) and the increase of population ; yet it is to be regretted that there are many children of school age, whose parents do not avail themselves of the opportunity offered, to secure to them the advantages of instruction afforded by the liberality of the Corporation. A compulsory system of cducation may be in the opinion of some objectionable, but when we reflect upon the effects of part of the population growing up around us in ignorance, and consequently vice, the inference is forced upon our attention, that it would be the lesser evil for the Legislature to enforce attendance. I have been struck with the following argument of the Chief Superintendent on this subject. "But the duty to provide for the education of all, involves also the right and duty to see that all are educated. involves the question of the compulsory attendance of children at school. If a community provides for the education of all its children by the establishment of a free school or schools, doing so upon the ground that ignorance is a public evil, and education a public good, and that each child born has a right to the food essential to the growth of the mind, as well as to the body, then has such community an undoubted right to see that none are deprived of that right, and that the evil of ignorance shall not be inflicted upon the pub-lic, any more than the evil of robbery, theft and incendiarism." It is generally conceded that there are evils connected with frequent changing of teachers, as also of employing teachers at too low salaries. It is a wise resolution adopted by the Board to fill vacancies that may arise, by promoting such as give satisfaction, thereby securing to those engaged the prospects of advancement. I regret that the ministers of the Gospel have not availed themselves of the facilities which the school system affords for giving religious instruction to the pupils of their respective denominations in connection with the school. Toronto, Hamilton, &c., present an example worthy of imitation in every school corporation throughout the Province. It is pleasing to record that several of the advanced pupils are now drilling in the Town Hall, and they should be encouraged by all who have any influence It will necessarily be attended with good effects (physically) to those so in the school. instructed. The public schools being maintained at the public expense, in order to prepare youth for the duty of citizenship, one of these duties is to aid in defence of the country. The military training is particularly desirable as it can be accomplished without interfering with their progress in other branches of education.

### XL. THE VILLAGES.

121. The Reverend C. C. Johnson, Clinton.—In regard to the cause of non-attendance. Various causes operate to keep children away, one appears to me to be a want of due appreciation by parents as to the benefits of education; the most trivial excuse will serve to keep their children away. No doubt, the straightened circumstances of others is a barrier to their regular attendance; in which case anything like compulsory measures, to bring them to school, would be attended with difficulty, not to say with great hardship, akin to a species of tyranny. A third reason for the absence of others from a regular attendance, is the distance of the school, the inclemency of the weather at times, and the youthfulness of the children themselves. The various departments of the Clinton Common School, are opened and closed with prayer. As to "religious instruction" or training, I believe there is

very little of this in any of the schools-in this school no elergyman, as far as my knowledge goes, follows, in any way, the programme laid down, and religion if touched upon at all, by an accidental visitor, is done in a shy way as though he was touching upon unlawful ground. For my part I would wish to see a more decided stand taken by the Council of Public Instruction than the mere "recommendation," as it now is-something that would completely put it out of the power of any atheistic or infidel Trustee interfering in so high and sacred a matter as the removal or placing of the Bible in the school according to his whim or fancy. Let, in principle at least, be inscribed over every school door, "The Lord Reigneth," and let no one Trustee, or teacher, or rate-payer, dare to tear it from There is a great improvement in the County Board Examinations being conits place. ducted according to the regulation laid down; and as far as practicable or judicious, they are conducted on paper, the questions being printed. There is no library in connection with the school, but an excellent circulating library, for the village, open to members subscribing one dollar per annum each ; and sustained by the proceeds of public lectures given during the winter season, and members' fees. The influence arising from this association cannot be otherwise than beneficial, as the selection of standard works, and others, is of the choicest kind. The various public examinations and exhibitions, in connection with the school during the past year have, I think, been attended with excellent results, stimulating and inspiriting the pupils to attain a pleasing proficiency in some of the leading subjects, especially history and geography. Looking at the village as a whole, I think the educational interests of the young are pretty fairly looked after, though the present system (styled, I believe, the Normal system) new to me, is not satisfactory to my mind; there seems much in connection with it superficial and flimsy. The commoner and most useful branches are neglected for what would be, perhaps, called the scientific. Thus I observe, philosophy and perhaps an attempt at astronomy, are pursued, while common orthography and simple composition are neglected. This, too much, seems the case, a crying evil, with the vast majority of applicants for certificates at the County Boards, as far as my experience The teachers now seem too anxious to make a display of their pupils at examinations, goes. while the solid basis of a good English education is neglected to be laid down. I trust that such recommendations may be offered as you may think will add to the further improvement of the system, and thus, in time, make it what it may yet be made, a blessing to the country.

122. The Reverend Jumes Middlemiss, Elora.-I am happy to be able to report generally, that the schools of this village are in a satisfactory condition, under the management of an intelligent Board of Trustees, and in charge of a staff of zealous and efficient teachers. The annual return, recently forwarded, shews, that besides the public schools there are two private (ladies) schools ; and it is to be believed that, almost without exception, our young people enjoy school privileges for a longer or shorter period, though it is much to be regretted that, in many instances, the attendance is irregular, and that so many are withdrawn from school much earlier than is proper, in consideration of their age and their progress. During the past year the Trustees thought it desirable to introduce an important change in the organization of the schools. Instead of a boys' and a girls' school, we have now, a senior and a junior, the former under the charge of a master, and the latter under the charge of two female teachers. To the senior school are admitted only pupils (boys and girls), who are reading in the fourth or fifth book; and in the junior school one teacher has charge of the boys, and the other of the girls. The change has not given universal satisfaction, and it is, no doubt, on this account, that the last return shows a much larger number of girls attending private schools than any previous return. The former designations of boys' and girls' school having been changed respectively into senior and junior, and the change not having taken place till the month of May, the return exhibits pupils of all classes as attending both schools, such having been actually the case, during the early part of the year. It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state that the Trustees have resolved upon the immediate crection of a new stone school-house, at a cost of over \$2,000. They have acquired two village lots, adjacent to the present junior (formerly girls') school-house, and have contracted for a building (70 feet by 40), which will contain a larger apartment for the senior pupils, and a smaller one for the boys of the junior department, thus leaving the present stone building for the exclusive accommodation of the younger girls. The library attached to the present school-house will be enlarged, and will connect the old erection with the new. In 69

regard to religious instruction, the library and the distribution of prizes, I have nothing to state, differing from what I have stated on former occasions. They all exercise an influence more or less favourable. It is very much to be regretted, however, that the taste for reading appears to very largely in inverse proportion to the real value of the books, those that instruct, such as volumes of history and science and even of travels, being little read in comparison with those which merely amuse or excite. In the examination of teachers, the Revised Programme, for County Boards, is observed, and printed questions are used. During the last two years there have not been more than three or four applications for third class certificates; but a considerable number of that class have been issued to applicants for second class certificates, and in several instances, the Board has been obliged to refuse to give even a third class certificate. In some instances first class teachers who have appeared for examination on the expiration of the period for which their certificates were granted, have received only second class certificates. The members of the Board consider it of great importance that, for the most part, certificates for a limited and not very long period, should be issued, as in the case of, at least, a large proportion of those who come before us, the prospect of having to undergo an examination, and of the possibility of being put a step down, is necessary to make them continue their endeavours after improvement.

123. A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, Fergus.-The attendance at the schools has been considerably in advance of last year, - there has been no change of teachers; but since the beginning of 1866, an additional school has been established, as the attendance at the other two was altogether too much to allow of the teachers doing anything like adequate justice to the scholars. It was confidently expected that a new school-house would have been built last season, but the measures taken, were unfortunately unsuccessful; however, plans have been adopted, and the building contracted for, to accommodate the whole three schools, and to be ready by September. The schools have been succeeding as well as they could, under the circumstances; the teachers exerting themselves to the utmost, and with encouraging results. The establishment of a Grammar school in Fergus, has withdrawn some of the more advanced scholars, and will probably continue to do so. Circumstances prevented my delivering a lecture on Education last year, but I have it in contemplation to do so, before this winter closes. The library has not had any addition made to it, but a good proportion of the books have been in circulation and considerable interest The last meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the North Riding, was held in Fergus for the first time. The examination having been conducted in Elora hitherto. The Beard has on the two last occasions employed printed questions, and been more particular than when the examination was oral. The number of applicants is always large, and the difficulty eccasionally experienced of applicants for one class of certificates, either at the examination in the North or South Riding when unsuccessful, obtaining what they desired at the other; within a week or two of time. This seems to establish the neccssity for a uniform standard, and for the examinations being held simultaneously, as proposed in the contemplated alteration in the law on this point. The schools in Fergus for the first time, are conducted on the Free system : in addition to a small private school, carried on for a good many years, and net numbering much over fifteen scholars, one has been conducted since the beginning of 1864, of a better character than the school which lasted for part of the previous year, but which gave little satisfaction, I believe.

124. James Bowie, Esquire, M.D., Mitchell.-" Under the able management of the teacher, Mr. Dunsmore, --- who has been in charge of the school during the last five years, and is re-engaged for the sixth, little is open to general remark, except that from year to year, uniformly increasing proficiency of the scholars, in the various branches taught, is very visible to all who attend the regular school examinations. 'The last examination clicited the unqualified approbation of a numerous and intelligent audience. One class in Euclid, principally composed of young females, by their ready answers, and evident knowledge of the subject, attracted particular notice. Indeed, in every branch, the pupils showed a well grounded knowledge of their subjects, most gratifying to their friends, and creditable to their teachers. At this examination the prizes were awarded on a plan which I think, is a great improvement on that formerly in use. The position of each pupil in the class is determined by a system of merit tickets, which are given each time the The places are marked in a class-book, at the end of each

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recitation, and at the end of the month, a monthly average is struck, by dividing the sum of the places in the class by the number of recitations during the month : a quarterly or any other average may be obtained in the same way. to the average place during the term. No pupil is entitled to a prize, who has not attended at least half of the term; this appears to me to be a fairer and more equitable plan than that formerly used. It must do away with all suspicion of partiality, as the pupils attending is decided by his marks in the Register. I regret that ro library is yet attached to the school; at the Mechanics' Institute, however, there is a very good one, to which, through their parents, most of the children have access; that, in some measure, supplies The Revised Programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. Altogether, it must be admitted, our school is in a prosperous condition, and may, in point of efficiency, compare favourably with any other village

125. The Reverend Wm. Schmidt, New Hamburgh.-The schools are in a prosperous condition ; and it is gratifying for me to state, that very few (if any) have not attended school through the past year. The distribution of prizes exercised a more universally beneficial influence this year than before. It is better understood that the prizes are not given as merely presents. The regulations regarding religious instruction are not followed in the school room. The Revised Programme for the County Board is observed, and written answers are required of the applicants.

126. The United Board of School Trustees, Oshawa. 1. Respecting the Common Schools.-It is thought that there are few, if any, who do not attend one or other of the several schools during a longer or shorter portion of the year. Each division of the school is opened and closed with the reading of a portion of the New Testament, and with prayer. It is not within the knowledge of the Board, whether the Revised Programme is observed, and whether the ques-tions are printed continuously or not. It is the opinion of this Board, that these examinations should be entrusted to a "Central Board of Examiners." Even if the questions were prepared, and the proportion of work to be done, or marks obtained for the different classes of certificates were fixed by such a Board, and sent, under seal, to the County Boards, a very decided advance would be made in many respects, as compared with the present system. The books of the Public Library are labelled and numbered, and the regulations are strictly observed. The Board has, for the convenience of inhabitants, placed the library in the reading room of the Mechanics' Institute, which is open daily. It is largely used, more especially by the younger members of the Community, and is exerting a most beneficial influence. The system of prizes has not been in operation in our school for a sufficient length of time, to enable the Bcard to express a decided opinion as to the influence of the system, but it is believed to have done and be doing a useful work.

2. Respecting the Grammar School.—There is at present only one scholarship established in our school. This is of the annual value of \$40 payable quarterly, and is maintained at the expense of the County Council. This body has with commendable liberality established fifteen such scholarships, each of the annual value of \$40, to be awarded by competition among the pupils of the Common Schools of the County, who may have attended one or more of such Common Schools for at least three out of the twelve months preceding the examination, and who may never have held a certificate of qualification as teacher or attended a Grammar School. The Council has also divided the County into eleven sections, and set apart one or more of the scholarships to each. The first examination therefore is to be held during the next Easter vacation in each of the sections aforesaid, and a further oral examination of all the competitors at the Easter examination is to be held in each of said sections, at such time during the month of July (next), as may be determined by the Board of Examiners, at which oral examination the names of the successful competitor or competitors for the scholarships shall be declared. These sections generally correspond with one or more Townships, and it is presumed that the great majority of the schools will be represented at this July meeting, which is to be held upon what is known in this part of the County as the "pic-nic principle." This may thus be made the great educational meeting of the year, and by it a great impetus it is hoped may be given to the cause of education in this country. This system, besides establishing in a measure that connection between our Common and Grammar Schools, contemplated by

law, affords to the more advanced pupils in our Common Schools a distinct object towards the attainment of which their efforts should be directed, excites a healthy emulation among them, among their teachers, and among the several schools of the different sections and of the County; and affords a portion, at least, of the aid that may be necessary to enable many a gifted and deserving pupil to attend one or other of our County Grammar Schools. The Board has much pleasure in sending a copy of the County By-law herewith. Owing to a portion, in fact the chief part of the former programme of Grammar School studies having been optional, it was found difficult to establish any systematic classification. The new programme wisely, in the opinion of the Board, obviates this difficulty. Since August, when our school was organized under it, it has been as strictly followed as the circumstances incidental to the change have allowed. The effect of the late regulations has been to increase the number studying Latin three-fold ; and, a matter which the Board feels to be more important, to lead to the study of this language being entered upon at an early age. The best authorities both in England and America, urge that the study of Latin should be commenced at as an early an age as ten (or even earlier), since the memory is then most active, while the reasoning powers are not much developed. The Hon. Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of Schools, Boston, makes the following remarks apposite to this point, in his last report. "Protracted experience and observation seem to have settled that the large amount of memory work requisite for the acquisition of the Latin and Greek Grammars, is as a general rule accomplished more successfully and satisfactorily by the pupils who begin at the age of ten or twelve, than by those who commence at the age of fifteen or sixteen. Besides, the English branches are learned much more easily in connection with the ancient languages, or after having made some progress in them, than previous to commencing them. This advantage is due to the mental discipline which the study of the Greek and Latin tongues affords." The Board heartily congratulates the Chief Superintendent on the great reform, which he has, after protracted effort, succeeded in effecting in our Grammar Schools, as evinced by the present admirable programme of studies, with the accompanying regulations, and the late Grammar School Amend-Our school is governed mainly by a system of records. ment Act. Three books are kept, one for attendance, one for punctuality and deportment, and one for scholarship. These exhibit an account of all the relations that each pupil has sustained to the school. The fact that such records are kept, is of itself sufficient to prevent the great majority of misdemeanors, which usually occur in schools such as ours. In truth we have none of what may be called *punishable* offences. The aim is to remove the occasion of faults. addition to conduct being noted and made to appear in the report which is furnished to In parents monthly, thereby securing their co-operation, the system upon which the daily recitations are conducted, contributes largely to produce this result. This is the same as that introduced into the late Model Grammar School, by the present excellent Principal of Upper Canada College. The general results of all the relations of the pupil to the school are thus furnished to each parent or guardian monthly, with a view, among other things, to secure his co-operation in resisting the beginnings of evil. The Principal also states in each report, the character of the application of the pupil, and is accustomed when making out the results of the month upon the blackboard, to point out and commend publicly those who have made progress. Every pupil is thus made to feel that a creditable position in the school can be obtained only by good conduct as well as by diligence and ability, as every demerit mark will materially affect the average of scholarship, which determines his standing in the class, and he is thus led as far as possible to correct his faults by perceiving the consequences of them.

127. S. J. Barnhart, Esquire, Streetsville.—Indifference of parents, and employment of many children in the woollen and flax mills of the village occasion the irregularity of attendance. The regulations for religious instruction are not observed, as relates to clergymen, after school hours, but the school is opened and closed with prayer and reading portions of scripture. The library books are covered and labelled, and the regulations observed. The library seems to exert a beneficial influence, and creates an increased desire for reading and literature.

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### APPENDIX B.

### INSPECTOR'S REPORT, AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1865;

(By the Reverend GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A., Inspector.)

Sin,-I have already placed in your hands detailed Reports for the year 1865, regarding the several Grammar Schools of Upper Canada, and I have now the honour to submit some remarks and suggestions of a more general character.

## A. The New Law-its effect on the Number of the Schools.

It was generally anticipated that the recent changes in the Grammar School law, with the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, would greatly diminish the number of the Grammar Schools. Ome feared this as an evil; others looked forward to it as a benefit; but no diminution has taken place in the number of the schools as yet. Since the beginning of the present year I have visited above eighty localities where Grammar Schools were in operation last year, and in only two of these have the schools been closed. The schools which have become extinct were all along utterly wretched. An average attendance of ten classical pupils is now required in order that a school may be entitled to a share of the Government grant. Formerly there were several schools which did not come up to this average; but, through the exertions of teachers and trustees, large numbers of recruits-male and female-bave been obtained for the Latin classes, so as to save the schools from perishing. This recruiting has probably been carried too far; multitudes of children appear to have been pressed into the study of Latin solely for the purpose of

### B. Non-Classical course in the Grammar Schools.

When the Bill recently passed was before Parliament, a cry was raised in favour of admitting non-classical pupils to the Grammar Schools. To meet the views of those who did not wish to make the Grammar Schools purely classical institutions, girls have been allowed to take French without Latin; and a course of study, extending over two years, has been provided for those boys who, having already obtained such an English education as may be got in good Common Schools, desire to pursue the study of the higher English branches, with French and Mathematics. From the first I was satisfied that there was no real demand in the Province for such a course of study as this curriculum for boys, and the event has proved the correctness of my opinion. In the Grammar Schools-more than 80 in number-in which, since the passing of the new law, I have examined pupils with a view to their admission according to the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, 7 boys in all have come forward to be examined for the course of higher English, French and Mathematics; and of these only three have passed the prescribed entrance examina-

## C. The study of Latin by Girls in the Grammar Schools.

I have been frequently asked whether I considered it desirable that girls should study Latin in the Grammar Schools. It is, in my opinion, most undesirable; and I am at a loss to comprehend how any intelligent person, acquainted with the state of things in our Grammar Schools, can come to a different conclusion. Those who advocate the study of Latin by girls in the Grammar Schools, rest their case in the argument that, by the testimony of the most competent judges, nothing is so fitted to develop fully the minds of boys as classical study, and that the training which is best for developing the faculties of boys must be best for developing the faculties of girls. But this reasoning is plausible rather than solid. There is a very considerable diversity between the mind of a girl and that of a boy; and it would be rash to conclude that, as a matter of course, the appliances which are best adapted for bringing the faculties of reflection and taste to their highest perfection in the one must be the best also in the case of the other. I do not doubt the capacity of

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girls to learn Latin and Greek; nor do I doubt that, if they did learn these languages, the exercise would be beneficial. But I am not sure that, for the proper development of their minds, a different course of study might not be preferable. The question, however, in this general form, is a difficult one; and for what I have in view at present it is not necessary that I should enter on the discussion of it. I look at the subject in the particular aspect in which it presents itself in our Canadian Grammar Schools. What we have to do with, practically, is the special enquiry: is the study of classics, as pursued by the girls attending our Grammar Schools, the best training which could be given them, in the time which they are able to devote to education ? It seems to me that this question must be answered decidedly in the negative. The grand advantages of classical study are, first : the thorough insight which it affords into language generally and into the modes of our thinking, as exemplified in language; secondly, the special light which it sheds on the formation of the English and other modern languages; and thirdly, the cultivation of the taste. Now, as far as the last of these benefits is concerned, classical study, as pursued in our Grammar Schools, is of no advantage to girls whatever. Since I became Inspector I have not met with half a dozen girls in the Grammar Schools of Canada—I cannot at present recall more than three—by whom the study of Latin has been pursued far enough for the taste to be in the least degree influenced by what has been read. Æsthetically, the benefits of Grammar Schools to girls are *nil*. With respect to the two other advantages of classical study which have been named, the same remark applies, to a very great extent. The mass of the girls learning Latin in the Grammar Schools have scarcely the beginning of a perception of the relation between the Latin language and their own mother tongue; and all the insight which they have obtained from their classical studies into the modes of our thinking, as exhibited in language, could have been equally well got from English. It may, perhaps, be said that, though they have, for the most part, made but little progress in Latin up to the present time, a fair proportion of them may be expected to pursue the study to a point where its advantages can be reaped. I do not believe that three out of a hundred will. a class, they have dipped the soles of their feet in the water, with no intention or likelihood of wading deeper. They are not studying Latin with any definite object. They have taken it up under pressure, at the solicitation of the teachers or trustees, to enable the schools to maintain the requisite average attendance of ten classical pupils, or to increase that part of the income of the schools which is derived from public sources. In a short time they will leave school to enter on the practical work of life, without having either desired or obtained more than the merest smattering of Latin, and their places will be taken by another band of girls who will go through the same routine. It may, perhaps, be urged that these remarks are as applicable to as large a number of the Grammar School boys as they are to the girls. I admit that they are; and I draw the conclusion that such boys, equally with the girls in the Grammar Schools, are wasting their time, in keeping up the appearance of learning Latin. It would be unspeakably better to commit them to first class Common School teachers, under whose guidance they might have their reflective and esthetic faculties cultivated through the study of English and of those branches which are associated with English in good Common Schools. This would, of course, diminish the number of the Grammar Schools in the Province ; but that might not be a very grievous calamity-cspecially if it led to the establishment of first-class Common Schools in localities where inferior teachers are now employed.

### D. The Education of Grown up Girls and Grown up Boys together.

As far as I can see, no evil arises from having little girls and little boys taught in school together. But in many of our Canadian Grammar Schools, girls of 15, 16, or 17 years of age, are associated with boys of the same ages. This feature in the Grammar School System has been often and strongly objected to-apart altogether from the question, whether the studies most proper for grown up girls are the same as those which are most proper forgrown up boys-on the ground of its moral tendency. I think it right to state the impressions in regard to this subject, which have been left on my mind by what I have had an opportunity

In schools conducted by teachers possessing weight of character, I have no reason to believe that the general moral tone of the pupils is injuriously affected by boys and girls being taught together. Perhaps, on the contrary, the result is beneficial. Schools of

the kind described, partake somewhat of the character of families, or of well regulated social circles, within which the free intercourse of young persons of different sexes with one another is universally admitted to be salutary.

But out of a hundred Grammar School teachers, there will necessarily be a fcw who do not possess weight of character; and, under their rule, there is a danger of grown up girls suffering, as respects the formation of their moral character, from attending school along with grown up boys. In the rough sports of boys, even where not the slightest impropriety is intended, girls are liable to be subjected to a familiarity of treatment, which is apt insensibly to blunt their instinctive feelings of delicate reserve. I remember one instance, in which, on entering the school unexpectedly, during the interval of recess, when the teacher was not present, I saw some big boys chasing and even dragging big girls about the room, in simple innocent amusement, no doubt, but still in a manner which, probably, the parents of the girls would not have been delighted to behold. A far more serious thing is, that under teachers who are without due weight of character, girls who may have enjoyed no domestic advantages, and who do not understand the beauty of a "meek and quiet spirit," are in danger of being drawn, by the feeling that they are playing their part in the presence of boys, into an unfeminine rudeness of behaviour towards their teacher. To the credit of our schools, I will say, that I found this evil manifesting itself in an extreme degree in only a single instance, but shades of it appeared elsewhere. In the instance to which I refer, a class of girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, when questioned by their teacher, answered him with an undisguised carelessness, amounting to contempt. They were ignorant of their lessons, but seemed to assume that as they were young ladies, he had no right to presume to be displeased with them; they were pert and bold. It may perhaps be said that this offensive vulgarity had no connection with the presence of boys in the school, but was a result simply of the incompetency of the master, and of the absence of proper domestic training; but I am of a different opinion. A girl who is destitute of refinement of nature, more readily becomes insolent or sullen at having her self-love wounded in the presence of boys, than she would if surrounded merely by companions of her own sex. And, at any rate, the important practical point remains, that when a girl docs so far forget herself as to be disrespectful to a teacher, this is a vastly greater evil in its permanent effects on her own character, when the fault is committed before boys, than it would be under other circumstances.

### E. The Examination for Entrance into the Grammar Schools.

By a clause in the new law, it is the duty of the Inspector to admit pupils into the Grammar Schools. The qualifications required for entrance into the ordinary or classical course are as follows :- The pupil must be able to read intelligibly, to spell, to write a fair hand, to work questions in the simple rules of Arithmetic, and he must know the rudiments of English Grammar, so as to be able to parse any easy sentence. In giving effect to this provision of the law, I have examined about 2,000 children individually, and I have been startled at the ignorance of the rudiments of English Grammar displayed by a large number of those whom I have examined. As specimens, I may refer to the last six schools which I have inspected. In the first, of 31 pupils examined, I was obliged to exclude 13 from the Grammar School roll. In the second, I was obliged to reject 22 out of 31; in the third, 12 out of 18; in the fourth, 10 out of 19; in the fifth, 10 out of 23; and in the sixth, which is under the care of a more than ordinarily accomplished teacher, all of whose advanced pupils passed the examination, I had to reject 15 out of 50, the whole number examined. The following table shows the results of the examination in Toronto, Hamilton,

School.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.
Toronto	Between 80 and 90.	40	Between 40 and 50.
Hamilton	56	18	38
Woodstock	30	22	8
London	55	24	31

The rejection was, in every case, on account of ignorance of the rudiments of English Grammar. The sentences which the pupils were unable to parse were such as the follow-

ing : "The mother loved her daughter dearly;" "John ran to school very quickly;" "She knew her lesson remarkably well." In no case did I reject a pupil merely for a single mistake, which might have been committed through inadvertance or agitation; but only when it became manifest that the pupil was unable to parse the sentence with ordinary decency. This reveals a state of things in the elementary schools of the country which calls for anxious investigation. I have no means of knowing whether the majority of the pupils whom I was obliged to reject received their early training in the Common Schools of the Province or in private schools; but there can be no doubt that a large number of them must have attended the Common Schools. I would respectfully suggest that, in some way or other, the attention of the Common School Trustees should be directed to the facts which I have brought out ; and that it should be impressed upon them that they are morally bound to see that the education given in the schools of which they are the guardians, is really worthy of the name. I have been told, that in a considerable number of the Common Schools English Grammar is looked upon as of no importance, in comparison with such branches as Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra and Natural Philosophy. But I am slow to believe that there can be more than a very few persons connected with education, whether as teachers or Trustees, who are so stupid as to entertain such an idea.

## F. Abuse of the Union of the Common with the Grammar Schools.

In my report for last year, I expressed the opinion to which I still adhere, that as a general rule, a Grammar School must be injuriously affected by having the Common School united with it. Without repeating the arguments formerly adduced against Union Schools, I wish to call attention to an abuse which I found prevailing in such schools last year, and which still exists to a considerable extent. I refer to the fact that Grammar School masters are sometimes required, besides performing their own proper duties, to undertake the instruction of a number of Common School children. For instance, in a school which I recently inspected, out of 52 pupils who were on the roll for the term immediately preceding my visit, 22 were Common School pupils, constantly present in the Grammar School master's room, and receiving the whole of their instruction from him. was told in explanation of this state of things, that the Common School, which met in a separate part of the village, was overcrowded, and that the Common School teacher had more work than he was able to perform, and consequently that unless the more advanced Common School children were allowed to be handed over to the Grammar School teacher, it would be necessary to engage an additional Common School teacher. The abuse to which I refer cannot be too strongly condemned. It is impossible for a single teacher, especially for one of the ordinary or of an inferior stamp, to conduct the entire education of 30 pupils in all the varied subjects of a Grammar School course, and at the same time to conduct the entire education of 22 other pupils in all the varied subjects of a Common School course. The almost inevitable consequence of attempting such a thing, is to make the Grammar School instruction a shallow form. And this is the least evil that results. It is incomparably more important for a locality that it be furnished with a good Common School, than that a Grammar School be maintained in it. But, where the advanced Common School pupils are systematically withdrawn from the care of the Common School teacher, the likelihood is, that only Common School teachers of an inferior grade will be employed. The trustees, assuming that sufficient provision for teaching the higher English branches exists in the Grammar School, will be satisfied with engaging a second or third class teacher for the Common School. The result, on the whole, is that the younger Common School children are left to receive, from a poorly qualified teacher in the Common School, what can hardly be anything else than a poor education, while the more advanced Common School children receive for the most part an excessively flimsy education in the Grammar School, where the master is bound to devote his chief attention to Grammar School subjects. I make these remarks, because some trustees, with whom I have lately met, appear to be of opinion that, under the existing law, they are at liberty to require the Grammar School master to do the work of a Common School teacher. Now, I do not doubt that in Union Schools arrangements may legitimately be made, within reasonable limits, for the two schools co-operating in the work of instruction: Grammar School pupils, on the one hand, receiving lessons in certain branches from Common School teachers; and Common School pupils, on the other hand, being admitted into some of the 76

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Grammar School classes. But it is not right, and I do not believe that it is consistent with the spirit of the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, that a Grammar School master, who has abundant work of his own to do, should be burdened besides with the entire care of a crowd of Common School children.

### G. Christian Morals.

In the programme of study issued some time ago, by the Council of Public Instruction, a place is given to Christian Morals. I have been asked what this means. Though I am not the interpreter either of the Grammar School law, or of the regulations of the Council, it is my duty to confer with teachers and trustees in regard to the studies pursued in the Grammar Schools; and it may not be improper to state the explanation which I have been in the habit of giving, of the part of the programme referred to.

I take it for granted that it was not intended that the doctrines of the Christian religion should be formally taught in the Grammar Schools. A School Trustee with whom I lately met, and who attaches importance to religious instruction, was disposed to think that, by assigning a place in the programme to Christian Morals, the Council has conferred upon Trustees the power of making instruction in the leading doctrines of Christianity a regular part of the Grammar School course; for (he argued) how can Christian morals be taught, except on the basis of Christian doctrine? But surely there is no difficulty in distinguishing between the moral duties binding on Christians, the forgiveness of injuries, truth, purity, courtesy, obcdience to parents, reverence for the Creator, and the like,-and the Christian doctrines from which the sacred writers have deduced many peculiar and powerful motives to the discharge of these duties. An attempt to teach the latter as part of the regular course of Grammar School study, would be in direct opposition to a fundamental principle of our school system. But there is no reason why the former should not be taught. The inculcation of Christian morality involves no interference with individual religious liberty, does not lie open to the charge of sectarianism, and is not fitted in any way to provoke It is not only a necessary, but even the most important part of the training which the State is entitled, with a view to the general well being of society, to prescribe for pupils attending the public schools.

It will be conceded by all, that, if children grow up ignorant of the duties of morality, or without being educated to appreciate the beauty and excellence of virtuous conduct, any other instructions they may have received will go but a short way to fit them for leading useful and happy lives. That boys and girls should hate what is mean, should be offended with every form of grossness, should feel a sympathetic admiration for instances of generous self-sacrifice, is of unspeakably more consequence than that they should be able to demonstrate the propositions of Euclid, to speak French, or to construe Cicero and Homer. An observant and intelligent friend, conversing with me on this subject, expressed to me his opinion, that the great defect of the schools in this country, both of the Grammar and of the Common schools, is, that a sufficient amount of direct effort is not put forth in them, to form the minds of the pupils to an appreciation of "whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report;" and he pointed out to me a paper in the Spectator (No. 337, March 27, 1712), in which the general idea which I have endeavoured to express is brought out, and hints are at the same time given as to the means by which a teacher, who has a right conception of his high functions, and is in earnest in seeking to

discharge them may imbue the souls of his pupils with sincere and enlightened virtue. After admitting, "that, in most of our public schools, vice is punished and discouraged, whenever it is found out;" and remarking that "this is far from being sufficient unless our youth are at the same time taught to form a right judgment of things, and to know what is properly virtue;" the writer in the "Spectator" goes on to say: "whenever they read the lives and actions of such men as have been famous in their generation, it should not be thought chough to make them barely understand so many Greek or Latin sentences; but they should be asked their opinion of such an action or saying, and obliged to give their reasons why they take it to be good or bad. By this means, they would insensibly arrive at proper notions of courage, temperance, honour and justice. There must be great care taken how the example of any particular person is recommended to them in gross; instead of which they ought to be taught wherein such a man, though great in some respects, was weak and faulty in others.

For want of this caution, a boy is often so dazzled with the lustre of a great character, that he confounds its beauties with its blemishes, and looks even upon the faulty part of it with an eye of admiration."-In giving this quotation, I do not wish to convey the idea, that a Grammar School-Master, who perhaps finds the time which he can devote daily to Latin and Greek too short for instructing his pupils in these languages, should regularly spend a portion of that time in discussing with his pupils the questions of morality which the lessons are fitted to suggest. There is a wise way of doing a thing, and there is a foolish way of doing it. A hint, or a question admitting of being answered in a few words, may be fitted to make a deeper impression, and so may be more truly valuable than a lengthened exhortation. Where a teacher possesses a genuine appreciation of moral excellence, along with an ordinary measure of practical wisdom, he will be able, without any undue expenditure of time, to give a healthy practical bearing to his instructions in those branches where character comes into view. In the passage quoted from the "Spectator," reference is made only to the study of classics. But I should rely more for purposes of moral training on the English than on the Classical parts of our Grammar School course; and it may not be amiss to remark, that, in order that the lessons in English reading may naturally and easily be made occasions of instruction in Christian Morals, the English reading books used in the schools should contain a considerable number of interesting selections, exhibiting human character in its various phases, recording in particular those actions of great and good men, which show how life is made sublime.

I quote another passage from the "Spectator." "To carry this thought yet further, I shall submit it to your consideration, whether, instead of a theme or copy of verses, which are the usual exercises, as they are called in the school phrase, it would not be more proper that a boy should be tasked, once or twice a week, to write down his opinion of such persons and things as occur to him by his reading; that he should censure or approve any particular action, observe how it might be carried to a greater degree of perfection, or how it exceeded or fell short of another. He might at the same time mark what was moral in any speech, and how far it agreed with the character of the person speaking. This exercise would soon strengthen his judgment in what is blamable or praiseworthy, and give him an early seasoning of morality." On the details in this passage—the number of compositions to be required of a pupil, and the like—nothing need be said. Details must be arranged by teachers, according to the circumstances of the schools. But the essential idea of the passage, that the written compositions of pupils might to a large extent be made the means of training in Christian Morals, is undoubtedly a good one. Of course the means in question would be available chiefly in the case of pupils who were somewhat advanced ; which harmonizes with the circumstance that, in the programme of Grammar School studies prepared by the Council of Public Instruction, the subject of Christian Morals is formally introduced only in the last two years.

The above remarks may serve as suggestions of the way in which an carnest teacher, even where no special text book of Christian Morals is used, may endeavour to open the minds of his pupils to an understanding of what constitutes moral excellence, and to draw their hearts to the love of it. No text-book on this subject has been sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction; and there might be a difficulty in finding one altogether unobjectionable. An abstract exposition of the various branches of duty is not what is desired. To be of much benefit to young persons, a treatise on morals would require to exhibit virtue in living concrete embodiment.

### H. Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Besides inspecting the Grammar Schools, I have visited a considerable number of Roman Catholic Separate (Common) Schools in Upper Canada. I have not been able to inspect many of them minutely. In some cases it has not been in my power to do more than examine the register, and take a glance at the general appearance of the school. My only reason for referring to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in this report, is, that I wish to put on record the fact, that some of them are undoubtedly giving a good education to the pupils attending. Not a few of the schools which I visited are of a low type; the buildings, mean; the instruction, poor. But others are of a better class, and some are decidedly excellent. For instance, a short time ago, after having inspected the Grammar School in Hamilton, where I found a large number of the junior pupils sadly defective in the rudiments of English Grammar, I visited the Roman Catholic Separate School on Peel Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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Street, and minutely examined the more advanced girls on the very same sentences which had puzzled so many of the pupils in the Grammar School. The girls examined, for the most part, appeared to be between 12 and 13 years of age, and they parsed the sentences which I gave them in a perfectly accurate and most intelligent manner. Their knowledge of English Grammar was better than that possessed by three-fourths of the Hamilton Grammar School pupils. The Roman Catholic Separate School in Cobourg, when I visited it in September, 1865, was in an admirable state, under a vigorous and efficient teacher. I also formed a very favourable opinion of the head master of the Brockville Separate School, which I visited in September, 1865, and I was pleased with the appearance of the most advanced division of the boys' school in Kingston.

### APPENDIX C.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO BOARDS OF TRUS-TEES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA,

### With the New Grammar School Improvement Act and Regulations.

GENTLEMEN,-I herewith transmit you a copy of the new "Grammar School Improvement Act," and of the revised Programme of Studies, which has received the approval of the Governor General in Council, and which is designed to give effect to the wishes of the Legislature, and the comprehensive objects of the Grammar School law, viz: to make the Grammar Schools the high schools of their respective localities—intermediate schools between the Common Schools and the University-to prepare youth to matriculate in the University, in law, in medicine, in arts, and in the department of civil engincering, to give to intended surveyors their preliminary education, and to impart the higher branches of an English and commercial education to those youths whose parents do not wish them to study Greek or Latin.

2. My printed Circulars to the Municipal Councils of counties, cities, towns, and incorporated villages, explain the equitable and public grounds on which a liberal municipal support may be reasonably and confidently expected to be given to the Grammar Schools. By the provisions of the new Act, a sum equal to one-third will be added to the Grammar School fund, for the payment of teachers' salaries. One condition required by the regulation is, that "atter the 1st day of January, 1866, no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive anything from the Grammar School fund unless suitable accommodations are provided for it, and unless it shall have a daily average attendance (times of epidemic excepted) of at least ten pupils learning Greek or Latin." It is not worth while to have a Grammar School in a place where there is not sufficient interest in it to provide suitable accommodations, or the material for the attendance at the Grammar School of at least ten regular pupils in those subjects the teaching of which was its primary object. It is much better to concentrate the school fund, and to give adequate support to a smaller number of good Grammar schools, than to dissipate it on a large number of inefficient and nominal schools.

3. Hitherto, many of the Grammar schools have done little as classical schools and taught few, if any, of the English branches of a good education which have not been as well, if not better, taught in many of our common schools. The object of the law and of the revised Programme of Studies is to prevent any further dissipation of the Grammar School fund in this way; to prevent the Grammar Schools from poaching upon Common School ground, or being rivals of Common Schools; to make them English high schools; and to render them efficient in their appropriate work of elementary classical, and superior But while it is intended that they shall accomplish, to as great an extent education. as possible, the ends of good classical schools, special regard is had in the second, or English, course of studies, to the increasingly wide and pressing demands of a high English and commercial education, supplementary to the elementary education which is provided in the Common Schools.

4. It will be observed, that the pupils are not to take certain subjects of the Grammar School course as a matter of form, in order to be retained as Grammar School pupils, while they are, in reality, but Common School pupils, almost wholly employed in learning the elementary subjects of Common School instruction. None can be recognized as Gram-

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mar School pupils but those who really arc so, and who are *bona fide* pursuing the whole of the subjects in one of the two *courses* of studies prescribed in the Programme. The pupils of all the schools are to be finally admitted, on examination, by the Inspector. This places all the Schools on the same footing, and brings the pupils of each, on their admission, up to the same standard; and every school shares in the fund according to its work, irrespective of county or locality. Under the provisions of the new Act, there is no apportionment to counties according to population, nor any distinction between senior and junior Grammar Schools; but, as the seventh section of the Act expresses it: "The apportionment, payable half-yearly to the Grammar Schools, shall be made to each school conducted according to law, upon the basis of the daily average attendance at such Grammar School of pupils in the Programme of Studies prescribed according to law for Grammar Schools; such attendance shall be certified by the head master and trustees, and verified by the Inspector of Grammar Schools."

5. During more than ten years I have employed my best exertions to get the great principle of our Common School system applied to that of the Grammar Schools, namely : the principle of each Municipality providing a certain proportionate sum, as a condition of sharing in the school fund provided by the Legislature. This is the vital principle of our Common School system, and is the main element of its wonderful success. The intelligent liberality of the Municipalities has far exceeded the requirements of the law in relation to our upwards of four thousand Common Schools. I doubt not a like liberality and intelligence will scon be shown in regard to our one hundred Grammar Schools.

6. Relying upon the liberal co-operation of the county, city, town, and village municipalities, and to facilitate as far as possible the labors of the trustees. I will make and pay the next year's apportionment of the Grammar School fund in aid of the Grammar schools which are conducted according to law, without waiting for the proportionate sums required by law to be provided from local sources; but if these sums, in any instances, are not provided in the course of the year, it will then be my duty to withhold, in all such cases, the payment of any further sums from the school fund, until the deficiency is made up.

7. With the additional co-operation and means which the new Act provides in behalf of Grammar Schools, and the practical Programme of Studies prescribed, it remains for Trustees to employ their earnest and patriotic exertions to make the Grammar Schools, under the Divine blessing, fulfil their noble mission, and prove an honor, as well as a general blessing, to the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Education Office, Toronto, 1st December, 1865.

Your very obedient servant, E. RYERSON.

### AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

### 29th Victoria, cap. axiii.-Received the Royal Assent, 18th September, 1865.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Each city shall, for all Grammar School purposes, be a County; and its Municipal Council shall be invested with all the Grammar School powers now possessed by County Councils; but when, and so long as, the only Grammar School of the County is situated within a city, the Council of such County shall appoint one-half of the Trustees of such Grammar School,.

2. Each County Council at its first session to be held after the first day of January next, shall select and appoint as Trustees of each Grammar School situated in a town or incorporated village and within its jurisdiction, three fit and proper persons as Trustees of such Grammar School; and the corporation of the town or incorporated village municipality, within the limits of which such Grammar School is or may be situated, shall also at its first Session in January next, appoint three fit and proper persons as Trustees of such Grammar School, one of whom, in the order of their appointment, in each case, shall annually retire from office on the 31st day of January in each year (but may be re-appointed); and, on the incorporation hereafter of any village in which a Grammar School is established,

the county and village councils shall, at their first meeting in January next thereafter, appoint trustees in like manner as aforesaid for the Grammar School in such incorporated village; and the vacancy occusioned by the annual retirement of trustees, as also any occasional vacancy in their number, arising from death, resignation, removal from the municipality, or otherwise, shall be filled up by such county, town, or village council, as the case may be, provided that the person appointed to fill such occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired part of the term for which the person whose place shall have become vacant was appointed to serve.

3. The Trustees appointed as aforesaid shall be a corporation, and shall succeed to all the rights, names, powers and obligations conferred or imposed upon Trustees of Grammar Schools, by chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, and by this Act.

4. All property heretofore given or acquired in any municipality and vested in any person or persons, or corporation, for Grammar School purposes, or which may hereafter be so given or acquired, shall vest absolutely in the corporation of Grammar School Trustees having the care of the same, subject to such trusts as may be declared in the deed or instrument under which such property is held.

5. In all cases of the union of Grammar and Common School Trustee Corporations, all the members of both Corporations shall constitute the joint Board, seven of whom shall form a quorum; but such union may be dissolved at the end of any year by resolution of a majority present at any lawful meeting of the joint Board called for that purpose. On the dissolution of such union between any Grammar and Common School, or department thereof, the school property hold or possessed by the joint Board shall be divided or applied to public school purposes, as may be agreed upon by a majority of the members of each Trustee Corporation: or if they fail to agree within the space of six months after such dissolution, then by the Municipal Council of the city, town, or incorporated village within the limits of which such schools are situated, and, in the case of unincorporated villages, by the County Council.

6. No Grammar School shall be entitled to share in the Grammar School Fund, unless a sum shall be provided, from local sources, exclusive of fees, equal at least to half the sum apportioned to such school, and expended for the same purpose as the said fund.

7. The apportionment payable half-yearly to the Grammar Schools shall be made to each School conducted according to law, upon the basis of the daily average attendance at such Grammar School of pupils in the Programme of Studies prescribed according to law for Grammar Schools; such attendance shall be certified by the Head Master and Trustees, and verified by the Inspector of Grammar Schools.

8. No additional Grammar School shall be established in any county unless the Grammar School Fund shall be sufficient to allow of an apportionment at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum to be made to such additional school, without diminishing the fund which may have been available for Grammar Schools during the then next preceding year.

9. All differences between Boards of Trustees and Head Masters and Teachers of Grammar or Common Schools in cities, towns and incorporated villages, in regard to salary, sums due, or any other such matter in dispute between them, shall be settled by arbitration according to the provisions of the Common School law relating to such arbitrations; and in cities, towns, and incorporated villages the Local Superintendent (being an officer of the Board concerned, and having no jurisdiction in the case of Grammar Schools), shall not act as an arbitrator; but in the event of a difference of opinion on the part of the two arbitrators, they shall themselves choose a third arbitrator, and the decision of a majority of the arbitrators thus chosen shall be final.

10. Each of the Grammar School Meteorological stations at which the daily observations are made, as required by law, shall be entitled to an additional apportionment out of the Grammar School Fund, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per month for each consecutive month during which such duty is performed, and satisfactory monthly abstracts thereof are furnished to the Chief Superintendent, according to the form and regulations provided by the Department of Public Instruction; but the number and locality of such meteorological stations shall be designated by the Council of Public Instruction, with the approval of the Governor in Council.

11. After the passing of this Act no person shall be deemed to be legally qualified to

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be appointed Head Master of a Grammar School, unless he be a graduate of some University within the British Dominions; but any person legally qualified and appointed to be a Head Master in any Grammar school during the year next before the passing of this Act shall be deemed qualified notwithstanding this section.

12. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to prescribe a course of Elementary Military Instruction for Grammar School pupils, and to appropriate, out of any money granted for the purpose, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars per annum to any school, the Head Master of which shall have passed a prescribed examination in the subjects of the military course, and in which school a class of not less than five pupils have been taught for a period of at least six months: such classes and instruction to be subject to such inspection and oversight as the Governor in Council may direct.

13. The provisions of the Acts relating to Grammar and Common Schools shall apply to the Town of Richmond in the County of Carleton, the same as to any other towns or incorporated villages.

14. It shall be lawful for the Council of Public Instruction, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to make regulations for giving to meritorious Common School Teachers' certificates of qualification which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked.

15. So much of the Grammar and Common School Acts of Upper Canada as are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

## REVISED PROGRAMME OF STUDIES, AND GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction under the authority of the Consolidated Grammar School Act of 1853, and of the Grammar School Improvement Act of 1865.

Approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, November, 1865.

### Prefatory Explanation.

The twelfth section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Grammar School Act requires that, "In each County Grammar School provision shall be made for giving, by a teacher or teachers of competent ability and good morals, instruction in all the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, including the elements of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, and also in the Greek and Latin languages, and Mathemanics, so far as to prepare students for University College, or for any College affiliated to the University of Toronto,—according to a Programme of Studies, and General Rules and Regulations, to be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and approved by the Governor General in Council. And no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any part of the Grammar School Fund, which is not conducted according to such Programme, Rules and Regulations." In the seventh clause of the twenty-fifth 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 duly qualified English 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, but to teach the higher branches alone, 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 for Unper Canada, after mature deliberation, have adopted the following Regulations, which, according to the twelfth section, and the eighth clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, 22 Victoria, chapter 63, are binding upon all Boards of Trustees and officers of Grammar Schools throughout Upper Canada, with the exception of the Regulation in Section VIII, which is discretionary with the Head Master and Trustees.

SECTION I.—BASIS AND CONDITIONS OF APPORTIONMENT OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

1. The Seventh Section of the Act for the further improvement of Grammar Schools 82

provides as follows :--- " The apportionment of the Grammar School Fund, payable halfyearly to the Grammar Schools, shall be made to each School conducted according to law, upon the basis of the daily average attendance at such Grammar School of pupils in the Programme of Studies prescribed according to law for Grammar Schools; such attendance shall be certified by the Head Master and Trustees, and verified by the Inspector of Grammar Schools.

2. After the first day of January, 1866, no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any thing from the Grammar School Fund, unless suitable accommodations shall be provided for it, and unless it shall have a daily average attendance (times of epidemic excepted) of at least ten pupils learning Greek or Latin; nor shall any other than pupils who have passed the preliminary and final entrance examinations and are pursuing the yearly subjects of one of the two courses of Studies prescribed in the Programme, be admitted or continued in any Grammar School.

### SECTION II .- ADMISSION OF PUPILS STUDYING GREEK AND LATIN INTO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1. The examinations and admission of pupils by the Head Master of any Grammar School, shall be regarded as preliminary and provisional until the visit of the Inspector, who shall finally examine and admit all pupils to the Grammar Schools.

2. 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 those pupils who have already commenced the study of the Latin language, may take place at the commencement of each Term. The preliminary 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 Board of Trustees may, if they shall think proper, associate other persons with the Head Master in the examination for such Scholarships, Exhibitions or Prizes.

3. Pupils in order to be admitted to the Grammar School, must be able, 1. To read intelligibly a 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 questions in the four simple rules of arithmetic. 5. Must know the rudiments of English Grammar, so as to be able to parse any easy sentence.

4. To afford every possible facility for learning French, girls may, at the option of the Trustees, be admitted to any Grammar School on passing the preliminary and final entrance examinations required for the admission of boys. Girls thus admitted will take French (and not Latin or Greek) and the English subjects of the classical course for boys; but they are not to be returned or recognized as pupils pursuing either of the prescribed Programmes of Studies for the Grammar Schools.

• The Upper Canada Municipal Institutions Act, 29-30 Vict., chap. 51, section 288, enacts that the Municipal Council of each County, City and Town separated, 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 or Town separated 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

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 a 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 posses competent atteinment for competing for any Scholarshin. Exhibition Grammar Schools, possess competent attainments for competing for any Scholarship, Exhibition, or other similar Prize, offered by such University or College. 4. 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 there, for competition among the pupils of the Public Grammar Schools of the County, as the Council dagams expedient for the encouragement of learning amongst the youth thereof.

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SECTION III.-PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR CLASSICAL PUPILS IN THE GRAMM.

•		Vocal Music.	Writing. Drawing. Vocal Music.	Drawing. Vocal Music.	of Drawing, Phi- Vocal Music. and Boo -keeping, including a knowledge of Commercial	Transaotions. of Drawing. Drawing. m- Telegraphy.	less sanctioned all be advanced
UPPER CANADA.	VII. PHYSICAL	Geo- None.	None.	History, Elements of Na- tory. bory. Ancient	Ilistory Elemonts of Drawing, Natural Phi-Vocal Music, Sanada, losophy and Boo -keeping graphy Goology, unouledgo, Oonmoreigi	ogy	, an bo allowed, ur ınd oach pupil shr
t Schools of Up	VI. GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.	Outlines of graphy.	iso pro- English Ilistory. Bimple Modern and Aucient Igar and Geography. ns.	English History, continued. Anciont History. Modern and Ancient Geography.	Involution and English Ilistory . Theory of continued. and Burds [History of Canada, 5, Simplo, Qua- Anciont Geography th. I. II.	revious subjocta Elements reviewed. Physiol and istry.	 no departure from itc visions in oach class, a 'otts' or Todhuntor's.
WOURAMME OF STUDIES FOR CLASSICAL PUPILS IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF	V. Анітниктіс анd Матиематісs.	Arithmetic. Rovise (the Outlines four simple rules. Re- duction and Decimal Currency. Begin Simple Proportion.	Rev k. Vul nctio	Arithmetic continued. Algobra. Fractions; Great. est Coumon Measure Ancient History. and Least Common Mul- Modern and Ancient title Simple Equations. Geography.	*Algebra. Involution and Bnglish Ilistory Broution. Theory of continued. Indices and Surds; History of Canada. Equations, Simplo, Qua- Anciont Geography dratioand Indeterminate and History.	*Algebra. Progression and Previous Proportion, with revisal reviewe of previous work. †Buolid, Bb. III, IV.	<ol> <li>The above Programme is to be regarded as the model upon which each school is to be organized.</li> <li>By the Gounell of Public Instruction, on the model upon which each school is to be organized, as far as practicable, and no departure from it can be allowed, unless sanctioned from one class or division to another, according to their respector.</li> <li>Programme of an Organized in classes corresponding to their respector.</li> <li>So allowed in the school is a school is to be organized, as far as practicable, and no departure from it can be allowed, unless sanctioned from one class or division to another, according to their respector.</li> <li>Yooal Music and Tolegraphy are poptioning to attainmonts in scholarship, without reference to time.</li> <li>Pool Music and Tolegraphy are poptioning to success of proficiency. There may be two or more divisions in each class, and each pupil shall be advanced</li> </ol>
t CLASSICAL PUP	IV. ENGLISH.	Elements of English Grammar,	Rending and Spelling.	Grammar. Blements of com- position.	Grammar. Composition. Christian Morals		<i>Hemoranda to the for</i> school is to be organiza rees of proficiency. T without reference to it
OF STUDIES FOI	III. FRENCU.	Йопе.	None.	Grammar Grammar and Ex. Grammar. od. ercises (DeFivas.) Elements of continued. Charon.	Grammar and Ex- orcises continued. Voltaire, Charles XII, B, I, IL, III.	Anaba- Corneille. Horace, h. 9, 10. Act IV. dyssey, Review of provious ubjects	<i>Exploratory</i> / del 1100 which each lation of the Inspecto for their respective deg monts in scholarship, r's.
	II. GREEK.	Nono.	Greek Grammar None. Commenced. Harkness' Arnold.	Groek Granmar oontinued. Harkness continued. Luoian. Charon.	hon. Life. hon. Anaba- B. I. ch. 7, 8, , Iliad, B. I.	1001. 3. I, cl K. Wed. s	he regarded as the mo on, on the recommend chases corresponding to according to attain y are optional. odhundor's or Satgster
	Т. ПАТІК.	Latin Grammar commenced. Arnold's 1st Latin Book.	Latin Grammar con- Greek tinued. Arnold's 2nd Latin Harkn Book. Cæsar commonced.	continued. Baeid. B. Im venced. rose Compo-	Virgil. Zeneid, B.   II. completed. Livy. B. II., od. 1 to 15 inclusive. Latin Prose Com- position. Prosody continued.	Cicero (for the Man-Xoncp ilian law.) Orid. Heroides, I, Honnor, aud XIII, B. IX Horace. Odes, B. I. Previou Composition in Prose and Verse.	bove Programme is to toil of Publio Instruction s shall be arranged in user division to anoth ser division and Polegraph Musio and Polegraph
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SECTION IV .- ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AND PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR PUPILS NOT INTENDING TO STUDY GREEK OR LATIN.

1. Pupils desiring to become Surveyors, or to study for matriculation in the University of Toronto as students of Civil Engineering, or to study the higher English branches and French without taking Greek or Latin, must have obtained, before entering the Grammar School, such an acquaintance with the English branches as may be got in good Common Schools. Such pupils, before admission to the Grammar School, must pass an entrance examination in the following subjects :-

Arithmetic.-Proportion, with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. (To be thoroughly understood.)

Geography .-- An accurate knowledge of General Geography.

English Grammar.-The analysis and parsing of ordinary sentences.

2. The preliminary entrance examination to be conducted in the same way as that prescribed for other Grammar School pupils, and to have only a temporary force until the candidates for entrance are examined and finally admitted by the Inspector.

3. The course of study for pupils of the above classes to be as follows:

#### First Year.

Arithmetic, from Fractions to end of the book.

Algebra, to the end of Simple Equations.

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., with definitions of Book V.

Elements of Natural History (including Botany) and Physiology. French Grammar and Exercises.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII., Books I., II.

Outlines of British History to the present time.

English Grammar and Composition.

Drawing from copy.

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Book-keeping, including a knowledge of Commercial Transactions. Telegraphy (if desired).

Second Year.

Algebra continued.

Euclid, Book VI.

Elements of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

\*Nature and use of Logarithms.

\*Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Plane Triangles.

French Grammar and Exercises, continued.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII., Book III.

Corneille's Horace, Act IV.

Geography reviewed, and Map Drawing on the Black-board.

History of Canada and of other British North American Provinces. English Composition.

Christian Morals, and Elements of Civil Government.

SECTION V.-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 are conducted as stated in the preceding sections; 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. In addition to which, every Head Master shall keep or cause to be kept, a class register in which are to be noted the

\*These subjects to be optional in the case of boys not preparing for Sarveying, or for Matriculation in the University in Civil Engineering.

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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 putisiments, for the inspection of the Trustees at or before the next public examination, when 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 at 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 the public censure, who shall express to the Head Master his regret for such course of conduct, as openly and as 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 fifth clause of the twenty-fifth section Consolidated Grammar School Act, 22 Vict., cap, 63, 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 out-buildings 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 sceeption 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 VI.-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 have power to procure and supply such pupil with the books and requisites needed.

6. The tuition fees, as fixed by the Board of Trustees, whether monthly or quarterly, shall be payable in advance: and no pupil shall have a right to enter or continue in the school or class until he shall have paid the appointed fee.

### SECTION VII.—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 seventh of January, and end the Tuesday next before Easter; the Spring Term shall begin the Wednesday after Easter, and close the last Friday in June; the Summer Term shall begin the second Monday in August, and end the Friday next before the fifteenth of October; the Autumn Term shall begin the Monday following the close of the Summer Term, and shall end the twenty-second of December.

2. The Exercises of each day shall not commence later than 9 o'clock, a.m., and shall not exceed six hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreatiou, and of not more than ten minutes during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for 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. The anniversary of the Queen's birth day shall be a holiday in all the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada.

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

5. [Union, Grammar and Common Schools are subject to the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools.]

6. Any teacher of a Grammar or Common School shall be entitled to five of the ordinary school-teaching days of each year, to be selected by such teacher, for the purpose of visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching and discipline practised in other schools than that in which he or she teaches.\*

### SECTION VIII.—OPENING AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF EACH DAY.

N.B.-The observance of SECTION VIII. is discretionary with the Trustees and Head Master.

1. 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 recommend that the daily exercises of each Grammar School be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture and by Prayer. The Lord's Prayer, alone, or the Forms of Prayer hereunto annexed may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the Board of Trustees and Head Master of each Grammar School. But it is suggested that the Lord's Prayer 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 should be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing, to the Head Master of the School.

#### Forms of Prayer recommended.

#### I. 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 in 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

\*Each Grammar and Common School Master and Teacher must give at least one week's notice to the Trustees; and, in addition, the Grammar School Master must communicate with the Educational Department, so that he may not be absent during the visits of the Inspector to his school. In order that no loss of apportionment may accrue to any school in consequence of the Master's absence under this regulation, a proportionate amount of average attendance will be credited to the school for the time so employed by the teacher; but under no circumstances can lost time be lawfully made up by teaching on any of the prescribed holidays or half holidays, nor will such time be reckoned by the Department.

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so, through Thy mercy, we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honor and praise of Thy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done 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 cvil; 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*.

II. 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 perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thine only Son, Our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed by Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our duily 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 IX .- DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1. Admission of Pupils.—It shall be the duty of the Inspector, not only to examine the Grammar Schools as heretofore, but to examine and finally to admit all pupils into the schools, according to one of the entrance examinations prescribed, and to ascertain by careful investigation, how far each Grammar School is fulfilling the conditions of the law and is conducted as the law and general regulations require, and to report forthwith to the Chief Superintendent, any case of failure or delinquency in these respects.

Superintendent, any case of failure or delinquency in these respects. 2. Inquiries of Inspector.—It shall also be the duty of the Inspector of Grammar Schools to visit each Grammar School twice in the course of the year, and to make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he shall think proper, into all matters affecting the character and operations of the school, and especially in regard to the following things:

a. Mechanical Arrangements.—The tenure of the property; the materials, plans 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.

b. 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.

c. Crganization.—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.

d. 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 and meral 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.

e. 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; to how far the interrogative method only is used; whether the suggestive method is employed; how the attainments in the various lessons are tested—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract

f. Attainments of Pupils.—1. Reading and Spelling; 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; whether they can spell correctly. 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 and Composition; 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. Geography and History; whether taught as prescribed in the official programme, and by questions suggested by the nature of the subject. S. Christian Morals and Elements of Civil Government; 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 pro-nunciation, 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 ad-vanced 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 demon-strating 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.

g. Miscellaneous.—How many pupils have been sent from the school to, and how many are preparing for matriculation in some University. 2. Whether a register and visitor's book are 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 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.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st December, 1865.

### METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government in Council, has been pleased, 12\* 89

on the recommendation of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, to approve of the following Meteorological Stations in Upper Canada, in terms of the eleventh Section of the Grammar School Improvement Act of last session, viz.: Windsor, Goderich, Stratford, Simcoc, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Cornwall and Pembroke.

### APPENDIX D.

### THE COUNTY SCHOOL CONVENTIONS, HELD BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1866, AND CONVENED BY A CIRCULAR TO THE MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL AUTHORITIES ISSUED 26TH December, 1865.

1. Minutes of Resolutions passed after discussion by each Convention; extracted from the afficial Reports of the Conventions furnished to the Department by the respective Chairmen and Secretaries.

### I. RESPECTING TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Of the FORTY County Conventions, TWENTY-FIVE formally expressed a desire to adopt the principle of township Boards, in ONE, the resolution affirming it was lost, TEN passed resolutions in opposition to that principle, ONE Convention is reported as not having arrived at any decision; ONE took no action, THREE have neglected to send the minutes of the proceedings, including one of the twenty-five above mentioned.

At St. Catharines, January 15.—Moved by Charles Donaldson, Esq., seconded by James Lilleland, Esq., and (by a majority of two to one,)

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, Township Boards of Trustees are better adapted to the wants of the country than the present system of School Section irustees.

Welland, January 16.-Moved by the Rev. Charles Walker, seconded by the Rev. George Bell, and

Resolved,—That instead of the present system of School Sections, a Board of School Trustees be annually elected by the people, to take the entire charge of the schools in the Township for which they are elected.

At Cayuga, January 17.—Moved by Thomas Slaver, Esq., seconded by T. Hodder, Esq., and

Resolved,—That, after having heard the opinion of the Chief Superintendent, as expressed before this meeting, as to the changing of the School Board of Trustees, it is the opinion of this meeting that the present School Section arrangement in Townships has worked well, and it is therefore their opinion that it should not be abolished.

Amendment,—Moved by William Grant, Esq., seconded by Thomas Mussen, Esq. —That it is the opinion of this Convention, that if any change is made in the present mode of managing schools by Sectional Trustees, such mode shall be left to any Township to say whether it will adopt the new method of Township Board or not. Lost.

At Simcoe, January 18.-Moved by Rev. Mr. Cragie, seconded by Rev. Mr. Willoughby, and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable that the schools of the Townships should be placed under the control of one Board of Trustees.

Moved by Dr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Wallace, and

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting that a special Board of School Trustees should be elected by the people to adjust the school matters of its Township. That it is not advisable to make the Township Councils this Township Board, and also that the position and attitude of this Township Board of School Trustees to its Council,

should be similar in every respect to that of Boards of School Trustees in Incorporated Villages, Towns and Cities to their several Town or City Municipal Councils.

Amendment, -- Moved by Mr. H. J. Kilmaster, seconded by Mr. O. Austin.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Township Council should be the Board of Trustees for the respective Townships. Lost.

At Brantford, January 10.—Moved by Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Wood, and Resolved,—That the proposed change of school Section into Township Boards be not approved of.

At Hamilton, January 20.-Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Inksetter, and, (by a large majority)

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting the substitution of Township Boards for the present system of School Section Boards would promote the efficiency of the Common School system, and be advantageous to the educational interests of the country.

At Newmarket, January 22.-Moved by Mr. R. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Haw-

That this meeting approves of the proposed change in the School Law, of electing Township Trustees instead of Section Trustees. And that the Township Board be elected by the people, and that the number of Trustees be six, and also that the Board be separate from the Township Council. Lost by a small majority.

At Barrie, January 23.—Moved by N. King, Esq., seconded by D. Soules, Esq., and Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that a great public benefit would be conferred, if instead of Boards of Trustees for each School Section, one Board of six persons were appointed for each Township, two of whom should retire each year. That by such a change the machinery of Education would be greatly simplified, parents would be allowed a larger discretion for the selection of a school for their children, and the situation of teachers would be at once rendered more permanent and desirable. That in the opinion of this meeting however, it is not to be desired that such Township Board should be identical with the Township Council.

Amendment.—Moved by the Rev. Dean Northgraves, seconded by T. Dury, Esq., That this meeting deems it inexpedient to establish Township Boards of Trustees in lieu of local Boards. Lost.

At Owen Sound, January 24.—Moved by Mr. Francis, seconded by Mr. Greer, and Resolved,—That the proposed abolition of School Sections and the establishment of Township Boards of School Trustees, said Boards to be elected by the people on the same day that the Municipal Councillors are elected, meets with the hearty concurrence of this meeting.

At Walkerton, January 25.—Moved by James Henderson, Esq., seconded by William Pringle, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting having heard the explanations of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, respecting the proposed changes of the present school law so far as having Township Boards of Trustees instead of the present Section Boards, express their approval of the proposed change.

At Goderich, January 27.-Moved by Mr. H. D. Cameron, seconded by Mr. McDonald, and (by a large majority,)

Resolved,-That the Educational interests of our country would be promoted by appointing one Board of Trustees for each Township.

Moved by Mr. P. McShea, seconded by Mr. P. McDonald, and (unanimously,)

Resolved,-That the Township Boards should consist of Trustees elected by the ratepayers of the Township, and that it be distinct from the Township Council.

At Stratford, January 29.-Moved by the Rev. T. McPherson, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, and

Resolved,—That it is desirable to have one Board of Trustees for each Township, as there is one Board of Trustees for each city, town and incorporated village.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. McPherson, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Durrant, and

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Resolved,-That the Township Boards of Trustees be elected by the rate-payers distinct from the Township Council Boards.

At Sarnia, January 30.-Moved by Rev. Mr. Gibson, seconded by Rev. Mr. McDermid, and

Resolved,-That the formation of Township Boards is much to be desired.

Amendment,-Moved by Mr. David Hossie, seconded by Mr. Robert Johnstone, That it is inexpedient to abolish the existing system of rural school sections, but that Section No. 132 of the Common School Act be amended by making provisions for the establishment of Township Boards at any time by a majority of the qualified municipal electors ; such desire to be manifested by a general vote or by petition, public notice having been given as to the intention of the municipality to pass such by-law. Moved by Mr. R. S. Chalmers, seconded by Mr. Robert Fleck, and

Lost.

Resolved,-That the School Trustees be elected separately from the Municipal Council and as a separate body.

At Sandwich, January 31.-Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Chambers, and

Resolved,-That this meeting approves of the amendment suggested by the Chief Superintendent in substituting Township Boards of School Trustees in place of Trustees for Sections.

Moved by Mr. Gott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, and

Resolved,-That in the opinion of this meeting the Board of School Trustees should be composed of other than Municipal Councillors.

At Chatham, February 1.-Moved by A. S. Holmes, Esq., seconded by Arthur Anderson, Esq., and

Resolved,-That it is desirable that there should be one Board of School Trustees for an entire Township, elected by the rate-payers, and separate from the Township Council.

Amendment,-Moved by E. B. Harrison, Esq., seconded by John Duck, Esq.,

That in event of a Board of Trustees being elected for each Township that the Municipal Council do constitute the Board. Lost.

At London, February 2 .- Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Wm. Russell, and Resolved, -That this meeting approves of abolishing the School Sections as now constituted, and forming Township Boards.

Moved by Mr. A. Crawford, seconded by Mr. W. Field, and

Resolved,-That the Trustees be a distinct Board, separate from the Township Council.

At St. Thomas, February 3.- Moved by the Rev. E. Sheppard, seconded by Thomas Green, Esq., and

Resolved,-That we are not prepared to accede to the views of the Chief Superintendent as expressed in the second paragraph of his circular letter under the head, - " Objects of the Convention," and relating to Township Boards.

At Woodstock, February 5.-Moved by Mr. Landon, seconded by Mr. Dockery, and Resolved,-That this meeting,-while it highly appreciates the great ability of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and while it sees much to approve and even to admire, in his able administration of that office, by which he has raised our educational institutions, and especially our Common Schools, to a position of usefulness and respectability which muy well justify our national pride and challenge the respect of the world,—cannot nevertheless, approve of the proposition to abolish our rural school corporations, and to place the management of all the schools into the hands of Township Boards, -- for the following, among other reasons :

1. Our Common Schools, under the present system of management, are believed to be really and rapidly advancing in character and usefulness, and it would be unwise to risk any interruption to that advancement by a mere experiment, or to introduce any considerable change without something like a reasonable certainty that no evil consequences would result therefrom.

2. If the disputes about the boundaries of school sections, in a few remaining instances where they still exist, should thereby be composed, the meeting has reason to fear that the Township system would give rise to other questions of disagreement even more perplexing and difficult to manage.

Amondment,-Moved by the Rev. Mr. McDermid, seconded by H. Silvester, Esq.,

That one Board of Trustees for the entire Township, would be a great improvement on the present system of school sections, and that therefore such change is desirable. Lost. The local newspaper report of the Woodstock meeting contains the following :---

"NOTE — It is proper to state that before a vote was taken as to the establishment of Township instead of Section Boards, the chairman requested that that part of the audience from Woodstock and Ingersoll should not vote. Had it been otherwise, it was the opinion of many that the decision would have been in favor of Township Boards."

At Berlin, February 6 .- Moved by J. E. Bowman, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by Isaac L. Bowman, Esq., and Resolved,-That in the opinion of this meeting, it would be expedient to change the

present system of School Section Boards to that of Township Boards.

At Guelph, February 7 .- Moved by Mr. Whitelaw, seconded by Mr. Royce, and Resolved,-That this meeting regards the present system of School Sections in Townships as satisfactory, and the change proposed not desirable.

At Brampton, February 8 .- Moved by Mr. Starrat, seconded by Mr. Blain,

That School Section Boards of Trustees be abolished, and that Township Boards be established as suggested by the Chief Superintendent. Lost.

Amendment,-Moved by Rev. James Pringle, seconded by Mr. James Hamilton, and Resolved,-That in the opinion of this meeting, it is not desirable that there should be any change in the Trusteeship of the School Sections; and that, were the changes contemplated by the Chief Superintendent carried into effect, instead of putting an end to all disputes it is to be feared they would be a never failing source of trouble and contention.

At Milton, February 9.-Moved by H. M. Switzer, Esq., seconded by Dr. Buck, and Resolved,-That it is desirable for the benefit of education to establish Township Boards to be elected by the Township as a whole.

At Port Hope, February 13.-Moved by J. Foote, Esq., seconded by A. Choate, Esq., That this meeting approves of the suggestions made by the Chief Superintendent of Education, for abolishing School Section Boards of Trustees, and substituting in their place Township Boards. Lost.

At Lindsay, February 13. Resolved,—That one Board of Trustees be established for each Township, to consist of six members.

At Peterboro', February 15.-Moved by S. Grover, Esq., seconded by Mr. Read,

That the suggestions of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada as to the abolishing of School Section Boards for the Common Schools and the substitution therefor of the Township Boards meets with our approval. Lost.

Amendment,-Moved by Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Dundas, and

Resolved,-That inasmuch as it is believed that the introduction of Township Boards instead of School Section Boards, as at present, would not advance the cause of education; it is therefore desirable that the school section system as at present be retained in any new act.

At Coloury, February 15 .- Moved by Mr. Ferris, seconded by Mr. Fisher, and

Resolved,—That this meeting is fully convinced, notwithstanding the able explana-tions given by the Chief Superintendent, that the appointment of School Trustees for each Common School Section as the law now requires, tends to create a more general interest in the advancement of education, is more convenient and less expensive than the one proposed of appointing township Boards with merely a visiting Committee for each Common School; but that, in order to give the system of appointing a Board of Township Trustees a fair trial, and the people an opportunity of voting on the question, the meeting is of opinion, that if a majority of School Sections in any Township are desirous of having a Township Board of Trustees, the law should be so amended as to allow them to do so.

At Belleville, February 16.-Moved by Mr. Joseph Hogle, seconded by Mr. Jas. A. Vandervoort, and

Resolved,-That in the opinion of this meeting, the present system of School Sections

works beneficially, and that it is not advisable to make any alteration in the Law in that respect.

At Picton, February 17.-Moved by Dr. Gillespie, seconded by Thos. Donnelly, Esq.,

That instead of the present School Section divisions and Trustees, it is desirable to have one Board of School Trustees for each Township, as there is one Board of Trustees for each city, town and incorporated village. That each Board be a separate corporation from the Municipal Council, and that its members be cleeted by the qualified electors of the Township.

Amendment,-Moved by Mr. Nocen, seconded by Dr. Moore,

That the present school system as regards the election of School Section Trustees is a birthright of local self-government and one which we are unwilling to part with, and therefore consider the destruction of School Sections as an invasion of our best interests. No decision arrived at.

At Napanee, February 19 .- Moved by Rev. Mr. Smythe, seconded by E. Mallory, Esq., and (almost unanimously,)

Resolved,-That in the opinion of this convention the proposed change of the Trustee Board is one highly desirable.

At Kingston, February 20 .- Moved by the Rev. M. Chambers, seconded by Dr. Barker, and

Resolved,-That this meeting having listened to the views of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, in reference to the constitution of the Board of School Trustees for Townships, express their approbation of them, and their desire to have them embodied in the Common School Law for general use throughout the country.

At Renfrew, February 22.-Moved by Rev. Peter Lindsay, seconded by Rev. Wm. Creighton, and

Resolved,-That the recommendation of Dr. Ryerson in regard to substituting one Township Board of Trustees for each municipality in place of distinct Boards be adopted. *Amendment*, —Moved by Andrew Irvine, Esq., seconded by Wm. Halpenny, Esq., That it would be highly inexpedient and not at all calculated to advance the Educa-

tional interests of the Province, to alter the provisions of the existing law with regard to Common School Trustees. Lost.

At Brockville, February 23.-Moved by John C. Millar, Esq., J. P., seconded by R. Fields, Esq., J. P., and (almost unanimously,) Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed change of system in the

appointment of Township Boards instead of School Section Trustees, is calculated to improve the efficiency of the school system, and should become the general law of the land

At Cornwall, February 27 .- Moved by Col. McLean, seconded by Mr. John Raymond, and

Resolved,-That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to have instead of the present School Section Divisions and Trustees, one Board of School Trustees for each Township, as there is one such Board for each city, town, and incorporated village. That such Board should be a corporation separate from the Municipal Corporation of the Townships, and that its members should be elected by the qualified electors of the Township on the day of the Annual Township Meeting.

At Alexandria, February 28.-Moved by A. M. McKenzie, Esq., seconded by John Stewart, Esq., and

Resolved,—That instead of the present school section divisions and trustees, it is de-sirable to have one Board of School Trustees for each Township as there is one Board of Trustces for each city, town and incorporated village.

At L'Orignal, March 1.-Moved by P. O. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Robert Hamilton, Esq., and

Resolved,-That this meeting approves of the amendment suggested by the Chief Superintendent of Education, to the school law, substituting Township Boards for the existing School Sections.

At Ottawa, March 3.-Moved by Rev. Mr. Pattyson, seconded by Mr. McGillivray, and

Resolved,—That instead of the present School Section divisions and Trustees, it is desirable to have one Board of School Trustees for each Township, as there is one Board of School Trustees for each City, Town, and incorporated Village. That such Board be a separate corporation from the Municipal Council, and that its members be elected by the qualified electors of the Township, and on the same day with the annual town meetings.

At Perth, March 8.-Moved by ---- Byrne, Esq., seconded by McN. Shaw, Esq.,

That in the opinion of this meeting, it is unwise to change the present School Sections by substituting in lieu thereof, Township Boards. Lost, (only six votes in its favour). Moved by R. Shaw, Esq., seconded by G. Kerr, Esq., and

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed change of system in the appointment of Township Boards, instead of School Section Boards as at present, is calculated to improve the efficiency of the school system, and should become the law of the land.

## II. RESPECTING COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Of the FORTY County Conventions THIRTY-FIVE affirmed the principle of the appointment of Boards of Examiners for each County, by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of uniform examination papers and simultaneous examinations. Four Conventions took no action on the question, and three have not sent their minutes, including two of the thirty-five mentioned.

At Welland, January 16.-Moved by Rev. Charles Walker, seconded by Rev. Mr. Bell, and (unanimously)

Resolved,—That County Boards of Education, as at present constituted, require modification.

Moved by Rev. George Bell, seconded by John Hellems, Esq., and (unanimously) Resolved,—That to produce uniformity in the examination of Teachers, and render their examination more satisfactory, the following improvement is suggested, namely : that a complete set of questions in all the subjects of examination be semi-annually proposed by the Educational Department, and a sufficient number of copies transmitted to the Chairman of each County Board, under seal, each County being required to pay the expense of printing and of transmission.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Bell, seconded by Rev. Mr. Walker, and

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Convention, the programme for the examination of teachers should be altered, so as to place the minimum standard in each class much higher than it now is.

At Cayuga, January 17.—Moved by Thomas Slaven, Esq., seconded by James Turnbull, Esq., and

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Convention that the County Boards, as constituted under the present School Act, are uselessly expensive and not efficient. It is recommended that a Board of five gentlemen should be appointed for each County, say by the Governor in Council, and whose qualification shall not be less than that of a first class teacher.

At Brantford, January 19.—The proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education, as regards County Boards of Public Instruction, was agreed to without any formal resolution.

At *Hamilton*, January 20.—Moved by A. McCallum, Esq., B. A., seconded by Dr. Bethune, and

Resolved,—That this convention concurs most heartily in the views expressed by the Chief Superintendent of Education, in reference to the constitution of the Local Board of Public Instruction, and the amendments proposed in the method of examining teachers for certificates, and hopes that such legislation may be procured as will effect the necessary reforms.

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At Newmarket, January 22 .- Moved by E. Jackson, Esq., seconded by R. Alexander, Esq., and

Resolved,-That this meeting approves of the method of examining Teachers, by having a uniform set of examination questions for the whole Province, and sent (under a scal) to the different Counties, to a Board appointed by the Governor in Council, and who will be the Examiners for the County.

At Barrie, January 23.-Moved by the Rev. W. Frazer, seconded by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, and (unanimously)

Resolved,-That, in the opinion of this meeting, the County Boards of Public Instruction, as at present constituted, do not adequately accomplish the end contemplated in their appointment, and are, moreover, needlessly expensive. That it would be advantageous if, in their stead, Boards of four persons were appointed by the Governor General, at the nomination of the Department of Public Instruction, and a Committee appointed (by the same authority) in Toronto to prepare examination papers for such Board; and if these papers were sent-under the scal of the Department of Public Instruction-to the several County Boards throughout the Province, on the same day, not to be opened but by the Chairman of the Board, in the presence of both the Board and the candidates.

At Oven Sound, January 21.-Moved by Mr. Frost, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, and Resolved,-That this meeting is in favor of the scheme now submitted by the Chief Superintendent of Education, namely : that a County Board of Public Instruction, consisting of five, be appointed by the Board of Public Instruction and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council; and that these five may or may not consist of Local Superintendents or Grammar School Trustces.

At Goderich, January 27 .- Moved by Mr. H. D. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Nilles, and (unanimously)

Resolved,-That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Uhief Superintendent as to the composition of Boards of Examiners for the County.

At Stratford, January 29 .- Moved by the Rev. Mr. Doak, and unanimously

Resolved,-That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is desirable that a County Board, consisting of five persons, appointed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Department of Public Instruction, should be substituted for the present County Boards ; and that the questions for examination be prepared in the manner suggested by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

At Sarnia, January 30 .- Moved by William Cole, Esq., seconded by F. Davis, Esq., and

Resolved,-That it is desirable that a change should take place in the constitution of County Boards.

Moved by William Pole, Esq., seconded by F. Davis, Esq., and Resolved,—That the County Council submit the names of double the number required, to the Chief Superintendent, that he choose the number required therefrom, and submit them to the Governor General in Council, for his confirmation as a County Board.

Amendment.-Moved by Rev. Mr. Smith, and seconded by R. S. Chalmers, Esq.,

That the selection of County Boards be left in the hands of the Chief Superintendent. Lost.

At Sandwich, January 31 .- Moved by Mr. Bartlet, seconded by Mr. Dougall, and Reso/ved,-That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Board of Public Instruction be composed in the manner enunciated by the Chief Juperintendent.

At Chatham, February 1.-Moved by James Smith, Esq., seconded by Rufus Stevenson, Esq., and

Resolved,-That County Boards of Public Instruction be appointed by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Amendment.-Moved by E. B. Harrison, Esq., seconded by John Duck, Esq.,

That the County Board of Examiners be nominated by the County Council and approved by the Government. Lost.

At London, February 2 .- Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Burns,

That this meeting approves of the proposed alteration in the County Board, and that each County Council should nominate twelve persons, from whom the Governor General in Council shall select persons to form the said Board. Lost.

Amendment .- Moved by Rev. T. McLean, seconded by Rev. Noble F. English, and Resolved,-That this meeting cordially approves of the suggestion of the Chief Superintendent relative to the constitution of the County Board of Public Instruction.

At St. Thomas, February 3.-Moved by Rev. Dr. Caulfield, seconded by Rev. W. W. Clark, and

Resolved,-That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Rev. Superintendent, respecting the organization of the County Board of Public Instruction.

At Berlin, February 5.-Moved by J. E. Bowman, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by Rev. D. McRuar, and

Resolved,-That this meeting concurs in the views expressed by the Chief Superintendent, in reference to the constitution of County Boards of Public Instruction, as follows :- The County Council to nominate twelve gentlemen, out of which number the Governor in Council may select six persons to form such County Board of Instruction; and this meeting also concurs in making the examination of teachers uniform, by the adoption of one set of questions; and this meeting also desires to give longer duration to the validity of Teachers' Certificates, by freeing Teachers from the necessity of re-appearing for examination at short intervals.

At Guelph, February 7.-Moved by Mr. Fordyce, seconded by Mr. Pirie, and (by a large majority)

Resolved,-That this meeting approves of the proposed changes in the constitution and appointment of County Boards and Boards of Public Instruction, and in the preparation of uniform Exercises at the Examinations for Teachers' Certificates.

At Brampton, February 8 .- Moved by Mr. Andrew Starrat, seconded by Mr. George Blain, and

Resolved,-That the meeting approves of the changes suggested by the Chief Superintendent, in the constitution of the County Boards.

At Milton, February 9.-Moved by J. B. Willmott, Esq., seconded by Johnston Harrison, Esq., and

Resolved,-That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education, with respect to the constitution of the County Boards of Public Instruction, be adopted.

At Port Hope, February 13.-Moved by the Rev. George Blair, seconded by Wm. Sisson, Esq., and (almost unanimously)

Resolved,-That this meeting concurs in the general features of the changes proposed by Dr. Ryerson, in the constitution of our County Examining Boards and in the mode of preparing and submitting the Examination Papers, and of granting Certificates to Teachers.

At Lindsay, February 13, Resolved,—That County Boards of Examiners, of five members each, should be appointed, subject to the control of a Provincial Board, with power to grant Provincial Certificates.

At Peterboro', February 14.-Moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Dumble, and Resolved,-That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education, as to the composition of County Boards of Instruction and the methods for the examination and classification of Teachers, has the approbation of this meeting ; suggesting, however, that the Teachers' Certificates be good only for five years.

At Cobourg, February 15.-Moved by E. Scarlett, Esq., seconded by J. M. Ferris, Esq., and

Resolved,-That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Chief Superintendent of Education, relative to the appointment and constitution of County Boards of Public Instruction for examining Common School Teachers, and also in the proposed change in the value and grading of Teachers' Certificates, with a view to elevate the standard of education in this Province.

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Amendment,-Moved by J. B. Dixon, Esq., seconded by Rev. P. Duncan,

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it would be advantageous to the cause of Education to abolish the office of Township Superintendent of Schoole, to discontinue County and Circuit Boards of Public Instruction as they are at present constituted, and to appoint for the various Counties of Upper Canada Superintendents whose qualifications shall not be less than First-class Common School Teachers or Grammar School Masters; said Superintendents to be nominated by the people, either in their School Sections or by the County Council, and appointed by the Council of Public Instruction; three or five of such Superintendents from adjacent Counties to form a Board of Examiners to grant certificates to Teachers, in their respective districts. Each Local Branch shall elect annually, or otherwise, one of its members to act on its behalf, on a Provincial Board of Examiners formed by one representative from each District Board; and the said Provincial Board shall have power to grant Provincial Certificates to such Teachers as they find qualified, and who have shown their ability to teach, and been recommended by the Local or District Boards. Lost.

At Belleville, February 16.—Moved by Henry Ostrom, Esq., seconded by A. Diamond, Esq., and unanimously

Resolved,—That this meeting concurs in the views of the Chief Superintendent of Schools regarding the alteration of the present mode of examining Teachers by the appointment of a Board of practical and competent men, who shall prepare all questions, to be thereafter printed and transmitted by them, under scal, to the Chairman of the several County Boards (to be appointed by the Governor in Council, as explained), who shall examine all candidates, and grant certificates accordingly. Third-class certificates to be abolished, as explained.

At Picton, February 17.—Moved by Mr. W. A. Richards, seconded by Mr. Platt, and Resolved,—That the proposed changes in the Constitution of the County Boards of Public Instruction be concurred in.

At Napanee, February 19,-Moved by Rev. J. J. Bogart, seconded by Rev. Mr. Smythe, and (almost unanimously)

*Resolved*,—That the meeting concurs in the suggestion made in regard to the Boards of Public Instruction.

At Kingston, February 20,-Moved by Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Thos. S. Chambers, and

*Resolved*,—That this meeting approve and adopt the views recommended by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, in reference to the constitution of the County Board of Public Instruction.

At *Renfrew*, February 22.-Moved by the Rev. Peter Lindsay, seconded by Andrew Irvine, Esg., and

*Resolved*, —That Dr. Ryerson's views of the change respecting a County Board in each County be sustained.

At Brockville, February 23.—Moved by David Wylie, Esquire, seconded by E. B. Haight, Esq., M.D., and (unanimously)

Resolved,—That the proposed changes in the constitution of County Boards of Instruction be concurred in.

At Iroquois, February 26.—Moved by Dr. Sherman, That it is inexpedient to make any change in our admirable School System. Lost.

Moved by Dr. Williams, seconded by Alexander Farlinger, Esq., and (by a majority of nine)

*Resolved*,—That the proposed change in the constitution of the Board of Public Instruction for the Counties, submitted by the Chief Superintendent, meets with the approval of this meeting.

Moved in amendment by Robert Toy, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr, Ferguson,

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the interests of education will be as well subserved by the appointment of the County Board, as usual, through the Municipal Council. Lost. At Cornwall, February 27.-Moved by the Venerable Archdeacon Patton, seconded by Rev. George Case, and (without an opposing vote)

Resolved,—That this meeting cordially concurs in the first of the propositions submitted to its consideration by the Chief Superintendent, having reference to the proposed change in the constitution of the County Boards of Public Instruction, and the mode of examining Teachers.

At Alexandria, February 28.—Moved by Rev. Dr. Chisholm, seconded by Peter Stewart, Esq., and

*Resolved*,—That it is desirable to change the constitution of County Boards, and make a higher standard of qualification for Teachers, and that third-class certificates be abolished.

At L'Orignal, March 1.-Moved by James Boyd, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. G. Armstrong, M.A., and

Resolved,—That this meeting cordially approves of the suggestions of the Chief Superintendent of Education as to the Boards of Public Instruction, and the mode of examining teachers.

At Ottawa, March 3.—Moved by Rev. M. White, seconded by Mr. W. M. Elliott, and Resolved,—That we approve in full and simple of the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent as far as regards the first point, viz: The constitution of County Boards and the methods of examining teachers.

At Perth, March S .- Moved by J. Deacon, Esq., seconded by R. Shaw, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the meeting approves of the changes contemplated by Dr. Ryerson, in the constitution of County Boards of Examiners, in the mode of preparing and submitting examination papers, and of granting Certificates to Teachers.

### III. RESPECTING TRUANT AND VAGRANT CHILDREN.

Of FORTY County Conventions, THIRTY-SEVEN affirmed the principle of the duty of the state to render penal the neglect of parents to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for the education of their children. Two Conventions declined to take action in the matter, and three have not reported their minutes, including two of the thirty-seven mentioned.

At St. Catharines, January 15.-It was unanimously

Resolved,—That power should be given to Municipalities to punish the parents and guardians of those children who do not attend any school, but are allowed to grow up in ignorance and vagrancy.

At Welland, January 16.-Moved by Rev. Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hellems, and unanimously

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Convention, attendance at some shool to the extent of obtaining a plain Common School education should be made obligatory on all children in the land, either directly by legal enactment, or by giving necessary power to Municipal Councils.

At Cayuga, January 17.—Moved by Abraham Nash, Esq., seconded by John De Cew, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this Convention is of opinion that it ought to be compulsory on parents to send their children of a school age to a Common School.

At Simcoe, January 18.—Moved by Rev. Mr. Cragie, seconded by Mr. W. J. Kilmaster, and

Resolved,— That each Board of School Trustees shall be invested with power to bring to account and cause to be punished by fines, or otherwise, parents who do not send their children, between 7 and 12 years of age, to some school, at least four months in each year, or secure for them in some other way a suitable education.

At Brantford, January 19.—The proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education with respect to the education of truant and vagrant children was agreed to without any formal resolution. At *Hamilton*, January 20.—Moved by Thomas White, Jun., Esq., seconded by ——Cann, Esq., and unanimously

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, authority should be given to Municipal Councils to punish such parents or guardians as refuse to send their children, between the ages of 7 and 12 years, to some school, for at least four months in the year, and also to establish where necessary further reformatory schools, to which the children of habitually vicious parents who refuse or neglect to send them to school, as hereinbefore mentioned, may be committed for instruction.

At Newmarket, January 22.—Moved by E. Jackson, Esq., seconded by J. D. Phillips, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of compulsory attendance at school of children between seven and twelve years of age, for at least four months in the year.

At Barrie, January 23.—Moved by D. McCarthy, Esq., seconded by A. Russell, Esq., and

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the several Township Councils should be invested with power to punish in some way, by fine or otherwise, those parents within their jurisdiction who do not send their children, between the ages of seven and twelve years, to some school, for at least four months each year.

Amendment,-Moved by Rev. W. Frazer, seconded by Rev. M. Ferguson,

That while it is desirable that parents, through the country at large, should avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Common Schools for the education of their children, it cannot be regarded as consistent with the rights of parents or the liberty of the subject to impose penalties for non-attendance. Lost.

At Owen Sound, January 24th.-Moved by Mr. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. Boyd, and

Resolved,—That it is desirable to authorize Township Councils to pass By-laws to fine or compel the payment of double school-rates, by parties neglecting to send their children between the ages of seven and twelve years, for at least the period of four months a year, to school.

At Walkerton, January 25.-Moved by A. Shaw, Esq., seconded by E. Savage, Esq., and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting a compulsory system of education under proper restrictions and regulations would work beneficially in Canada.

At Goderich, January 27.-Moved by Mr. Mackid, seconded by Mr. D. Kerr, Jr., and, (but one dissenting)

Resolved,—That this meeting recommends that the Municipal Councils be invested with power to bring to account and punish by fine, or otherwise, parents who do not send their children between seven and twelve years of age to some school, at least four months in the year.

At Stratford, January 29.-Moved by Dr. Hyde, seconded by Mayor Jarvis, and

Resolved,—That each Municipal Council be invested with power to bring to account and punish by fine or otherwise, parents who do not send their children, between seven and twelve years of age, to some school, during at least four months in the year.

At Sarnia, January 30.---Moved by George Stevenson, Esquire, seconded by James Dunlop, Esquire, and

Resolved,—That it is expedient that power should be provided in the School Act to enforce attendance in our schools, of children who are neglected by their parents or guardians.

At Sandwich, January 31.—Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Cameron, and Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Chief Superinteadent in reference to compulsory attendance of children at school, and that the said compulsion be enforced by Act of Parliament, and not left to each Municipality.

At Chatham, February 1.—Moved by G. W. Foote, Esquire, seconded by R. K. Payne, Esquire, and

Resolved, That Municipal Councils be empowered to pass By-laws to compel the attendance at school of children between the ages of seven and twelve years, during four months of the year.

At London, February 2.-Moved by Reverend T. McLean, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, and

Resolved,-That each Municipal Council be invested with authority to make By-laws to bring to account, and punish by fine or otherwise, parents or guardians who do not send their children to some school for at least four months in the year, between the ages of seven and twelve years.

At St. Thomas, February 3.-Moved by the Reverend Mr. Cuthbertson, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, and

Resolved,-That whilst admitting the desirability of the possession of a liberal education by every child in the country, from the difficulty that would ensue in reducing the principle of compulsory attendance to an equitable practical application, this convention is not prepared to take action in the matter.

Amendment,-Moved by T. M. Nairn, Esquire, seconded by C. D. Paul, Esquire, affirming without reserve the principle of compulsory attendance on the means of education, in some form, by children between the ages of seven and fifteen. Lost.

At Woodstock, February 5.-Moved by Rev. Mr. McDermid, seconded by H. Silvester, Esq., and

Resolved,-That it is advisable that power should be given to Municipal Councils to punish parents and guardians who refuse or neglect to send their children, between the ages of seven and twelve years, to some school, either public or private. Amendment,—Moved by W. Edwards, Esq., seconded by T. Beardsall, Esq.,

That while this meeting desires to appreciate the abilities and efforts of the Chief Superintendent generally, they have listened with astonishment and regret to his plea in defence of coercive attendance; and they regard all attempts to enforce such a law as impolitic, unconstitutional and subversive, rather than helpful to the interests of our common school system. Lost.

At Berlin, February 6.-Moved by Otto Klotz, Esq., seconded by H. Liersch, Esq. That, whereas children are not the property of their parents, but only entrusted to them by the Omnipotent, for the express purpose of giving them an elementary and a virtuous education, thereby enabling them to become useful to mankind, and fit for being permitted as members of civilized society,-

And, whereas many parents and guardians neglect that most essential part of their duty, by allowing the children entrusted to their care to grow up in ignorance, without affording them the benefit of a good common school education, or other necessary instruction for their guidance to truth, justice, virtue, morality and faith,-

And, whereas it is the duty of the State to protect the interests of the community, and to guard against encroachments upon the liberty and privileges of any of its members, but more especially of minors, and those who cannot help or defend themselves,-

Therefore, this meeting considers it the duty of the Legislature to grant to each Municipality power to frame by-laws to provide for an efficient mode of punishment for parents and guardians who neglect or refuse to send to school, for at least four months in the year, those children that are under their charge; and also, to compel the attendance at school, of such children. Lost.

At Gueiph, February 7 .- Moved by Rev. Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. George Elliott, and (by a very large majority).

Resolved,-That this meeting is of opinion that provision should be made by legislative enactment to enforce upon parents and guardians the sending of their children between the ages of seven and twelve to some school, for at least four months in the year.

At Brampton, February 8.-Moved by Mr. Hartly, seconded by Mr. John Coyne, and

Resolved,-That the legislature be requested to pass an enactment to punish all parents or guardians who do not send their children between the ages of seven and twelve years to school, during at least four months in each year.

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At Millon, February 9.-Moved by D. McLeod, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. Laird, and

Resolved,—That the Common School Act be amended so as to make it obligatory upon parents and guardians to send the children under their charge to some school or have them otherwise educated for at least four months in the year, between the ages of seven and twelve years; and that in case they should not do so, they should be liable to fine or some other punishment.

At *Port Hope*, February 13.-Moved by the Rev. Dr. MacNab, seconded by Rev. J. Baird, and

*Resolved*,—That this meeting is of opinion that our Provincial Common School System is deficient, and fails in its most important object, unless the attendance of children, from seven to twelve years of age, be rendered compulsory, during at least four months in the year.

Amendment.—Moved by Robert Armstrong, Esq., seconded by John Rosevear, Esq. That the recourse to penal enactment for enforcing attendance at the Common Schools of this Province, is not desirable. Lost.

At Lindsay, February 13.-It was

Resolved,—That parents should be compelled to send their children who are between the ages of seven and twelve years to some school, during at least four months in the year.

At Peterboro', February 14 .- Moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Stratton,

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education for the amendment to the School Act to make the education of children compulsory on the part of parents is at variance with the principles of civil liberty, and should be strenuously opposed.

Amendment,-Moved by Mr. Dumble, seconded by Mr. Claxton, and

Resolved,—That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education for the amendment of the School Act to make the education of children compulsory on the part of the parents, is worthy of the hearty approval of this meeting, provided always that free education be provided for the children of the indigent.

At Cobourg, February 15.—Moved by J. B. Dixon, Esq., seconded by C. Underhill, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting highly approves of Dr. Ryerson's suggestions in regard to compulsory education, especially as all our Common Schools are, or ought to be free.

Amendment,-- Moved by Rev. John Laing, seconded by Rev. Dr. Nelles,

That this meeting approve of the legislation of some measure by which all parents should be required to give their children an elementary education. Lost.

At Belleville, February 16.-Moved by M. Bowell, Esq., seconded by Hon. Billa Flint, and (by a large majority).

Resolved,—That the principle of Free Schools being based upon compulsory taxation, it follows as a logical conclusion, that attendance upon schools should also be compulsory; provided an education is not otherwise given to those who do not attend schools.

Amendment,-Moved by Mr. Diamond, seconded by Mr. Vandervoort,

That the matter be left optional with Township Councils in rural districts, and that District or Special Schools be established in Towns and Cities for the education of those who may become amenable to compulsory attendance. Lost.

Amendment,-Moved by Rev. Mr. McLaren, seconded by Hon. L. Wallbridge,

That this meeting, having listened to the views of the Chief Superintendent of Education, in reference to compulsory attendance of children at school, is of opinion that the School Act should be so amended as to make provision for enforcing in Cities and Towns, the attendance for four months per annum of all children between the ages of five and twelve years, at some school. Lost.

At Pieton, Feb. 17.-Moved by Mr. Clapp, seconded by Mr. Richards, and

Resolved,—That the Legislature of Canada be requested to pass an Act, compelling parents to send their children to some school, during at least four months in the year, between the age of seven and fourteen years. At Napanee, Feb. 19.—Moved by Reverend J. J. Bogert, seconded by Reverend Mr. Smythe, and (almost unanimously)

Resolved,—That the meeting concurs in the suggestions made in regard to compulsory attendance of children at school, for four months in the year, during the ages of from seven to fourteen years.

At Kingston, Feb. 20.-Moved by William Ford, jr., Esq., seconded by Reverend A. Wilson, and

*Resolved*,—That the Legislature of this Province, be requested, by this meeting, to pass a law to compel the parents of children to send them to some school for a portion of each year, say, the children between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

At Renfrew, Feb. 22.—Moved by Henry Bellerby, Esq., seconded by Mr. James Airth, and

Resolved,—That this meeting approves of the compulsory system of compelling parents to send their children, between seven and fourteen years of age, to some school, during at least four months in each year.

Amendment,-Moved by A. Irvine, Esq., seconded by Thomas Deacon, Esq.

That this meeting approves of the compulsory system of Education recommended by Dr. Ryerson, only in as far as it respects those Municipalities, which, by a vote of people, have adopted the Free School System. Lost.

Amendment, --- Moved by the Rev. Michael Byrne, seconded by Wm. Harris, Esq.,

That no change be made in the present Act respecting the optional choice of parents sending their children to school. Lost.

At Brockville, Feb. 23.—Moved by Herbert S. McDonald, Esq., M.A., seconded by Rev. Mr. McGill, and (almost unanimously)

Resolved,—That the amendment proposed by Dr. Ryerson to be made in the present School Law, by requiring the compulsory attendance at school, of children between seven and fifteen years of age, for at least four months in the year, is fully approved of by this meeting, and that, such compulsory attendance should be required by legislative enactment.

At Iroquois, Feb. 26 .- Moved by Dr. Sherman, seconded by Wm. Elliot, Esq.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is inexpedient to enact a compulsory clause compelling parents to send their children to school four months in the year, between the ages of seven and fourteen. Also that it is inexpedient to withdraw the powers from Local Section Trustees and appoint Township Boards. Lost.

Amendment, Moved by Alex. Farlinger, Esq. seconded by Dr. Stevens, and

Resolved,—That the compulsory measure, proposed by the Chief Superintendent, be approved of and adopted by this meeting.

At Cornwall, Feb. 27.—Moved by the Venerable Archdeacon Patton, seconded by Rev. J. Hugill, and (without an opposing vote)

Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that the Legislature should pass an Act to enforce the education of all the children of the country between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

At Alexandria, Feb. 28.-Moved by Rev. James Mair, seconded by Rev. D. Cameron, and

Resolved, -That the second proposition of Dr. Ryerson be commended.

Amendment, -Moved by Rev. Dr. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. William McNeil,

That it is inexpedient to recommend the Legislature to pass a law to enforce the education of children. Lost.

At L'Orignal, March 1.—Moved by the Rev. Mr. Brown, seconded by Zachariah McCallum, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the Legislature pass an Act obliging parents or guardians to send their children to school for at least four months in the year, between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

At Ottawa, March 3.-Moved by Mr. Cousins, seconded by Rev T. D. Phillips, and

Resolved,—That when education is freely provided for all, it is the duty of the State, to see that every child, between the ages of seven and fourteen, attends school for a period equivalent to at least four months of the school year, in accordance with the proposition of the Chief Superintendent.

Amendment .- Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Rev. Mr. Elliott,

That whether the principle involved in compulsory attendance is or is not warrantable, it is deemed by this meeting inexpedient to embody it in the present Canadian system of Common School Education. Lost.

At Perth, March S.—Moved by Alex. Stevenson, Esq., seconded by Dr. Howden, and Resolved,—That the amendment proposed by Dr. Ryerson to the present School Law, requiring the attendance at school, of children between seven and fourteen years of age, for at least four months in the year, is fully approved of by this meeting.

### IV. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Conventions, in addition to those relating to the matters brought up for discussion by the Chief Superintendent. The many complimentary resolutions which were passed, are not inserted.

At Welland, Jan. 16.-Moved by Rev. Charles Walker, and seconded by John W. Lewis, Esq., and

Resolved,-That this Convention believes that the time has come when the Free School principle should be by law established throughout Upper Canada.

At Coyuga, Jan. 17.—Moved by J. W. Snell, Esq., seconded by James Mitchell, Esq., and unanimously

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Convention, all Common Schools should be made free by legislative enactment.

At Cayuga, Jan. 17.—Moved by J. Turnbull, Esq., seconded by Hugh Kennedy, Esq., and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting there should not be more than two Superintendents for each County.

At Simcoe, Jan. 18.-Moved by Mr. Wallace, seconded by Dr. Clarke, and

*Resolved*,—That in the opinion of the meeting, it is advisable so to amend the School Law as to make the schools in the Province free.

At Neumarket, Jan. 22.-Moved by E. Jackson, Esq., seconded by R. Alexander Esq., and

Resolved, That the Chief Superintendent, in recommending any amendment to the School Law, be requested to insert a clause which will authorize the appointment of County Superintendents only, instead of the present law; and that such Superintendent be a first class practical teacher.

At Goderich, Jan. 27.—Moved by Mr. Archibald Dewar, seconded by Mr. A. Molesworth, and

*Resolved*,—That it would add to the efficiency of our schools to have County Superintendence instead of the present system.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

### A. 1866

## 3. Schedule of County School Conventions held by the Chief Superintendent OF EDUCATION, 1866.

		, 1800.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
County or	Place of			
Union of Counties.	Generation	Chairman.	Secretary.	Date.
o note of obuntles.	Convention.	1		1866.
-				1000.
	1	1		!
Lincoln, a, c	St. Catharines.	A Morse Fee	R. McClelland, Esq.	1
Weiland, a, b, c	Welland	R Hohson Fag. Sharif	R. McClelland, Esq.	Jan. 15
Haldimand, b, c	Cavuga	Ber James Black	J. P. Wilson, Esq	1
Noriolk, a. c	Simcoe	Col. W. M. Wilson	D. W. Freeman, Esq	"17
Brant, b, c Wentworth, a, b, c	Brantford	James Wenyse Fea	D. W. Freeman, Esq	1" 18
Wentworth, a, b, c York, b, c	Hamilton	C. McGill, Esg., Mayor	A Marallan B.	" 19
York, b, c Simcoe, a, b, c	Newmarket	J. P. Wells, Esg. M P P	R. Macallum, Esq.	" 20
Simcoe, a. b, c	Barrie	T.D.McConkey Esc. M P B	Par W D CL Esq.	" 22
Grey, a, b, c Bruce, a, c	Owen Sound	T. Gamey, Esq., Wardon	G I Gala Fac	
Bruce, a, c Huron, a, b, c	Walkerton	J. Eckford, Esg	I Hondangen Da	" 24
Huron, a, b, c Perth, a, b, c	Goderich	J. V. Detlor, Esq., Mayor.	D Cameron Far	··· 25
Perth, a, b, c Lambton, a, b, c	Stratford	T. Ford, Esq., Warden.	W Buckinghom Da	" 27
Lambton, a, b, c Essex, a. b, c	Sarnia	A. McKenzie, Esq., M.P.P.	M Sullivan Fac	. 29
Essex, $a$ , $b$ , $c$	Sandwich	The Warden	The County Clark	" 30 " 31
Kent, a, b, c Middlesex, a, b, c	Chatham	J. McMichael, Esq., Warden	Jas Hart Fra Co Clark	01
Middlesex, a, b. c Elgin, b	London	The Lord Bishop of Huron.	Rev. John Maloon M.	Feb. 1
Elgin, b Oxford, c	St. Thomas	E. Munro, Esq., Sheriff	Hallowell Fas	" 2 " ?
Waterloo a k	Woodstock	T. Oliver, Esq., Warden	Rev. W. H Landon	J
Waterloo, a, b Wellington, b, e	Berlin	Dr. Vardon	H. F. J. Jackson Fag	J
Wellington, b, e Peel, b, c	Guelph	D. Stirton, Esq., M.P.P	J. Hough, Eso	<i>"</i> 6"
Peel, $b$ , $c$ Halton, $a$ , $b$ , $c$	Brampton	Dr. Barnhart	Dr. Pattullo	
Halton, a, b, c	Milton.	R. Miller, Esq., Warden	J. Dewar, ir., Eso	·· y
Dutario Durham, <i>b</i> , <i>c</i>	Whitey"	T. N. Gibbs, Esq., M.P.P.	M. Thwaite, Eso	" 12
Durham, $b$ , $c$	Fort Hope	W. Craig, Esq., Mayor	D. Clephorn, Esq.	" 13
Victoria, a, b, c Peterborough, b, c	Lindsay	A. Lacourse, Esq., Mayor.	II. Fowler, Esa	" 13
Northumberland L a	0-1	er man, mag., onerin	James Stratton, Eso 1	" - 14
lastings, b. c.	Dallastil.		J. D. DIXON, Esq., M.A	" 15
lastings, b, c Prince Edward, b, c	Delleville	A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden.	A. Diamond, Esq.	" 16
ennox and Addington of all	Manana	and a moon jusque waruen.	A. Greeley, Eso	" 17
rontenac a b c	L'in maken		J. D. MCGuin, Esc.	" 19
Frontenac, $a, b, c$ . Renfrew, $a, b, c$	Ringston	John Irvine, Esq	Rev. T. S. Chambers	" 20
eeds. a. b. c	D	acor ruompson	Park, Eso	" 22
renville, b. c	Common to 111. Co	Liebunougu, Lisq	H. S. McDonald, Ero	" 23
Duudas, h. c.		18. 000es, 15sq., M.P.P	*******	4 24
tormont, a, b, c	Comme 11	1.54	*********	" 26
lengarry a b a	Alumandut	araen	Kev. George Case	" 27
rescott and Russell a L - 1	1/0-1	Let Metronalu, M.F.F.	John Simpson, Esa	" 28
arleton, a, b, c	)++====	Succession of Succession	H. L. Slack, Eso	March 1
arleton, a, b, c	Perth	Calbraith D. S.	D. Scott, Esq	" 2
		. Galoraith, Esq., Warden	C. Rice, Esq.	··· 5
			-	-

a. These twenty-five meetings, besides two County Councils (one of fifty-three members) expressed a desire to adopt the principle of Township Boards instead of Section Trustees. At one meeting the question

b. These thirty-fivo meetings affirmed the principle of the appointment of Boards of Examiners by His Excelloncy the Governor General in Council, of uniform examination papers, and simultaneous examin-

ations. c. These thirty-seven meetings affirmed the duty of the State to render penal the neglect of parents to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for the education of their children.

### APPENDIX E.

### DRAFT OF SCHOOL BILL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Common School Laws of Upper Canada in certain particulars; Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows :-

I. The 32nd section of the Upper Canada School Act shall be so amended as to read as follows :- In case a majority of the Annual School Meetings, or other Special School

Meetings lawfully called in the several school sections of a Township, express a desire that the local school sections should be abolished, and that all their schools should be conducted under one system and one management, like the schools in cities and towns, the Municipal Council of such Township shall comply with their request, by passing a by-law to give effect thereto, in which event all the Common Schools of such Township shall be managed by one Board of six Trustees, to be elected in the same place and manner as are or shall be the Municipal Councillors of such Township, and such Trustees shall be a Corporation, under the name of "The Board of School Trustees for the Township of \_\_\_\_\_\_," and shall be invested with the same powers and be subjected to the same obligations in respect to the Township Municipality, as are Trustees in cities and towns, by the seventy-ninth section of the said Upper Canada Common School Act.

II. The 94th, 95th, 96th, 98th and 99th sections of the aforesaid Upper Canada Common School Act are hereby repealed, and the following clauses shall be substituted in their place.

(1.) There shall be one Board of Examiners for each County, consisting of six members, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, of not more than twelve persons submitted, through the Chief Superintendent of Education by the Municipal Council of such County.

(2.) Each County Board shall meet on the second Wednesday of January and July of each year, at the hour of ten of the clock of the forenoon, in the County Town of the County; and when met, three shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

(3.) The Board shall appoint a Chairman to preside, and a Secretary to record its proceedings, and shall examine and give certificates of qualifications to teachers of Common Schools, arranging such teachers into two classes, according to their attainments and abilities as prescribed in a programme, and questions of examination, prepared by a Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, and which, with the requisite instructions, shall be provided each for County Board by the Education Department, and each first-class certificate thus given shall be valid in every part of Upper Canada until cancelled for misconduct, or by the retirement from the profession of teaching for twelve months of the holder, or by promulgation of a new programme of examination; and each second class certificate thus given shall be limited to the County in which it is given, and shall be valid for three years, unless sooner cancelled for misconduct.

(4.) Every such certificate of qualifications to be valid, must be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, and have the seal of the Board affixed. But no first class certificate shall be given to any person who does not furnish satisfactory proof to the Board, not only of good moral character, but of his having successfully taught a school for at least three years; and no such second class certificate shall be given to any person who does not furnish satisfactory proof to the Board of good moral character, and who is not a natural born, or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or who does not produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, before a Justice of the Peace for the County in which such person resides. But a graduate of any University in the British Dominions, shall be entitled to the rank and privileges, and be subject to the regulations and obligations of a first class teacher.

111. The fifty-third section of the aforesaid Upper Canada Common School Act shall be amended so as to read as follows:----

Each County Council shall appoint a Local Superintendent of Common Schools for the whole County, but shall have authority to appoint an Assistant Superintendent in case the schools exceed one hundred and twenty-five in number. Provided that no person shall be eligible to the office of Local Superintendent, or Assistant Local Superintendent, or be recognized as such, who has not the legal qualifications of a first class teacher.

IV. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction to provide for the Military drill and instruction of male teachers in training in the Normal School, in connexion with their other duties and exercises. It shall also be the duty of the Trustees of Grammar and Common Schools to provide for the elementary drill and instruction of the male pupils of their schools, under such regulations as may be provided by the Council of Publie Instruction, with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

V. All disputes between any School Corporation and a Master or Teacher, relative to

salary or other matter, shall be decided by the Judge of the County within which such Municipality is situated; and the several clauses of the Upper Canada Grammar and Common School Acts relative to arbitrations between Trustees and Teachers, and the powers and payment of arbitrators, are hereby repealed, as are also all provisions of said Common School Acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

## EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE PROPOSED SCHOOL BILL.

The provisions of this Bill are the results of much consideration and consultations which I have held with large numbers of intelligent persons at County Conventions held in all the Counties of Upper Canada. The opinions of these Conventions will be found in Appendix D. Though the Bill contains only five sections, it will contribute greatly to simplify and improve the school system.

1. The first section leaves it with a majority of the school section meetings of any Township to decide whether there shall be one Board of School Trustees for the whole Township, or whether the school sections shall remain as they are. As the Act now stands, it requires the concurrence of a majority of every section meeting in the Township for that purpose. Though a large majority of the County School Conventions expressed themselves in favour of Township Boards of School Trustees, yet a very considerable minority were strongly opposed to any change in this respect. I have not thought proper at any time to recommend any change or improvement in the law, however important 1 might deem it, unless with the very general and cordial concurrence of the country. The establishment of Township Boards engaged my attention when I prepared the draft of the School Act of 1850, and was provided for by the 20th section of that Act—embodied in the 32nd section of the Consolidated School Act; but the restriction unintentionally imposed by the wording of the section has rendered it inoperative, except in two instances, where the unanimous concurrence of the school sections was obtained for the establishment of a Township Board. In those instances the Township system has operated most admirably, and the Conventions in the Counties in which the experiment has thus far been tried were, I believe, unanimous for the establishment of Township Boards.

The establishment of Township Boards would supersede the ninety-one sections of the present school law and proportionally reduce litigation, while it would immensely contribute to improve the position of teachers, and the character and efficiency of the schools, as is illustrated by the examples of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., where School Section Trustees have been superseded by Township Boards of School Trustees. But I think it better to let the system be gradually introduced by local vote (like free schools) than force it upon a large opposing minority.

II. The second section provides for modifying the constitution and duties of County Boards of Public Instruction. They are at present composed of all the Trustees of Grammar Schools in a County and the Local Superintendents of Schools—in some instances from 20 to 40 members, most of whom are appointed simply as Trustees of Grammar Schools, and without any reference to their qualifications as Examiners of Teachers—all of whom receive the same pay for time and travel as County Councillors, while the duties of each County Board are performed by two or three members. Several County Councils have complained of the *expensiveness* as well as unworkableness of such County Boards. It will be seen that thirty-five County Conventions desired a change in this respect.

It is proposed that each County Board shall consist of six, appointed by the Governor in Council, out of twelve, recommended by each County Council. The appointment by Provincial authority is proposed, not to secure a better selection than would probably be otherwise made, but because the Certificates, when given, shall be of *Provincial* extension and value.

In order to this, it is proposed, that the questions of examination shall be prepared by a Committee of practical teachers, appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, and be the same for all the counties, transmitted under seal to the Chairman of each County Board, and not to be opened until the meeting of the Board. The answers to the more difficult questions will also be transmitted. The first class certificates awarded will be valid throughout Upper Canada and during good behaviour, instead of such certificates, as now, being limited to a county or circuit, and to one or two years. This has been desired by the Teachers' Association for Upper Canada, and is justly regarded as a great boon to teachers, and calculated to elevate their profession.

It is proposed to do away with the *third* class certificates, as experience has shown them to be a great injury to schools in many places, and that they have driven many first and second class teachers out of the profession, they being deprived of employment by being *underbid* in their counties by *third* class teachers. It was everywhere admitted that there are enough first and second class teachers to supply all the schools. The only way to elevate the schools and the qualifications and profession of teachers, is to provide against the recognition of any, as teachers, but those who are duly qualified. At first it was difficult, in some counties, to get enough teachers, of any kind, to supply the schools. But now the supply exceeds the demand; and the standard of teachers' qualifications may therefore be raised. The details, as to the mode of conducting the examinations, &c., &c., will be provided for by the regulations and instructions, transmitted with the questions, including blank examination papers, as well as answers (under seal), to the more difficult questions.

III. The third section provides for the appointment of County Superintendents with a prescribed standard of qualifications, in accordance with the unanimous wishes of the only three County Councils that were in session at the time I visited their counties, and also in accordance with the opinions of the most intelligent and experienced men with whom I conversed in all parts of the province. As the question involved so many matters of personal qualifications and reference, I did what I could to prevent its introduction into the public proceedings of the County Conventions, where many Local Superintendents were present. But in some instances it could not be kept out of such meetings, and whenever any one introduced the mention of County Superintendence, it was received with applause; and its importance and necessity were strongly pressed upon me in private conversation

its importance and necessity were strongly pressed upon me in private conversation. It is true, that by the existing law, County Councils may appoint County Superintendents; and I had hoped this would have been the general rule. But it was proved to be the exception. Reeves have been pressed by men in their own respective townships, to be appointed Local Superintendents of such townships. In many instances, if not in most, the applicant has aided the Reeve in his election, and contributes to keep him in office; while the Township Reeve, in return, gets his supporter (generally some resident minister), appointed Township Superintendent, and this mutual support often continues from year to year, both offices requiring annual election or appointment. In this way, though there are some good *Township* Superintendents, very many are inefficient, and many are wholly unfit, by education and experience, for the office. Very many County Councillors have assured me, that they would regard as a protection of themselves against electioneering and other influences that they cannot well resist, a provision of law requiring the appointment of County Superintendents, and defining their qualifications.

IV. The fourth section provides for military drill and instruction in the Schools—now being introduced in the schools of the neighbouring States. The regulations prepared under this section, will prescribe the age at which pupils will commence drill, and the time to be allowed for it, &c.

V. The fifth and last section provides for substituting the Judge of the County Division Court for the three arbitrators to decide disputes between Trustees and Teachers. When the School Act of 1850—providing for settling such disputes by arbitration—was passed, the law constituting Local Division Courts, was little known and very imperfect; and the idea was dominant that *arbitration* was the best and cheapest method of settling most disputes. My object and wish was to keep all school matters out of the Civil Courts. But arbitrations, in school matters, have proved less satisfactory and more expensive by far than the Division Court. At first no provision was made to pay arbitrators in school matters; but Local Superintendents and other arbitrators complained so strongly on this subject, that I recommended a provision in the School Amendment Act of 1860, allowing arbitrators the same for mileage and time as County Councillors. These arbitrators possess the power to issue warrants of distress on goods and chattels, to execute their awards, from which there is no appeal. They have proved to be fruitful sources of litigation in the execution of their awards, as also from the refusal of many arbitrators, in erroneously issuing such warrants. The payments, of three arbitrators, for time and mileage, as also delays

and other expenses, are much heavier than those attending similar proceedings in the Division Court, from whose decisions, if wrong, appeal can, in various ways, be made.

Concluding General Remark.—These five sections introduce no new principle into the School Law, and change no general feature of it, but remedy the weak and defective points of it, and are intended to keep the school system in harmony with the improved and progressive educational and social state of the country.

TORONTO, June, 1866.

### APPENDIX F.

### THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

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

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

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

## GBADE 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 Mastsr.

Second Master.

IN ACCORDANCE with the foregoing recommendation, and under the authority vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education by the 107th section of the Upper Canada [L.S.] Consolidated Common School Act (22nd Victoria, chapter 64,

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, 109

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES
Ho. I being the highest.
Spelling
Reading
Grammar
Composition
Englisk Literature
History
Geography Education
Writing
Drawing
Music
Book-Keeping
Arithmetie Algebra
Algebra
Geometry Mensuration
Natural Philosophy
Chemical Physics
Chemistry
Aptitude to Teach
Conduct

STANDING

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A. 1866

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 Éducation Office, Toronto, this (fifteenth day of

one thousand eight hundred and sixty

Chief Superintendent of Education for U. C.

Recorded in Certificate Register A of the Department, Number

Registrar.

Each Certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the following order :-

(N.B.-Iu the following list all Certificates which have expired, or been superseded, are omitted. The names of those who have died or removed are, however, retained, as the Department does not receive information on these points.)

NINTH SESSION, 1852-53 .- DATED 18TH JUNE, 1953.

FIRST CLASS. Males.

- FIRST CLASS-(Continued.) 14 William Warren Trull.
- 1 Archibald Macallum. 2 John Herbert Sangster.
- 3 Samson Paul Robins.
- Females.
- 4 Dorcas Clark.
- 5 Catherine Johnson.
- 6 Anna Mills Morrison.
- 7 Marie E. Toof.
- 8 Huldah L. Whitcomb. Males.
- 9 Alexander Martin.
- 10 Warren Rock.
- 11 Benjamin Charlton.

- 12 Samuel Rathwell. 13 Henry T.B. de Scudamore.

15 Griffin Patrick Lanon.

SECOND CLASS. Males.

- 17 William Taylor Boyd.
- 19 John Simmons.
- 20 William Vardon. 21 Neil McTaggart.
- 23 John Clarke.
  - Females.
- 25 Anna Fleming.
- 26 Elizabeth R. Robinson.
- 27 Jennette Gray Foster.
- 28 Jane Smith.
- 29 Rose Saunders.

87 David Misener.

88 Robert Wilson.

90 Phineas Will.

94 John Roberts.

101 James Draper.

102 Martin Philips.

103 Angus McDonald.

TENTH SESSION, 1853 .- DATED 18TH OCTOBER, 1853.

SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)

89 David Ludgate Williams.

91 Asa Beverly Danard. 92 Robert Gibbs.

96 William Abercrombie.

97 Augustine McDonell.

99 William Henry Bly.

93 William Stewart.

- FIRST CLASS.
- Males. 73 Michael Joseph Kelly. 74 John Gilmere Malcolm. 75 Lachlan Kennedy. 76 Robert McGee. 77 William Smith. 78 George Murray. 79 Abraham W. Lawder. 80 Samuel Robins. Females. 81 Lydia Louisa Lyons. 82 Mary McCracken. 83 Lydia Anne Appleton. 84 Elizabeth Coute. 85 Jane Foster.

SECOND CLASS. Males.

86 Thomas Newman.

FIRST CLASS. Females. 151 Mary Adams. 152 Emily Howard Jennings. 153 Eliza Wilson Keddie. 154 Julia Anne Robinson. 155 Jane Smith. 156 Mary Stephens,

104 James Moriarty. 105 Ichabod S. Bowerman. 106 Thomas M. Bowerman. 108 Robert Hay. 109 William McKay. ELEVENTH SESSION, 1853-54.-DATED 20TH APRIL, 1854. FIRST CLASS. -[Continued.] 157 Josephine Storrie. 159 Margaret Sweeney.

- 160 Maria Louisa Williams. Males.
- 161 Charles Bannister.
- 162 Francis Wesley Bird.
- 163 Coleman Bristol.

110

- SECOND CLASS-(Continued.) 30 Eliza Barber.
- 31 Minnie Robertson.

- 32 Anne Siggins. 33 Emily M. Clark. 34 Lydia L. Hagar.
- 35 Elizabeth Maria Magan.
- 36 Amanda Walker. 37 Eliza J, Farland.
- 38 Azubah Hagar.
- 39 Melissa Smith.
- 40 Phœbe Louisa Sharp.
- 41 Christina Anne Hendry.
- 42 Ellen Daniell.
- 43 Elizabeth Bell.
- 44 Emily Rice.
  - 45 Martha Hoig.

- SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)
- 110 Robert Hellyer.
- 111 Robert Logan.
- 112 Jacob Choate Maguire.

- 113 Thomas Hume. 114 Joseph Warren. 115 William Montgomery.
- 116 Charles Hankinson. 117 James Evans. 119 Richard Hill.

- 121 Thomas Connell.
- Females.
- 125 Ellen Hoig.
- 126 Caroline A. Masters.
- 127 Delia Andrews Masters.
- 129 Helen Campbell,
- 130 Sophrona Andevon Mills.

- - FIRST CLASS. [Continued.]
- 164 William Coulton.
- 165 Daniel Chisholm.
- 166 Alfred Ernest Ecroyd. 167 John Elson.
- 168 James B. Gray.
- 169 Thomas Ferguson McLean 170 William Noden.

131 Lydia Eleanor Howard. 132 Fanny Higgins.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

## **A.** 1866

SECOND CLASS.	SEGAND Crige (B. 1)	
Females.	SECOND CLASS-(Continued.	.) SECOND CLASE (Continued.)
172 Sarah Bales.	190 Margery Muter Kennedy. 191 Melissa McCrady.	206 John Covne.
173 Harriet Bowes.	192 Christy McLennan.	207 John D'Evelyn.
174 Sarah Bowes.	195 Mary Shearer.	208 Gilbert Goldsmith.
175 Margaret Burgess.	196 Margaret Shrigley.	209 Silas Hollingshead.
176 Margaret Buyers.	197 Lizanna S. Snyder.	210 Edward Jamieson.
177 Sarah Carr.	198 Elizabeth Stevens.	212 James Martin.
179 Esther Clarke.	199 Adeline Stone.	213 John McNaughton.
180 Mary Coady.	200 Elizabeth Van Every.	214 Samuel Megaw.
183 Kate Higgins.	201 Cecilia M. A. Walkingsha	216 John S. Oliver.
184 Anna Maria Holmes.	202 Mary Anne Wilson.	218 Bannan Plunkett.
186 Anne Eliza Jackson.	Males.	218 Parmenius Reynolds.
187 Isabella Johnson.		219 Robert Somerville.
188 Catherine Junor.	204 John Ransome Brower.	220 William Stevens.
189 Harriet Evelyn Kennedy.	the bid bid bid wer.	221 John Terrill.
	0.000 0	
IWELETH SE	SSION, 1854.—DATED 16T	H OCTOBER, 1854.
FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS-(Continued.)	
Males.	233 Sarah Agnes Robinson.	SECOND CLASS—(Continued.) 247 James Stephens.
222 Francis Josiah Craig.	5	248 James D. Trousdale.
223 Ninian Leander Holmes.	SECOND CLASS.	249 William Weir.
224 David Kelly.	Males.	Tom al.
225 James McBrien.	234 George Abraham Barkley	Females. 250 Jane Anderson.
226 John McLean.	250 Absalom Dinoman	251 A gross A most and a
227 John Patton.	251 William Douglas	251 Agnes Armstrong. 252 Sugar Denstlyng.
228 George Rose.	239 Amos Gould.	253 Susan Dorothy.
Females.	241 John Adams Hurlburt	254 Alice Foggin.
229 Elizabeth Hughes	242 Alexander McKay.	256 Margaret Teresa McIlderry. 257 Jane Mowat.
230 Grace Anastasia Magan.	243 Davis McKee.	258 Annie Preston.
231 Elizabeth McNaught.	244 Alexander McPherson.	261 Caroline Wilkinson.
232 Sarah Birch Quinn.		201 Carbinge Wilkinson.
THIRTEENTH S	ESSION, 1854-55.—DATED	18TH APRTE 1955
FIRST CLASS.		101H MIIII, 1000.
Males.	SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)	SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)
262 John Livingstone.	276 Peter Campbell.	
263 James McGrigor.	277 Edmund Peter Costello	295 Lydia Sophia Munday.
264 Archibald McMurchy.	218 Edward Lee Forsyth	296 Juliana Myers.
265 Donald Mann.	400 Alexander McKenzie	297 Louisa Porter.
Females.	282 James Minions	298 Mary Porter.
266 Catharine Cattanach.	283 John Morton.	299 Anne Jane Quinn.
267 Helen Elizabeth Clark.	285 John Horton Wright.	300 Adelaide Rogers.
268 Mary Anne De Cow:		301 Mary Sheppard.
269 Rebecca De Cow.	Females.	303 Mary Anne Sweeney.
270 Harriet Anne Lind.		304 Adeline Van Every.
271 Mary Anne Murray.	286 Anne Musgrove Armstrong.	305 Emmeline Van Every.
272 Henrietta Shenick.	287 Emma Arnold.	
	288 Matilda Backhouse.	FIRST CLASS.
SECOND CLASS.	290 Mary Frances Brown.	Male.
Males.	291 Elizabeth Campbell.	306 John Raine.
273 Joseph Fellows Adams.	293 Sarah Anne Fuller.	
FOURTEENTH SI	ESSION, 1855—DATED 15	гн OCTOBER, 1855.
FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS-(Continued)	SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)
	319 Emmeline Shadd.	338 Alexander Thompson.
307 William Carlyle.	320 Mary Brown.	Females.
308 David Ormiston.	-	339 Eleanor Leach.
309 John Harris Comfort.	SECOND CLASS.	340 Elizabeth Eleanor Kennedy.
310 John Jessup.	Males.	342 Elmira Flood.
311 William Henry King.	322 James Bowerman.	344 Sophia Caroline McLean.
312 Bernard Kerr.	324 Henry Clark	345 Margaret Catherine McDon-
313 David Blair.	325 James Hay, Junior	nell.
314 Alexander Lester.	326 Duncan Crane.	346 Mary Ann Munyard.
315 John Taylor.	327 William Hackett.	347 Henrietta Simpson.
Females.	328 James Keating.	348 Susannah Robinson.
16 Josephine Witmore Clark.	329 John McPherson.	350 Sarah Elizabeth Tewksbury.
317 Kate Gunn. 318 Elizabeth Adama	334 David Johnston.	Male.
LO FUIZSDATE ACAMA	995 W211	14075.

- 318 Elizabeth Adams.

334 David Johnston. 335 William Bernard Danard. 111

351 John Kellock.

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### A. 1866

## FIFTEENTH SESSION, 1855-56 .- DATED 15TH APRIL, 1856.

FIRST CLASS,	FIRST CLASS-(Continued.)	SECOND CLASS-(Continued,)
Males.	370 Mary Houlding.	398 Eliza Anne Crawford.
Grade A.	371 Mary Ann Pickersgill.	399 Susan Hamilton.
352 Alexander Black.	372 Lucinda Piper.	402 Anne Maria Paul,
353 James Carlyle.	374 Margaret Strickland.	403 Anne Wharin.
354 David Fotheringham.	375 Oatherine Walker.	Grade B.
355 John Hunter.	376 Isabella Walker.	404 Martha Andrews.
Grade B.		406 Mary Avis Dew.
356 Robert Alexander.	SECOND CLASS.	408 Hannah Clarinda Kerr.
Grade C.	Males.	
357 Stephen Dadson.	Grade A.	410 Mary Maria Marlatt.
358 Lewis Corydon Moore.	277 Justin Badgero.	411 Margaret Murchison.
359 Abraham Pratt.	379 Thomas Gouch.	412 Fanny Rutledge
Females.	380 Thomas Green.	413 Catherine Ryan.
Grade A.	Grade B.	414 Mary Anne Sinclair.
360 Mary Foster.	384 George Husband.	415 Agnes Sweetin.
361 Fanny Gordon.	386 William Ruthven.	Grade C.
362 Margaret Irvine.	388 Charles Shortt.	416 Rachel Harley.
363 Mary Lester.	Grade C.	417 Margaret Hunter.
Grade B.	391 David Brown.	418 Margaret Jack.
364 Charlotte Madeline Churchill	393 Dugeld Livingstone	419 Mary Kerr.
365 Mary Turner Hoig.	393 Alexander McGregor.	420 Mary McLellan.
366 Oatherine Magan.	394 Duncan McIntyre.	421 Mary Ann Minshall.
367 Nancy Strickland.	395 William Miliken.	422 Catherine Mulhern.
Grade C.	Females.	423 Esther Rich.
368 Jane Bettie.	Grade A.	424 Hannah Robertson.
369 Mary Ann Gill.	397 Anna Button.	425 Annie Webster.
•		
SIXTEENTH S	SESSION-DATED 15TH O	CTOBER 1856
		02000.

FIRST CLASS. Maler. Grade A. 426 William Reader Bigg. 427 Allan Chisholm. 428 John Ford. 429 Henry Gick. 430 Samson Roberts. Grade B. 431 John Brown. 432 Robert Brown. Grade C. 434 John Cameron. 436 James Cody. 437 James Fletcher Cross. 438 Robert Dobson. 439 Hugh McDougall, 440 John McMillan. 441 Gilbert Dorland Platt. 442 George Smith, 443 Samuel Simpson. Females. Grade A. 444 Anna Borthwick.

445 Helen Miliken Clark.

FIRST CLASS-(Continued.) 446 Jane McLean. 447 Margery Jardon Ramsay. Grade B. 448 Elizabeth Huff. 449 Mary Vandusen Huff. 450 Amy Caroline Jones. Grade C. 451 Angelina Brown Ford. 452 Catherine McNiece. SECOND CLASS. Males.

## Grade A.

403	Joseph Armstron.
455	James Bruce.
456	George Fraser.
459	George Richards.
461	Andrew Weir.
	Grade B.
462	Daniel Duff.
<b>463</b>	William Edwin Gorsline.
404	Tomos TTanlams

- 464 James Harlow.
- 465 John H. Hegler,
- 466 John Jacques.

474	Thomas Boyd.
475	Samuel Burden.
477	James Little.
478	George Misener.
479	John Simpson Ross.
480	Newton Ransome Stone.
431	Thomas Walsh.
482	Thomas Wilson,
	Females.
	Grade B.
487	Bertha Jackson.
488.	Jane McKay.
489	Elizabeth Mary Russell.
490	Helen Webster.
	Grade C.

SECOND CLASS-(Continued.)

Grade C.

472 Gilbert Stevenson Austin.

467 John McConnell.

468 Peter Musgrave.

470 Samuel Vandewaters.

- 491 Eliza Agnew.
- 495 Elizabeth Johnston.
- 496 Jane Main.
- 498 Elizabeth Thompson.

## SEVENTEENTH SESSION .- DATED 15th APRIL, 1857.

FIRST OLASS. Males. Grade A. 499 Brebner, John. 500 Chesnut, Thomas George. 501 Kilpatrick, George. 502 Macwilliam, William. 503 Plunkett, Thomas. 504 Scott, Richard William. 505 Soper, Jasper. 506 Strachan, Alexander.

FIRST CLASS-(Continued.) Grade B. 507 Bowles, Peter Langlois. 509 McKercher, Colin. 510 Osborne, A. Campbell. 511 Rodgers, John. 512 Thomson, Hugh. Grade C. 513 Harley, John. 514 Johnston, Hugh. 515 Mishaw, Daniel. 112

- FIRST CLASS-(Continued.) Females.
- Grade Α.
- 517 Bell, Helen.
- 518 Bisbee, Gertrude M. 519 Brown, Lillis.
- 520 Robertson, Dorcas Damie. Grade В.
- 521 Bell, Janet.
- 522 Buchanan, Elizabeth,

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

FIRST CLASS [Continued]	SECOND CLASS-[Continued	1] SEGOVE Gran Grand L. F. G. L.
Grade C	Grade B.	I.] SECOND CLASS—Grade A. [Con'd.] 563 McMurray Elizabeth Land
523 Churchill, Mary Anne.	542 Clifton, Henry S.	563 McMurray, Elizabeth Jane. 564 McNaughton, Janet.
524 Dadson, Mary Anne.	543 Doan, George Henry.	565 Milne, Elnora.
525 Fayette, Emilie Augusta.	144 Hogertin Temper	566 Richards, Amanda.
526 Kennedy, Catherine Ainsli 527 McDonald Elizabeth	e. 545 Knisely, Owen Fares.	567 Smith, Margaret.
527 McDonald, Elizabeth. 528 McNaughton, Margaret.	546 MCCammon, James.	568 Willfor Manusch
one mertaugaton, margaret.	549 Thompson, Geo. Washing	ton. Grade B.
SECOND CLASS.	550 reomans, Silas Parker.	570 Gardiner, Jane.
Males.	Grado C.	572 Robertson, Martha.
Grade A.	551 Brookfield, Jacob.	Grade C.
529 Calvert, Joseph.	553 Jones, Jonas. 554 Laughlin, William.	574 Cull, Alice.
530 Demill, Ervin.	555 Robertson, John.	575 Dunn, Barbara Morrison.
531 Duff, James.	556 Shurtleff, Robert Fulton.	Dib Elston, Faith.
532 Fleming, James.	558 Smith, Andrew.	577 Fletcher, Charlotte.
533 Hamm, Thomas Edwin.	559 Waters, George.	578 Gurd, Dorah.
534 Irving, George.	Females.	579 Hume, Mary Miller.
537 O'Reilly, Robert.	Grade A.	580 McBride, Sarah.
538 Shurtleff, George.	560 Dance, Anne.	581 McKechnie, Mary Gray. 582 Miller, Jennet.
540 Turnbull, John.	501 Jenner, Sarah Anne.	586 Veit, Anne.
TIC D TO DINING		ooo ven, Anne.
DIGHTEENTH	SESSION,-DATED 15TH	II OCTOBER, 1857.
TIRST OLASS.	FIRST CLASS-Grade C. Conv	d.] SECOND CLASS-Grade C. [Con'd.]
Males.		645 Noxon, Isaac James.
Grade A.	609 Gordon, Annie.	646 Riddell, Andrew.
587 Clinton, John.	610 Millard Door South	647 Wolverton, Samuel.
Joo McDenau, James Alexander	. 611 Shoff, Anne.	
589 O'Connor, Thaddeus J. 590 Purslow, Adam.	~	Females.
591 Rae, Francis.	SECOND CLASS.	Grade A.
592 Sinclair, Lauchlin.	Mulcs.	653 Cummins, Margaret Jane.
593 Steele, Thomas Orton.	Grade A.	004 Dundas, Lydia.
594 Tisdell, John Cassie.	613 Cremin, Daniel.	655 Lester, Margaret.
Grade B.	614 Dougherty, Isaiah.	658 Thompson, Rebecca.
595 Campbell, Robert.	615 Legerwood, Daniel. 616 McKenzie, John.	Grade B.
596 Dodds, William.	618 McVean, John.	659 Bissett, Mary.
597 Duff, Charles,	620 Stevenson, Samuel.	CG1 McPherson, Catherine.
598 Preston, James.	621 Wellbanks, Hiram.	004 Miller, isabella Brown
599 Smith, John Darling.	622 Young, Thomas.	663 Montgomery, Mary Jane.
600 Sweet, Orison David.	Grade B.	004 RODERISON, Magrialana
601 Zimmerman, Isaac.	625 Brown, Isaac.	665 Scott, Agnes.
Grade C.	626 Brown, James [Apn. 51.]	666 Stacey, Jane.
602 Clark, Asahel Bowes.	027 Brown, William.	667 Webster, Charlotte.
603 Frisby, Edgar.	630 McCalla, John.	Grade C. 669 Armstrong, Jemima.
Females.	631 McDougall, John.	673 Cooper, Elizabeth.
Grade A.	632 McLean, Peter.	675 Grant, Alice.
604 Sutherland, Anne.	Grade C.	676 Hood, Jane.
Grade B.	638 Book, Eli.	678 Morton, Frances Eliza
605 Henderson, Jemima.	639 Brown, James [Apn. 96.]	680 Roche, Mary Elizabeth. 682 Scott, Elizabeth.
606 Keown, Adelaide.	640 Bryant, John Henry:	682 Scott, Elizabeth.
607 Robertson, Amelia.	641 Lucas, Thomas Dennis.	003 Tracy, Mary.
Grade C.	642 McDiarmid, Duncan.	684 Wilson, Annie.
	644 McMaster, John.	
NINETEENTE	SESSION,-DATED 15TH	
	JEDDICH,-DATED 15TH	1 APRIL, 1858.*
T1	FIRST ULASS-Grade B.	SECOND CLASS-Grade A.
FIRST CLASS-Grade A.	95 Uurrie, Peter [a] [b.]	794 Frazer, William.
cor Della A Milliam Walker.	96 McKay, John Wood.	705 Kean, John Russell [a] [b.]
COO De 1 TRUIL	97 Morris, James [a] [b.]	707 Patterson, James Centenary.
689 Cosby, Alfred Morgan [b.]	98 Rathwell, William.	708 Thompson, Alexander [b.]
690 Kinney, Robert.	<b>a</b> 1 <b>a</b>	1
	Grade C.	Grade B.
	99 Boag, Joseph.	710 McGee, Alexander.
	00 Duncan, James.	711 Maxwell, Henry William.
694 Thompson, James [b.]	01 Mitchell, John.	712 Robinson, John.
* The Certificates of the Second Class sions, were limited to one year fr	Grade C, granted at the close of	the Nineteenth and subsequent Sa
sions, were limited to one year fr 15*		annedrone 268.
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Sessional Papers (No. 45).

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		<b>~ ~ ~ . . .</b>
Females.	FIRST CLASS-Grade B. [Con'd.]	SECOND CLASS-Grade A.
FIRST CLASS-Grade A	736 Cattanach, Anna Jane.	745 Agar, Ellen [b.]
727 Campbell, Sarah Anne.	737 Currie, Mary.	746 Blackburn, Jane [b.]
728 Clark, Annie Lydia [a.]	738 Currie, Menzics [a.]	747 McCallum, Elizabeth.
729 Farrow, Elizabeth.	•	748 McKay, Dorothy.
730 Hayes, Almira.	Grade C.	749 Morgan, Eliza Sarah [6.]
731 McElroy, Maria [a.]	739 Adams, Lucinda Ruth.	751 Stevenson, Mary Eliz. [b.]
722 Shenick, Adeline [a.]	740 Blackburn, Mary.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
733 Sudborough, Esther [a.]	741 Blain, Kate [b.]	Grade B.
	742 Dickinson, Eliza.	753 Betts, Eliza Ann.
Grade B.	743 Newman, Mary Hargrave.	754 Good, Rosa.
734 Armstrong, Martha:	744 Robinson, Eliza.	757 Liddell, Chris. Blair [a] [b.]
	144 Robinson, Bilaa.	760 Mongen Wige fe 7
735 Brown, Maria.		760 Morgan, Eliza [a.]
TWENTIETH	SESSION,-DATED 15TH (	OCTOBER 1858
Males.	SECOND CLASS-Grade A. [Con'd.]	FIRST CLASS-[Continued.]
FIRST CLASS-Grade A.	798 Patterson, James.	875 Lamb, Martha.
771 Disher, John Clark.	800 Rolls, Alfred [b.]	
772 Ganton, Stephen.		SECOND CLASS-Grade A.
773 Kellough, Thomas [a]	Grado B.	835 Allan, Mary Kennedy.
774 Tye, George Archer [b.]	802 Foster, Richard.	836 Bethel, Sarah [b.]
	803 Hewson, Edmund Thomas.	838 Henderson, Robina Isabella.
Grade B.	804 Jenkins, John Fletcher.	840 Kennedy, Susie.
	805 Luton, Leonard.	842 Magan Engrand Ann (m)
775 Clark, Charles.		842 Magan, Frances Ann (a.)
776 Elliott, Thomas [b.]	806 Luton, James Lyman.	843 McDavid, Mary.
777 McCaig, Donald.	808 McEachern, Donald.	844 Morgan, Augusta Anua.
778 McKay, John.	810 Scoles, John.	845 Morton, Mary.
779 McLean, Archibald.	811 Peters, Henry Sanders.	847 Tidey, Martha Vict. [b.]
780 Rose, John George [a] [b.]		
781 Warburton, George Henry.	Females.	Grade B.
782 Wright, George Wesley [a.]	FIRST CLASS-Grade A.	848 Allen, Maria [a.]
	825 Wilkes, Marcella [b.]	849 Davis, Jane Eliza.
Grade C.		850 Forster, Mary Rachel.
783 Hankinson, Thomas.	Grade B.	852 Hayne, Caroline [6.]
	826 Hatton, Mary Victoria [b.]	
784 Kennedy, Alexander.		853 Johnston, Martha Jane [b.]
<b>G G</b>	827 Maguire, A. Margaret [a] [b.]	
SECOND CLASS-Grade A.	828 Nichol, Margaret Elliot.	855 McBean, Janet.
785 Baumwart, Owen.	829 Rose, Catherine [a] [b.]	856 McLoughlin, Mary Ann.
786 Baird, Alexander Kennedy.	830 Walker, Mary.	857 Magan, Mary Josephine [a.]
787 Blackwood, Robert.		858 Murdie, Mary Jane [b.]
788 Bruce, George.	Grade C.	859 Murray, Elizabeth.
789 Fairbairn, Robert.	831 Bisbee, Julia Elizabeth.	860 O'Leary, Mary.
790 Fraser, Mungo [a] [b.]	832 Gillies, Mary.	861 Pratt, Cornelia Augusta.
793 Irwin, James.	833 Robinson, Mary.	862 Ramsey, Cynthia.
797 Newman, John Byron.	834 Slocombe, Mary Ann.	863 Stewart, Margaret Elizabeth.
	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	, ,
TWENTY-FIR	ST SESSION,-DATED 221	ND JUNE, 1859.
Malcs.	SECOND CLASS-Grade A.	Females.
FIRST CLASS Grade A.	896 McClure, Robert.	FIRST CLASS.—Grade B.
	200 Shimoff Dominuin	
878 Blaicher, Peter Campbell.	898 Shirreff, Benjamin.	927 Banan, Ellen Olivia.
879 Campbell, Alexander.		929 Kennedy, Jessie Alison.
880 Edmison, Alex. Bickerton.	Grade B.	930 Robinson, Mary Ann.
881 Sullivan, Dion Cornelius.		
	904 Armitage, John Robinson.	Grade C.
Grade B.	905 Beckstedt, Joseph M.	931 Hay, Eliza Augusta.
882 Buchanan, John Calder.	907 Buchanan, Robert.	932 Magee, Phebe Sumner.
884 Matthews, Wm. Loader.	908 Hodgins, Thomas.	933 Smith, Mary Catherine
885 Mickleborough, John.	909 Johnston, Robert.	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
886 Preston, David Hiram.	912 Leitch, Alexander.	SECOND CLASSGrade A.)
		937 Hamilton, Susie.
887 Sarvis, George Chowan.	913 Livingston, Lewis.	939 Lloyd, Charlotte.
888 Saunders, James.	914 McLellan, Archibald.	941 Porter, Agnes.
890 Topping, William.	915 Moore, James Samuel.	942 Rose, Mary Jane.
	916 Neelands, Joseph.	944 Winlaw, Isabella.
Grade C. °	917 Robertson, John Pushman.	VIA TEAMANTI ADDUCTION
891 Frood, Thomas.	918 Smith, Francis.	Grade B
892 Galloway, William.	919 Willson, Benjamin Franklin	948 McCarthy, Mary Ann.
		+

- 891 Frood, Thomas. 892 Galloway, William.

(a) Qualified to teach Elementary Blackboard Drawing.
(b) Qualified to teach Hullah's system of Vocal Music.
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## TWENTY-SECOND SESSION,-DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1859.

### Males.

### SECOND CLASS .- Grade A.

FIRST CLASS .--- Grade A.

965 Dow, John. 966 Peters, George. Grade B. 967 Frood, Thomas. 969 O'Brien, Patrick. 970 Shaw, Alexander. 971 Smith, William Wakefield. 972 White, William Henry. Grade C. 973 Boyes, James Stephen. 974 Cann, Samuel Bracheton. 975 Donald, Jackson. 976 Leduc, Thomas.

	Doduo, rhomas.	
977	McArthur, John.	
978	McDonald, Alexander.	
979	McKellar, John Archibald.	
980	Miller, Arnoldus.	
981	Nash, Samuel Lemmy.	
	construct a cumuly.	

983 Campbell, Neil. 985 Collins, Joseph Jonathan, 986 Cranfield, Rich. Ebenezer. 1025 Carnochan, Janet.
988 Fleming, Robert McMillan. 1026 McCorkindale, Margaret.
989 Kitchen, Edward, 1027 Guthrie, Margaret.

997 Greenlees, Andrew. 998 Howell, Lewis.

Females. FIRST CLASS .- Grade A. 1020 Adams, Martha. 1021 Cown, Sarah. 1022 Holmes, Emma Elizabeth. 1023 Wright, Fanny Mary. FIRST CLASS.—Grade A.-(Cont'd.) 1024 Wright, Eliza Jane.

Grade B.

Grade C.

1028 Charlton, Mary Ellen. 1029 Cowan, Elizabeth. 1030 Gordon, Eliza. 1031 McKay, Elizabeth. SECOND CLASS .- Grade A.

1032 Duncan, Alice. 1033 Fraser, Mary Ann. 1034 Garden, Mary Louisa. 1035 Sharp, Sarah Ann. Grade B.

1037 Armstrong, Helen. 1039 Harris, Fanny Jane. 1040 Henderson, Elizabeth. 1044 Sparrow, Caroline.

## TWENTY-THIRD SESSION,-DATED 15TH JUNE, 1860.

Males.

FIRST CLASS .- Grade A. 1059 Barrick, Eli James. 1060 Hay, Angus Cameron. 1061 Knight, James Henry. 1062 Platt, John Milton. 1063 Ridgway, Robert. Grade B.

1064 Curry, Robert Nicholas. 1066 Murray, John. 1067 Rouse, William Hiram.

### Grade C.

1068 Armstrong, John. 1069 Chaisgreen, Charles. 1070 Healy, Michael. 1071 Keffer, Thomas Dixon.

Grade C. SECOND CLASS .- Grade A, 1113 Ashall, Eliza. 1074. Fotheringham, A. Thomson 1114 Carroll, Charlotte Jane.

1082 Brierly, Charles. 1083 Buckland, Henry. 1084 Cannon, George. 1085 Chisholm, William. 1086 Craig, George. 1088 Hill, Alfred. 1089 Hipple, Jacob. 

 1092
 McGregor, Robt. Campbell.
 1124
 Russell, Mary Jane.

 1094
 McGregor, Robt. Campbell.
 1125
 Shepherd, Anne Eliza.

 1099
 Thompson, Alexander.
 Grade B.

 1101
 Wilson, George.
 Grade B.

 1102
 Wright, Meade Nisbett.
 1127
 Bedell, Sarah Melantha

Females. FIRST CLASS .- Grade B. 1111 Collar, Eliza. 1112 Fraser, Catherine.

FIRST CLASS .--- Grade C.-(Cont'd.) 1115 Hamilton, Sarah Maria. 1116 Kelloch, Agnes. 1117 Mullin, Sarah. 1118 Robinson, Grace.

### SECOND CLASS .- Grade A.

- 1120 Bourke, Barbara Ann. 1124 Russell, Mary Jane.

- 1127 Bedell, Sarah Melantha.
- 1128 Coulter, Margaret.
- 1130 Farquharson, Georgiana. 1132 Goodfellow, Elizabeth. 1133 Gowanlock, Janet Kidd.
- 1134 Hall, Agnes.
- 1137 McMillan, Susan Maria.
- 1138 Sanders, Harriet Louisa. 1139 Scarlett, Catherine. 1140 Shepherd, Mary Elizabeth.
- TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION,-DATED 22nd DECEMBER, 1860.

FIRST CLASS-Grade D. [Con'd.]

Males. FIRST CLASS .-- Grade A. 1155 Farewell, Geo. McGill. 1156 Hocking, William Francis. 1157 McKay, Hugh Munro. 1158 McKee, Thomas. 1159 Moore, Charles Boyd. 1160 Price, Robert.

Grade B. 1162 Doan, Robert Wilson.

1163 Lusk, Charles Horace. 1164 McCulley, Alfred. 1165 Sinclair, John. 1166 Sing, Samuel. 1167 Stewart, Thomas.

Grade C. 1170 Margach, John Lewis. 1171 Pysher, David.

SECOND CLASS .- Grade A. 1172 Anderson, William. 1173 Clements, William. 1174 Duncan, Alexander. 1177 Johnston, John. 1178 McFarlane, Laughlin. 1179 Magrath, Patrick.

Grade B. 1181 Beattie, Jeremiah. 1182 Blanchard, Samuel Gray.

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990 Macoun, John. 993 Sturk, John Dunn. Grade B. 995 Brown, William.

## 999 Kennedy, John. 1001 Little, Archibald. 1003 McNabb, John.

## SECOND CLASS .- Grade B.

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## TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION,-DATED 15TH JUNE, 1861.

1270 Henderson, David. 1271 Hyde, Levi Thaddeus.

1280 Perry, Robert Selby. 1281 Raney, William.

Males.

- FIRST CLASS .- Grade B.
- 1245 Kidd, William.
- 1246 Mutton, Ebenezer.

- 1246 Mutton, Ebenezer.1271 Hyde, Levi Inaudeus.1246 Mutton, Ebenezer.1271 Johnson, Arthur.Grade C.1273 Lloyd, David.1250 McDiarmid, Donald.1275 McLennan, Andrew.1251 McShea, Royal.1276 Murdoch, Andrew.1252 Rowland, Fleming.1277 Neilson, William.1253 Young, Egerton Ryerson.1279 Owen, William Jerrold.

SECOND GLASS .- Grade A.

- 1256 Dunseith, David.

- 1259 McCally, Robert. 1260 McMillen, Malcolm C. 1261 Meredith, William.
- 1263 Woodward, George W.

Grade B. 1264 Chisholm, James. 1265 Easton, Robert. 1267 Gott, Benjamin.

- 1281 Itaney, William.
  1282 Suddaby, Jeremiah.
  1283 Vardon, Anthony Dimoc.
  1284 Winans, William Henry C.
  1307 Christice, Caroline.
  1307 Christice, Margusta.
  1307 Christice, Margusta. Females. FIRST CLASS .- Grade A. 1293 Kerr, Marion. 1294 St. Remy, Harriet Anne A. 1317 Muir, Agnes Eliza. Le Lièvre de. 1318 Muir, Orpha.

# 1308 Cumming, Margaret. 1310 Graham, Adelaide. 1311 Grainger, Mary Jane. 1313 Hills, Isabel.

SECOND CLASS.-Grade B.(Con'd.) FIRST ULASS.-Grade L295 Smith, Rachel Ann.

# TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION,-DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1861.

Males. FIRST CLASS .- Grade A. 1334 Bell, Robert. 1335 Brown, Alick Howard. 1336 Dewar, Archibald. 1337 Ede, Joseph. 

 1338
 Malloch, Donald McGregor.
 1357
 Bull, Corey.

 1339
 Moran, John.
 1358
 Hicks, Henry

 1340
 Smith, Joseph Henry.
 1359
 Hughes, Am

 1341
 Tasker, James.
 1360
 Hughes, Jam

 Grade B. 1342 Beer, William. 1343 McColl, Hugh. 1345 McCoin, Luga. 1344 McPherson, Crawford. 1345 Pearce, Thomas. 1346 Sinclair, James. Grade C. 1369 Keam, Peter. 1369 Keam, Peter. 1370 Kidd, Alexander Brown. 1372 McDonald, Duncan Forbes. 1374 Bartlett, William Fraser. 1374 Meech, Thomas English. 1375 Theal, Nelson. 1376 Thoter, Ralph. 1349 Cherry, William. 1351 Foster, Ralph. 1352 Grant, Robert.

FIRST CLASS.—Grade C.-(Coni'd.) SECOND CLASS.—Grade B.(Con'd.) 1353 Henderson, Gregg. 1380 Wilson, Hercules. 1353 Henderson, Gregg. 1354 McGregor, Norman R. 1355 Murray, David Lovel. Females.

Grade A. 1358 Hicks, Henry Minaker. 1359 Hughes, Amos J. 1369 Hughes, James J.
1360 Hughes, James Henderson: 1402 Guthrie, Grace.
1361 McDonald, Robert.
1403 Knowlson, Mary
1362 McHardy, Norman.
1404 Lanton, Kate Si
1363 McIntyre, Duncan.
1406 Starratt, Hanna
1407 Wieler Frachie 1364 McRae, Alexander. Grade B,

1367 Bancroft, Asa Montgomery. 1410 Unsworth, Hannah H. 1369 Keam, Peter. 1411 Laidlaw, Janet. 1370 Kidd, Alexander Brown. 1412 McDougall, Catherine. 1376 Thetford, William Henry. 1379 Warburton, William. 116

FIRST CLASS .- Grade A. 1397 Beattie, Grace Shepherd. 1398 Turnbull, Jessie.

FIRST CLASS .- Grade B.

Grade C. 1296 Bishop, Maria Agnes. 1297 Ford, Julia Cadman.

SECOND CLASS .- Grade A.

1301 Bethell, Dorinda. 1302 Hanlon, Ellen Victoria. 1303 Laird, Jane. 1304 Turner, Elizabeth Ann. 1305 Wickson, Emma.

### Grade C.

- 1403 Knowlson, Mary Isabella.
  - 1404 Lanton, Kate Simpson.
  - 1406 Starratt, Hannah. 1407 Vining, Eusebia Bodwell.
  - SECOND CLASS .- Grade A.

### Grade B.

- 1414 Armitage, Margaret. 1415 Brundage, Candace.
- 1422 Saunders, Matilda.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

## TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION,-DATED 15TH JUNE, 1862.

Males.	SECOND CLASS Grade B.	FIRST CLASSGrade C.
FIRST CLASS Grade A.	1462 Anderson, John.	1492 Collar, Leonora.
1436 Glashan, John.	1463 Green, Philip.	1495 Smith, Sarah.
1437 Munson, Charles Francis.	1465 Metcalf, Hiram.	1455 Billin, Baran.
1438 Wood, Benjamin Wills.	1466 Miller, John.	Spears Gruns Garden
2100 Wood, Denjamin Wills.	1467 Monkman, James Matthias.	SECOND CLASSGrade A.
Grade B.	1468 Morton, John Brown.	1497 Brown, Sophia Georgiana.
	1471 McIntosh, Angus.	1498 Buchan, Mary.
1439 Barefoot, Isaac.	1472 McLaren, Alexander.	1500 Roberts, Sarah Anne.
1440 Clare, Samuel.	1472 MoDhensen Manuer.	1502 Taylor, Susannah.
<b>A</b> 1 <b>A</b>	1473 McPherson, Moses.	
Grade C.	1474 O'Grady, Patrick John.	Grade B.
1444 Brine, Henry James.	1475 Powers, Henry.	1503 Acres, Jane.
1445 Cork, George.	1476 Sullivan, Daniel.	1504 Armstrong, Mary Elizabeth.
1446 Hunt, Robert.	1477 Tapscott, Samuel.	1505 Bates, Mary Jane.
•	1478 Taylor, Walter.	1507 Campbell, Mary.
SECOND CLASS Grade A.	1479 Thompson, Charles.	1510 Greene, Martha.
1448 Campbell, John Munro.	1481 Treadgold, Manton.	1511 Greer, Mary Anne.
1452 Hutchison, William,	1482 Ward, James Henry.	1512 Henderson, Isabella Purvis
1456 MacPherson, Finlay,		1514 Jeffers, Emma.
1457 Robertson, John.		1515 Kenny, Elizabeth.
1458 Schmidt, John Henry.	Females.	1516 Lloyd, Agnes.
1459 Scollon, John.	FIRST CLASS Grade A:	1517 Maybee, Euphemia Amanda.
1460 Willis, Robert.	1499 Bookott Emma	iori majoce, napuemia Amanda.
	1489 Beckett, Emma.	
MWENDAY DIGTION	anaaron	· · ·
TWENTY-EIGHTH	SESSION-DATED 23RD ]	DECEMBER, 1862.

		/ 1002.
Males. FIRST CLASS.—Grade A. 1532 McDiarmid, Donald.	SECOND CLASS Grade B. 1553 Bruce, King.	FIRST CLASS.—Grade C. 1582 Hardie, Ellen. 1583 Jeffers, Emma.
1523 Millar, John. 1534 Vanslyke, Geo.Washington	1554 Crane, George. 1555 Dodson, Richard Elisha.	1584 Rogers, Christina.
Grade B. 1535 Atkinson, Edward Lewis. 1536 Griffin, Walter. 1537 Hilliard, Thomas. 1538 Pepper, John.	<ul> <li>1557 Fraser, Alexander.</li> <li>1558 Giffin, Willard Morse.</li> <li>1559 Graham, Dugal.</li> <li>1560 Lawson, George Dudley.</li> <li>1561 McKay, Archibald.</li> <li>1562 McPherson, Archibald.</li> </ul>	SECOND CLASS.—Grade A. 1586 Clark, Anne. 1587 Davis, Ruth. 1588 French, Sarah Toms. 1590 Hemenway, Sinia Amanda.
1539 Ross, John Cameron. 1540 Sinclair, Angus. Grade C.	1564 Morris, John George. 1565 Poole, Fdward. 1566 Powell, Francis Cox.	Grade B. 1597 Bethell, Maria. 1598 Boake, Sarah Anne.
1541 Halls, Samuel Pollard. 1543 Leggett, Joseph.	1567 Rose, Amos William. 1568 Ruby, Daniel Christian. 1569 Scott, James.	1599 Fansher, Lucretia. 1600 Foreman, Fannie. 1601 Johnson, Frances.
1544 McCausland, William John. 1545 McEachern, James. 1546 McGrath, John.	1570 Smith, Abram. 1571 Wiggins, Henry. 1572 Wilson, Edward Sutton.	<ul> <li>1602 Henderson, Margaret Ander- son.</li> <li>1603 Henry, Rebecca.</li> </ul>
SECOND CLASS.—Grade A. 1548 Fowler, Henry.	Females. FIRST CLASS.—Grade A.	1604 Ley, Theresa Georgiana. 1605 Lundy, Sarah. 1607 Morrison, Margaret Helen.

1549 McCausland, Robert. 1578 Boddy, Sophia Louisa. 1550 McDonald, James. 1551 Moyer, Samuel Nash. Grade B. 1552 Scollon, John.

1579 Dunn, Hannah Olivia.

## TWENTY-NINTH SESSION .- DATED 15th JUNE, 1863.

Males. FIRST CLASS-Grade A. 1627 Brown, James Coyle. 1628 Groat, Stillman Preston. Grade B. 1629 Hamilton, Alexander. 1630 Hammond, Joseph. 1631 McLennan, Simon. Grade C.

1632 Ewing, John.

FIRST CLASS .- Grade C. (Cont'd.) 1633 Helson, Thomas Henry. 1634 Matheson, John Hugh. 1635 Rider, Thomas. 1636 Ross, John. 1637 York, Frederick Embry. SECOND CLASS-Grade A. 1640 Galbraith, Daniel. 1644 Welsh, John. 117

SECOND CLASS-Grade B. 1645 Allison, Andrew. 1646 Banks, Richard. 1647 Barr, William. 1648 Bell, William. 1652 Campbell, Aaron Jesse. 1653 Faucett, Simon Wesley. 1654 Flynn, Daniel. 1655 Frampton, John. 1656 Goldsmith, Perry David.

1608 Sinclair, Jane.

1610 Stewart, Isabella.

1611 Trenholme, Clarissa Jane.

1657 Hannah, William George.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

<b>a a b b b b b b b b b b</b>		
SECOND CLASS-Grand B. (Con'd.)	FIRST CLASS-Grade A. (Con'd.	) SECOND CLASS-Grade A.
1658 Hare, George William.	1679 O'Neill, Margaret.	1691 Gillen, Catherine.
1660 Hicks, David.	1680 Reeves, Mary Maria.	1694 Lanton, Annie.
1662 Holmes, Robert.	Grade B.	1695 Peden, Jessie Lathrop.
1664 McArthur, Alexander.	1681 Adams, Agnes Maria.	1696 Stevenson, Ruth Bedelia.
1665 McBrayne, Dugald.	1682 Henning, Amelia.	
1667 McLaren, Alex. Lumsdeu.		Grade B.
1668 Palmer, George Alexander.	1684 Regers, Jessie.	1698 Allen, Mary.
1669 Rose, Leonard Alfred.		1700 Dick, Margaret Elizabeth.
1670 Taber, Jacob Russel?	Grade C. 1685 Griffin, Ellen Catherine.	1701 Grabell, L. M. Emmeline.
Females.	1686 James, Lucy.	1702 Guthrie, Jane.
FIRST CLASS-Grade A.	1687 Munson, Charlotte.	1703 Harbottle, Charlotte.
1676 Buick, Margaret.	1688 McKellar, Catherine.	1704 Kessack, Elizabeth.
1677 Craig, Elizabeth.	1689 O'Flaherty, Edith.	1706 Oates, Isabella Augusta. 1710 Wilkinson, Hannah.
1678 Greenlees, Margaret.	1690 Vallance, Margaret.	1110 Wilkingon, Hannan.
THIRTIETH S.	ESSION-DATED 22nd DI	SCEMBER, 1863.
Males.	SECOND CLASS-Grade A. [Con'd.]	FIRST CLASS-Grade B.
FIRST CLASS-Grade A.	1751 Hall, Asa.	1789 Horner, Esther A. Rogers.
1723 Langdon, Richard Vickery.	1752 Harcourt, Luke Arthur.	1790 Irvine, Eliza.
	1753 McDonald, William.	1791 Mackay, Jessie.
Grade B.	1754 Martin, John.	1792 Williams, Eliza Ann.
1724 Alexander, William.	1757 Webb, Joseph Hughes.	1794 Gillen, Ellen.
1725 Archibald, Charles.		1795 Hamilton, Sarah Jane.
1726 Berney, Wm. Henry.	Grade B.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1727 Brown, Miles.	1758 Bogart, George Arthur.	SECOND CLASS-Grade A.
1728 Butler, Richard Charles.	1759 Brown, Livius.	1796 Cash, Charlotte.
1729 Elliott, John Charles.	1760 Carter, William H. Perry.	1797 Coyne, Annie.
1730 Girdwood, Alexander.	1761 Christie, Elias.	1799 Kahler, Emma Amelia.
1721 Hanly, John.	1762 Cochran, Charles.	1800 McCabe, Margaret.
1732 Hardie, Robert.	1763 Donnelly, James.	1801 Muirbead, Maggie.
1733 Keirnan, Thomas.	1764 Elliott, George.	1802 Mullin, Charlotte Anne.
1734 King, John Sumpter.	1765 Gerow, Arthur Martin.	1804 Robins, Ellen Gertrude.
1735 McKay, Andrew.	1766 Heaslip, Nelson.	1805 Stewart, Annie.
1736 Narraway, John Wesley.	1767 Lovett, William.	1806 Sudborough, Sarah Anne.
1737 Nichols, Wilmot Mortimer.	1768 McArthur, Robert Blair.	1807 Wright, Mary Eleanor.
1738 Rose, Leonard Alfred.	1769 McFarlane, George.	1808 Young, Sarah.
1739 Wark, Alexander.	1770 McMahon, Michael.	(1 . ] D
Grade C.	1771 McTavish, Douglas. 1772 Monkman, J. G. Lawrence,	Grade B.
1740 Cameron, Thomas.	1773 Peart, William.	1819 Atkinson, Mary.
1741 Cuthbertson, Edw. Greer.	1775 Squire, William.	1813 Capsey, Margaret.
1742 Herrick, Alvan Corson.	1776 Wait, Lucien Augustus.	1814 Cartmell, Martha Julia.
1743 Hodge, George.	1777 Williams, William.	1817 Dobie, Isabella McCreath.
1744 Moment, Alfred Harrison.		1819 Gillen, Margaret Jane. 1820 Hay, Janet Kendrick.
1745 Swan, Thomas.	Females.	1821 Jones, Rebekah.
1746 Thompson, Mathew.	_ •	1825 Mills, Margaret.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FIRST CLASS-Grade A.	1826 Reeves, Ellen Margaret.
SECOND CLASS-Grade A.	1786 Clark, Clara Jane.	1827 Twohy, Ellen.
1749 Campbell, Robert A.	1787 Clark, Sarah Haley.	1828 Warburton, Lucinda.
1750 Gibson, James.	1788 Gibson, Rachael.	1829 Welsh, Jane.
	T SESSIONDATED 15T	
		H JUNE, 1004.
Males.	SECOND CLASS-Grade B.	Females.
FIRST CLASS-Grade B.	1843 Arthur, Samuel.	FIRST CLASS-Grade B.
	1850 Braiden, Richard.	1879 Bell, Mary Ann.
1837 Allan, Absalom Shade.	1851 Brown, James Burt.	Crada 'C
1838 Houston, William.	1853 Ellis, Frederick Llewellen.	Grade C.
1839 McCamus, William.	1854 Fraser, John.	1885 Sullivan, Annie.
Grade C.	1855 Frazer, George James.	SECOND CLASS-Grade A.
1840 Bilis, John Allen.	1856 Fry, Menno Simon.	1886 Barnes, Anne.
1841 Vance, William.	1863 McDonald, John James.	1883 Campbell, Mary Ann.
1842 Wright, Aaron Abel.	1864 McIntyre, George.	1894 MacGregor, Mary.
	1865 McLim, William Andrew.	
SPROND CLARE - Grada A	1866 Nicholson, Thomas.	Grade B.
SECOND CLASS-Grade A.	1867 Rae, Alexander Marshall.	1895 Aiken, Jeanie.
1843 Allen, John 1844 Bingham, James William.	1863 Simpson, John William.	1896 Bales, Anne. 1897 Burwash Mary
1846 Earl, Barton.	1869 Smith, William Charles. 1870 Wright, George Catley	1897 Burwash, Mary. 1898 Grawford Grace
	1870 Wright, George Catley.	1898 Crawford, Grace.
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## Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

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S		
SECOND CLASS-Grade B. [Con'd.]	SECOND CLASS-Grade B. [Con'd.]	SECOND CLASS-Grade B. [ Con'd
	TOOT MAINDILLC, ORIGI.	1908 Sidway, Elizabeth.
1900 Elder, Christina Hossie.	1906 Scott, Eliza Patton.	1910 Trout, Harriet Ann.
1903 Jackson, Ellen.	1907 Scott, Jane.	Litte Littey Marries Mail.
	2 S S	
THIRTY-SECONI	SESSION,-DATED 22ND	DECEMPED 1004
	Diring Diring Tand	DECEMBER, 1804.
Males.	SECOND CLASS Grade B.	SECOND CLASS Grade A.
FIRST CLASSGrade A.	1945 Gilfillan, James.	1980 Cusack, Amelia.
	1946 Harman Ranhan D	1981 Ferster Man Bill
919 Cavanagh, William Herbert	1948 Masales George W	1981 Forster, Mary Telfer.
920 McColl, Hugh.	1949 Morton, Andrew.	1982 Horgan, Mary Rebecca.
	1950 Moulton, Proctor.	1983 Jennings, Hannah Augusts
Grade B.	1951 Murray, John.	1984 Jones, Anna Elizabeth.
•	1952 McCallum, Malcolm.	1985 Lamb, Susannah.
921 Ayers, William.	1953 McCrimmon, Angus.	1986 Martin, Elizabeth Margaret
922 Cain, James.	1954 Robertson, James.	1987 McBean, Isabella.
923 Chambers, John.	1955 Sandargan Dahart	1989 Sinclair, Janet.
924 Haggerty, Hugh.	1955 Sanderson, Robert.	1990 White, Eleanor.
925 Langdon, John.	1956 Wilkins, David Francis H.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1957 Wilson, Josiah.	SECOND CLASS Grade B.
Grade C.	1958 Wilson, Samuel.	1991 Banan, Jane A.
007 35++16 T.1 TT	77	1992 Crawford, Elizabeth.
927 Metcalf, John Henry.	Females.	1993 Dingman, Margaret Mahale
928 Murphy, John Joseph.	FIRST CLASSGrade A.	1994 Dobbin, Emma W.
929 McLean, Peter.	1967 Duck, Mary Jane.	1995 Ellis Hannah Concendre
931 Russell, John Rowe.	1968 Ross, Catherine McCandie.	1997 Greeve, Ellen.
		1998 Lees, Henrictta.
SECOND CLASS.—Grade A.	Grade B.	1999 Mainprize, Sarah.
092 Poldomen Mismon	1969 Anker, Mary Anne.	2001 Montgomery, Esther Emily
933 Balderson, Thomas.	1970 Cantion, Elizabeth.	2002 Nixon, Kate.
934 Brown, George.	1972 Legge, Isabella.	2003 Palmer, Sarah Ann.
936 Campbell, James.	1973 O'Brien, Eliza.	2004 Pettinger, Mary.
sso rairington, sames.	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	2005 Rawson, Elizabeth Anna.
940 Hay, Andrew.	Grade C.	2006 Reid, Isabella.
941 Jennison. Reuben Robinson.		2007 Scobie Sarah Emile Ale
942 Murch, Thomas.	1977 Harcus, Marv.	2007 Scobie, Sarah Emily Alex. 2008 Short, Mary.
942 Murch, Thomas. 943 Smith, Thomas.	1978 Turner, Maria Jane.	2009 Strickland, Elizabeth.
		•
THIRTY-THIF	D SESSION DATED 22M	D JUNE, 1865
Males.		
	SECOND CLASS-Grade B. (Con'd.)	FIRST CLASS (Continued.)
FIRST CLASS.—Grade B.	2048 Osborne, Edward.	2072 McIntosh, Margaret.
120 Maloy, Hiram,	2049 Risk, William Henry.	2073 Somers, Harriet Christiana
	ZUDZ STOTZO Coorne Albert	2077 Tytler, Barbara.
022 Spencer, Percival Lawson.	2053 Switzer, William Haw.	a a greet, Barbarat
	2054 Titchworth, Ira Cyrus.	SECOND CLASSGrade A.
Grade C.	2055 Weese, Redford Colborne.	2078 Elder, Jane.
023 Abbott, John Thomas.		2082 Marling Marr Pllan
24 Callinan, Thomas.	Grade C.	2082 Marling, Mary Ellen.
25 Crawford, Allan.	[Expire 22nd June, 1866.]	2083 Moffatt, Susan Wait.
26 Gregory, Thomas.	2056 Blain, Hugh.	2084 Tier, Helen.
Zo Lewis, Richard.	2057 Dewson Goorge	Grade B.
29 Rutherford, James [Ap. 63.]	2058 Fisher, Simeon	2086 Bullock, Mary Cecilia.
30 Wegg, David Spencer.		2087 Cartmell, Amelia Isabella.
		2088 Drew, Ellen.
SECOND CLASS Grade A.		2089 Kennedy, Jane.
31 Carley, Abram.	2064 Thompson Alerender Col	2091 Laurie, Elizabeth Brown.
32 Coakley, Henry.	Loof Inompson, Alexander Gal-	2092 Leslie, Eliza Jane.
33 Graham; Andrew.	900r W. 11	2094 Page, Mary Jane.
35 Ross, Arthur Wellington.	2000 Wallace, David	2005 Porting Maria Olist.
36 Rutherford, James [Ap.81].	Lood white, numparey Albert	2096 Porter, Margery.
and a second and a most of the second	Lucas.	2097 Preston, Victoria Elizabeth.
Grade B.		2098 Shewan, Jennie.
38 Agnew, James.	L'EIIILLES.	
	FIRST CLASSGrade B. 2068 Churcher Annie	Grade C.
	- VOO UNTENAT Annia	

29 Victoria.

2038 Agnew, James. 2039 Brown, John Thompson. 2041 Dawson, Cornelius. 2044 Graham, Simon. 2045 Lowe, Peter. 2046 Martin, John Anthony.

FIRST CLASS .- Grade B. 2068 Churcher, Annie.

[Expire 22nd June, 1866.]

2100 Dolmage, Florence Marion. 2103 Hodgins, Jane. 2105 Mooran, Mary Frances. 2109 Sefton, Annie Maria.

Grade C. 2070 Cone, Julia. 2071 Coyne, Maria Hamilton 119

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

SECOND CLASS-Grade A. [Con'd.]

Grade B.

2153 Bell, Sarah. 2169 Bentley, Kate. 2170 Black, Mary Elizabeth.

2175 McCausland, Caroline E.

2180 Reed, Almeida Cordelia.

2181 Reynolds, Mary Ann.

2182 Scales, Sophia Eliza. 2183 Sefton, Martha.

2184 Sutherland, Margaret. 2185 Walker, Eliza Allan.

. 2187 Bell, Emma Elizabeth.

2188 Chambers, Elizabeth.

2190 Drury, Martha Jane.

2191 Hamilton, Agnes Victoria.

2189 Comfort, Sara.

Grade C.

[Expire 22nd December, 1866.]

2165 Laing, Ellen.

2160 Robinson, Annie.

2167 Baldwin, Louise.

2171 Couzens, Emily. 2172 Foster, Margaret Jane. 2173 Forster, Mary. 2174 Harris, Augusta Julia.

2176 Macniven, Susan. 2177 Medley, Emma. 2178 Nuthall, Phillis. 2179 O'Connell, Margaret.

## THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION .- DATED 22nd DECEMBER, 1865.

### Males.

FIRST CLASS.-Grade B. 2111 Jackson, Thomas.

### 2112 McNaughton, Duncan.

### Grade C.

2113 Burrows, Frederick. 

 2114 Carscadden, Thomas.
 2145 McEwen, Findlay.

 2115 Douglass, Wm. Alexander.
 2146 McGregor, John.

 2116 Foreman, William.
 2147 McKellar, Archibald.

 2117 McLean, Daniel.
 2148 McNair, Alexandr.

 2118 McLean, William Jenkinson.
 2149 Malcolm, Fullerton Boyd.

 2110 Meldrum, Norman Wm. 2120 Russell, James. 2121 Tilley, William Edward. 2122 Whillans, Robert. SECOND CLASS.-Grade A. 2123 Bredin, Wilson Watson. 2124 Cooley, Robert. 2125 Goldsmith, Stephen. 2126 McFarlane, Archibald. 2127 Ritchie, David Ferguson. 2128 Smith, Peter.

Grade B. 2129 Adams, Richard. 2130 Armstrong, Thos. C, Little. 2131 Croll, David. 2132 Gage, William James. 2133 Gibbard, John. 2134 Gray, Samuel. 2135 Huggins, John Routledge. 2136 Hughes, James. 2137 Mark, Kenward. 2138 Mundell, John.

SECOND CLASS .- Grade C. [Expire 22nd December, 1866.] 2139 Beattie, William. 2140 Bielby, William Wilson. 2141 Clark, Robert. 2142 Davey, Peter Nicholas. 2143 Hendry, William John. 2144 Hutton, Benjamin Lowe. 2150 Pattison, Joseph Wilford. 2151 Sharpe, Adam Middleton. 2152 Snell, Eliza Benson.

### Females.

FIRST CLASS .- Grade A. 2153 Cameron, Annie Isabella. 2154 Elliot, Margaret. 2155 Gillen, Mary.

### Grade B.

2156 Lanton, Emilie. 2157 Spotton, Charlotte Eliz.

2158 Sutherland, Annie Agnes. 2159 Sutherland, Jennie Helena. 2186 Baxter, Louisa.

Grade C.

2160 Ferguson, Margaret. 2161 Gemmell, Jessie.

SECOND CLASS .--- Grade A. 2162 Campbell, Mary. 2163 Hatton, Emma. 2164 Kessack, Margaret.

2192 Hamilton, Jessie. 2193 Harbottle, Mary Ann. 2194 Lawrence, Fanny Helena.

Total number of Certificates granted..... 2194 Less Certificates expired, or superseded by others subsequently granted...... 777

Total valid on 31st December, 1865..... 1417

Of which a considerable number have become unavailable by deaths, and removals.

(Certified,)

### APPENDIX G.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT FOR UPPER CANADA, FOR 1866.

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

S1R,-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.

The basis of apportionment to the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships for this year is the school population as reported by the Local Superintendents for 1865, and I have no more generally accurate statistics of a late date. From 1862, to

ALEXANDER MARLING, LL.B., Registrar.

the present time, the census of 1861 was the basis; but the large increase of population in some townships necessitated another standard for 1866.

Where Roman Catholic Separate Schools exist, the sum apportioned to the Municipality has been divided between the Common and Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance of pupils at both classes of Schools during last year, as reported and certified by the Trustees.

The gross sum apportioned to all the schools this year is about \$4,000 more than that apportioned last year.

The apportionment is made on the supposition that the amount annually placed on the estimates, for the support of Common Schools, will be voted during the present session of Parliament. There is, however, I think, no doubt that the whole sum will be voted by the Legislature.

I shall endeavour to have the apportionment paid at this office, to the Agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, about the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and that they, together with the Auditors' and Local Superintendents' Reports, have been duly transmitted to this Department.

It is particularly desirable that the amounts should be applied for not later than the third week in July, as it is inconvenient to delay the payment. There are, however, a number of municipalities which have not yet sent in their accounts of school moneys, now several months over due, and in these cases the payment must necessarily be deferred until the law has been complied with.

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.

### Education Office,

Toronto, 16th June, 1866.

## I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

### APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1866.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY. Townships. Apportionment. Charlottenburgh	Longueuil         \$193 00           Plantagenet, North         252 00           do         for Separate School         22 00           do         South         148 00
Lancaster	Total for County, \$1716. \$130 00 1586 00
do for Separate Schools 100 00	5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL. Cambridge
\$280 00 \$2288 00 Total for County, \$2568.	Cambridge         \$ 80 00           Clarence         214 00           Cumberland         313 00
2. COUNTY OF STORMONT. Cornwall	Russell 218 00
Finch	\$\$25 00 6. COUNTY OF CARLETON. Fitzroy
\$1965 00	do for Separate School \$28 00
3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.           Matilda         \$536 00           Mountain         465 00           Williamsburgh         561 00           Winchester         508 00	Goulbourn
\$2120 00	Nopean
4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. Alfred	do for Separate School
Hawkesbury, East	Total for County, \$3521.
16* 12	4

7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.	11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.
Augusta\$663 00	Barrie and Clarendon\$ 55 00
Edwardsburgh 627 00	Bedford
do for Separate Schools\$3S 00	do for Separate School
Gower, South 136 00	Hinchinbrooke
Oxford on Rideau 524 00	Konnebeo 51 00
do for Separate Schools 12 00	Kingston 524 00
Wolford 355 00	do for Separate School
	Loughborough 301 00
\$50 00 \$2305 00 Total for County, \$2355.	Miller and Canonto         8 00           Olden         52 00
Total for County, \$2555.	Oso
8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.	Palmerston
Bastard\$46\$ 00	Pittsburgh
Burgess, South	Portland
Crosby, North 271 00	Storrington 347 00
do South 254 00	Wolfe Island 368 00
Elizabethtown 728 00	do for Separate Schools 95-00
Elmsley, South 168 00	
Escott, Front 191 00	\$155 00 \$2879 00
Kitley 413 00	Total for County, \$3034.
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 377 00	IN COUNTY OF ADDINGTON
do do Rea	12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.
Yongo and Escott, Rear	Amherst Island         \$152 00           Anglesea         22 00
do for Separate School\$23 00	Camden, East
	do for Separate School\$26 00
\$23 00 \$3642 00	Denbigh and Abinger 21 00
Total for County, \$3665.	Ernestown
	Kåladar 133 00
9. COUNTY OF LANARK.	Sheffield
Bathurst\$392 00	do for Separate School 49 00
Beckwith	
Burgess, North 157 00	S75 00 \$1032 00
Dalhousie	Total for County, \$2007.
do for Separato Schoel\$16 00 Darling 109 00	13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.
Druinmond	Adolphustown\$ 96 00
Elmsley, North 167 00	Fredericksburgt, North 249 00
Lanark	do South 156 00
Lavant	Richmond
Montague 426 00	
Pakenham	\$927 00
Ramsay 503 00	
Sherbrooke, North	14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.
do South	Ameliasburgh\$418 00
A10.00 A0010.00	Athol
\$16 00 \$3310 00	17-1111 495.00
Total for County, \$3326.	Hallowell
Total for County, \$3326.	Lillier 281 00
Total for County, \$3326.	Lillier
Total for County, \$3326. 10. COUNTY OF RENFREW. Admaston\$232 00	Lillier 281 00
Total for County, \$3326. 10. COUNTY OF RENFREW. Admaston	Lillier
Total for County, \$3326. 10. COUNTY OF RENFREW. Admaston	Hillier
Total for County, \$3326.           10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.           Admaston	Hillier
Total for County, \$3326.           10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.           Admaston	Hillier
Total for County, \$3326.           10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.           Admaston	Hillier
Total for County, \$3326.         10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.         Admaston	Hillier
Total for County, \$3326.         10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.         Admaston	Hillier
Total for County, \$3326.         10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.         Admaston	Hillier       281 00         Marysburgh       462 00         Sophinsburgh       342 00         \$2158 00       \$2158 00         15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.         Elzevir       \$157 00         Hungerferd       523 00         do for Separate School       \$16 00         Huntingdou       356 00         Madoc       444 00
Total for County, \$3326.         10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.         Admaston	Hillier
Total for County, \$3326.         10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.         Admaston	Hillier
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Total for County, \$3326.         10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.         Admaston	Hillier

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

Ionaghan, South\$152 00	( Cwillimhur Beet \$462
funnou 404 00	
lurray	do North
ercy	King
	Markham
eymour 474 00	
	Vaughan
S19 00 \$4114 00	
Total for County, \$4133.	do for Separate Schools
17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.	
artwright\$340 00	Total for County, \$6619. \$214 00 \$6405
avan	10 COTINEY OF PEET
larke	22. COUNTY OF PEEL.
arlington 829 00	Albion\$609
lope	Caledon
lunvers 504 00	Chinguacousy
	Gore of Toronto 162
\$3767 00	do for Separate School\$21 00 Toronto
18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.	
sphodel\$327 00	Total for County, \$2997. \$21 00 \$2976
do for Separate Schools\$29 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
elmont and Methuen 101 00	23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.
ouro 324 00	Adjala\$347
ummer 267 00	Essa
nnismore 115 00	Flos 119
alway 62 00	Gwillimbury, West 430
arvey 43 00	Innisfil 563
inden, Stanhope and Dysart 39 00	do for Separato School\$11 00
onaghan, North 156 00	Medonte 223
tonabee 472 00	Mono 458
do for Separate School\$23 00	Morrison and Muskoka 45
nith 455 00	Mulmur
lowden	Nottawasaga 496
	Orillia and Matchedash 140
\$52 00 <b>\$</b> 2383 00	Do for Separate School 27 00
Total for County, \$2435.	Oro 384
	Sunnidale 128
19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.	Tay and Tiny 250
ason\$ 16 00	Tecumseth
axley	Tossorontio 141
rden 82 00	Vespra 127
alton	do for Separate School 15 00
don 300 00	and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second
nily 492 00	Total for County, \$5067. \$53 00 \$5014
nelon	
ndon 1 00	24. COUNTY OF HALTON
xton and Digby 59 00	Esquesing
atterworth 35 00	Nassagaweya
acaulay and Draper 2 00	Nelson
ariposa 668 00	Trafalgar 701
J8 38S 00	10L
merville	\$2300
rulam	
\$2627 00	25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH Ancastor
·	Barton
20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.	Burton
ock\$570 00	Dishasta
ra	Elemboraugh Fast
kering	Flamborough East
ma 48 00	do for Separate School
ach	do for Separate School 25 00
ott 287 00	Glanford
gog Island	Saltfleet
orah 197 00	
bridgo 502 00	Total for County, \$3482. \$64 00 \$3418 0
litby, East 439 00	
	26. COUNTY OF BRANT.
to West 425 00	Brantford\$823 0
lo West 425 00	
to West	Burford 713 0
lo West	Burford 713 0
lo West	Burford
0 West	Burford         713 0           Dumfries         South           468 0         0           Oakland         130 0
to West	Burford
lo West	Burford         713 0           Dumfries         South           468 0         0           Oakland         130 0

AT COMMENCE TRACT	
27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.	Wellesley\$603 00
Caistor \$240 00	
Clinton	Wilmot         696 00           do         for Separate Schools
Grantham 269 00	Woolwich 639 00
do for Separate School \$42 00	
Grimsby	\$147 00 \$3394 00
Louth	Total for County, \$3541.
Niagara	
	-
\$42 00 \$2098 00	33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.
Total for County, \$2140	Amaranth\$158 00
	Arthur
28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.	do for Separate Schools\$174 00
Bertie\$320 00	Eramosa
Crewland 178 00	Erin 617 00
Humberstone	Garafraxa
do for Separate School \$58 00	Guelph
Pelham	Luther
Stamford 322 00	
do for Separate School 42 00	Minto 256 00
Thorold	do for Separate School 27 00
Wainfloet	Nichol 254 00
Willoughby 171 00	do for Separate School
do for Separate School 13 00	Peel
#112 00 #9921 00	do for Separate School 92 00
\$113 00 \$2231 00 Total for County, \$2344.	Pilkington 246 00
Total for Gounty, 32044.	do for Separate School 41 00 Puslinch 570 00
AN CONVERSION OF MAX DISCAND	
29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.	\$367 00 \$4695 00
Canborough\$150 00	Total for County, \$5062.
Cayuga North 258 00	1000 101 000 109, 30002.
do South 114 00	
Dunn	AL CONVENT OF OPEN
Moulton and Sherbrooke 214 00	34. COUNTY OF GREY.
Oneida	Artemesia\$332 00
Rainham	do for Separate School\$11 00
Seneen 405 00	Bentinck
Walpole\$610 00	Collingwood 242 00
	Derby
\$20 00 \$2474 00	Euphrasia
Total for County, \$2494.	Glenelg
	do for Separate Schools
30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.	Holland 256 00
Charlotteville	do for Separate School 44 00
Houghton	Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke 71 00
Middleton	Melancthon 160 00
Townsend	do for Separate School 17 00
Walsingham 582 00	Normanby 422 00
Windham 459 00	do for Separate Schools 58 00
do for Separate School \$32 00	Osprey 280 00
Woodhouse 459 00	Proton 121 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	do for Separate School 29 00
\$32 00 \$3226 00	St. Vincent
Total for County, \$3258.	Sullivan
	do for Separate School \$ 00 Sydenham 352 00
31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.	do for Separate School 26 00
Blandford\$239 00	do foi beparate benoon
Blenheim 848 00	\$233 00 \$4373 00
Dereham 657 00	Total for County, \$4606.
Nissouri East 445 00	2000 for oounty, growt
Norwich North 412 00	
do South 351 00	35. COUNTY OF PERTH.
Oxford North	Blanchard\$473 00
do East	Downie 400 00
do West 344 00	do for Separate School\$51 00
Zorra East	Easthope North
do West 442 00	do South 292 00
	Ellice
\$4817 00	do for Separate School\$33 00
32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.	Elma
	Fullarton
Dumfries North\$499 00 Waterloo 957 00	Hibbert
100120000000000000000000000000000000000	лодац
12	24

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

Mornington	) Williams East
do for Separate School 13 00	do West 233
Wallace 310 00	do for Separate School 33 00
\$97 00 \$3809 00	\$115 00 \$6553
Total for County, \$3906.	Total for County, \$6668.
	39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.
36. COUNTY OF HURON.	Aldborough\$279
Ashfield\$360 00 Colborne	Bayham
Foderich	Dorchester, South 279
Jrey	Dunwich
Hay 400 00	Malahide
lowick	Yarmouth
Aullett	
AcKillop	\$3553
lorris	
tanley and Bayfield 420 00	40. COUNTY OF KENT.
tephen 306 00 do for Separate School 33 00	Camden and Gore\$329 Chatham and Gore
Cuckersmith	Dover, East and West 318
Curnberry	Barwich
Yawanosh 442 00	Howard
do for Separate School 19 00	do for Separate School\$14 00
Jsborne 430 00	Orford
\$76 00 \$5234 00	do for Separate School
Total for County, \$5310.	Romney
	Tilbury, East 152 ( Zono
37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.	1010
albemarle\$ \$ 00	\$110 00 \$3166 (
mabel 27 00	Total for County, \$3276.
rran	
rant	41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.
arrick	Bosanquet\$397 (
ulross	Brooke
do for Separate School\$17 00	Enniskillen
lderslie	Euphemia
do for Separate School 29 00	Moore 339
luron	do for Separate School\$21 00 Plympton
Lincardine 380 00	Sarnia
Linloss	Sombra 182 (
	do for Separate School 35 00
\$46 00 \$3380 00	Warwick 425 (
Total for County, \$3426.	\$56 00 \$2659 (
	Total for County, \$2715 00.
38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.	
delaide\$316 00	42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.
iddulph 376 00 do for Separate Schools	Anderdon \$153 ( do for Separate School\$27 00
arradoo 489 00	do for Separate School\$27 00 Colchestor 316 (
elaware	Gosfield 289 (
orchester North 500 00	Maidstone 176 0
kfrid	do for Separate School
obo	Malden
cGillivray 477 00	Rochester
	Sandwich, East 375 0
do for Separate School	
do for Separate School 23 00 letcalfe 224 00	Sandwich, West 212 0
do         for Separate School	Sandwich, West 212 0 Tilbury, West
do         for Separate School	Tilbury, West 169 0
do         for Separate School	
do         for Separate School	Tilbury, West
do         for Separate School	Tilbury, West
do         for Separate School	Tilbury, West

## APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, FOR 1866.

	Common Schools.	R.C.Sep Schools			Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	
		ļ	1				
						·]	·[
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ ets.		\$ cts.	S cts.	S ets
Cities-			1	Villages-		1	
Toronto				Arnprior	115 00		118 00
Hamilton Kingston				Ashburnham Aurora			119 00
London				Bath			
Ottawa	74S 00			Bradford	115 00		115 00
				Brampton			
	\$\$442 00	\$4097 00	12539 00	Brighton			
	I	<u> </u>		Caledonia Cayuga			138 00
				Chippewa	115 00		
Towns	· .		ļ l	Clinton	134 00		134 00
Amherstburgh	\$160 00	\$116 00		Colborne			
Barrie Belleville	177 00			Dunnville			
Berlin	244 00			Elora Embro	72 00		150 00
Bowmanville	326 00		326 00	Fergus	120 00		
Brantford	621 00	127 00		Fort Erie	72 00		
Brockville				Ganancquo			
Chatham	431 00		534 00 155 00	Georgetown			156 00
Clifton Cobourg	473 00	124 00		Hawkesbury Hespeler	151 00		151 00 87 00
Collingwood	166 00		166 00	Holland Landing			85 00
Cornwall	239 00		239 00	Iroquois	. 74 00		74 00
Dundas	230 00	117 00	347 00	Kemptville		•••••	
Galt Goderich	368 00 387 00	•••••	368 00 387 00	Kincardine Lanark	128 00	•••••	128 00 72 00
Guelph	442 00	167 00	609 00	Merrickyille	72 00		108 00
Ingersoll	229 00	89 00	318 00	Mitchell	163 00		163 00
Lindsay	133 00	100 00	233 00	Morrisburgh	110 00		110 00
Milton	108 00		108 00	Mount Forest	S5 00		98 00
Napance Niagara	181 00 189 00	33 00 59 00	214 00 248 00	Newburgh Newcastle	140 00		140 00 123 00
Oakville	112 00	65 00	177 00	New Hamburg	111 00		111 00
Owen Sound	265 00		265 00	Newmarket	115 00		168 00
Paris		62 00	284 00	Oil Springs	117 00		117 00
Perth	208 00	87 00	295 00	Orangeville			92 00
Peterborough Picton	$\begin{array}{c} 335 & 00 \\ 175 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r}142 & 00\\73 & 00\end{array}$	477 00 248 00	Oshawa Pembroke	204 00 56 00	42 00 25 00	246 00 81 00
Port Hope	499 00	10 00	499 00	Portsmouth.	84 00		122 00
Prescott	166 00		310 00	Port Dalhousie			159 00
Sandwich			133 00	Preston	152 00	32 00	184 00
Sarnia	250 00		250 00	Renfrew	S4 00		84 00
St. Catharines St. Mary's	497 00 333 00	275 00	$772 00 \\ 333 00$	Richmond Smith's Falls			65 00 136 00
St. Thomas			195 00	Southampton		•• ••••	S3 00
Simcoe			222 00	Stirling			90 00
Stratford	302 00	49 00		Strathroy	113 00		113 00
Whitby	273 00	50 00	323 00	Streetsville	S8 00		88 00
Windsor Woodstock	320 00 400 00		320 00 400 00	Thorold	147 00 121 00	63 00 60 00	210 00 181 00
" outpeour				Vienna			108 00
	11051 00	2452 00	13503 00	Waterloo	152 00		152 00
				Welland			104 00
				Wellington	97 00		97 00
				Yorkville	188 00		188 00
					6486 00	434 00	6920 00
				· · ·			

## SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES, FOR 1866.

	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.		Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
		\$ cts.	S cts.				[
	φ cta.	o cis.	-> c.s.	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S ets.
1. Glengarry	2288 00	280 00	2568 00	24. Halton	2300 00	i	2300 00
2. Stormont	1965 00		1965 00	25. Wentworth	3418 00		3482 00
3. Dundas	2120 00		2120 00	26. Brant	2380 00		2380 00
4. Prescott	1586 00		1716 00	27. Lincoln	2098 00		
5. Russell	825 00		825 00	28. Welland			
6. Carleton	3434 00		3521 00	29. Haldimand	2474 00		
7. Grenville	2305 00		2355 00	30. Norfolk	3226 00		
8. Leods	3642 00		3665 00	31. Oxford	4817 00		
9. Lanark	3310 00	16 00	3326 00	32. Waterloo	3394 00		
0. Renfrew	2276 00	99 00	2375 00	33. Wellington	4695 00		
1. Frontenac	2879 00		3034 00	34. Grey	4373 00		
2. Addington	1932 00	75 001	2007 00	35. Perth	3822 00		
3. Lennox	927 00		927 00	36. Huron	5234 00	76 00	5310 00
4. Prince Edward	2155 00		2158 00	37. Bruce	3380 00		
5. Hastings	4283 00		4293 00	38. Middlesex	6553 00	115 00	6668 00
6. Northumberland	4114 00	19 00	4133 00	39. Elgin	3553 00		3553 00
7. Durham	3767 00		3767 00	40. Kent	3166 00	110 00	3276 00
8. Peterborough	2383 00	52 00	2435 00	41. Lambton	2659 00		
9. Victoria	2627 00	••••••	2627 00	42. Essex	2330 00		2379 00
0. Ontario	4516 00		4516 00	District of Algoma	290 00		290 00
1. York	6405 00	214 00	6619 00				200 00
2. Peel	2976 00		2997 00		134125 00	2838 00	136963 00
3. Simcoo	5014 00	53 00	5067 00				100200 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I						
	GRAN	тр то	TALS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ounties and District							
ities	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••			2838 00	
owns	• ••••••••	•• •••• ••••••	•••••••••••		8442 00	4097 00	12539 00
illages	••••••	••••••••••••	•••••	*********	11051 00	2452 00	13503 00
eserved for Separate	Schools no	wly oftehl	ighod	···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6486 00	434 00	6920 00
section for sopulato		my could	151160	••••••	•••••	100 00	100 00
					169104 00	9921 00	170025 00

### APPENDIX H.

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

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

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

1. The Journal of Education for Upper Canada is sent monthly to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections, to the Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees, to the Local Superintendents, to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, and to each County Clerk and Treasurer, Exchanges, &c., &c., — Total, 5,000 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  $1.00 \oplus$  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 5,000 copies. The Registers are sent annually to the County Clerks for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.

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, 10,000 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 4,500.

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

6. Auditors', Treasurers' and Sub-Treasurers' Returns are sent to about 500 of those officers, to be filled up and returned.

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

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

	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1358	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
									<u> </u>					`
Number of letters received Average number per week	2996 57	4015 77	4920 95	533S 102	5739 110	6294 121	6431 124	6469 125	7121 137	7215 138	6495 126	6365 122	6655 128	7263 139
Number of letters sent out Average number per week	1430 27	1936 37	2581 50	3764 72	3966 77	3542 68	4627 88	5823 112	6015 116	5656 108	4955 95	5054 97	5415 104	5833 112

Letters received and sent out by the Department :---

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

Copie 1. Journal of Education	7. Chief Superintendent's Report
<ol> <li>School Registers</li></ol>	9. Letters, &c., sent out and received
4. Trustees' Blank Annual Reports 4,500 5. Local Superintendents' Blank Annual Re-	10. Circulars, about
ports	
6. Auditors' and Treasurers' Blank Returns. 500	

No. 2-COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

THE POSTAGE LAW AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. As but few parties in correspondence with the Educational Department comply with the new postage law, in the pre-payment of the letters (thereby increasing the postage charged

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by nearly 50 % 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 that 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 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 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.

#### PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS AND PARCELS.

2. According to the postage law, the postage on all books, parcels, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post, must be prepaid by the sender, at the rate of one cent  $\mathfrak{F}$  ounce. Local Superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational depository will, therefore, please send such additional sum for the payment of this postage—at the rate specified as may be necessary.

#### REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS.

All official returns to the Chief Superintendent or a Local Superintendent, which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Educational Department, should be prepaid one cent, and 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.

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.

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 party thus appealing : 1st. To furnish the party against whom the appeal is made with a correct copy of his communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer deemed expedient. 2nd. 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 Township Common School matters should, in all cases, be *first* made to the Local Superintendent having authority 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, &c.

3. Communications generally.—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the forms of all communicatious 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 number and dates of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

4. Communications with the Government relating to Schools should he made through the Educational Department, Toronto, as all 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 Deposi-17\* 129 29 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 45).

A. 1866

tory; to the 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.

### LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.-SUMMARY OF MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS IN UPPER CANADA.,

		ol Sections, 1865.
1.4	18 Townships	4129
<b>2</b> .	5 Cities	59
3. 3	39 Towns	106
4.	55 Incorporated Villages	91
_		
- 5	17 Total	4385

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE LOCAL SEPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS WHO ARE CLERGYMEN.

Church of England Do. Rome	. 45   Congregationalists	
Presbyterians		
Baptists		
Clerical Superintendents		
Lay do a	d those not reported 195	
Total number of S	perintendents	

180

**A.** 1866

(No. 46.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, shewing the amount of money expended by the Government to the present time, on the Port Stanley Harbour, and on the London and Port Stanley Gravel Road, with the dates of the several grants.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 19th July, 1866.

### (No. 47.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 25th instant; for copies of all Correspondence, Orders in Council, and regulations generally, in reference to the levying and collecting of tolls on the Burlington Bay Canal; also a statement of the aggregate receipts and expenditure on the same for the past ten years.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 30th July, 1866.

#### (No. 48.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th ult.; for copies of papers relative to claims of Advocates, within certain periods, representing the Crown in Court of Queen's Bench.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, July 30th, 1866.

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

Sessional Papers (Nos. 49 & 50).

A. 1866

### (No. 49.)

### RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th instant; for copies of certain correspondence with Mr. Richard Pope, Mine Agent at St. François de la Beauce.

By Command.

WM. MCDOUGALL,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 30th July, 1866.

(No. 50.)

### RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th instant; for information respecting certain operations of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 30th July, 1866.

(No. 50.)

### RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 15th June, 1866; for copy of certain proceedings of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL, · Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OIFICE, Ottawa, 25th June, 1866.

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

## (No. 50.) RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 10th July, 1866; for copies of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners at their meeting on the 18th January, 1866.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 18th July, 1866.

# $\mathbf{RETURN}^{(No. 51.)}$

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th ult.; for copies of all papers, documents and evidence in the matter of inquiry into the causes of suspension of the Caisse d'Economie de St. Roch. By Command.

> WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 7th August, 1866.

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

A. 1866

# RETURN,

Iu part, to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before them "a detailed statement of the expenses to the country "of the Civil Service Board of Examiners since 1857; the number of "meetings held by such board; the number of Candidates who have pre-"sented themselves for examination; the number of those to whom Certifi-"cates of Qualification have been granted; the number and names of such "parties as have obtained public employment, and the emoluments attaching "to their several positions; also, the names of parties who have been "employed in the public service, either temporarily or permanently, who "never received Certificates of Qualification from the Board of Examiners "for the Civil Service; the length of times such parties have been employed, "and the emoluments attaching to their several positions."

By Command.

WM. McDougall, Secretary.

### PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 14th August, 1866.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE,

Ottawa, 3rd August, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, and to inform you in reply to your enquiries: 1st. That the expenses of the Civil Service Board of Examiners, since the year 1857,

Ist. That the expenses of the Civil Service Board of Examiners, since the year 1857, have been \$200 per annum as salary to the Clerk of the Board, together with a sum—the exact amount of which I am unable to state—but not exceeding \$15 or \$16 per annum, for stationery.

2ndly. That there have been two stated meetings of the Board each month during the above period.

3rdly. That the number of Candidates who have presented themselves for examination during the same period is 741, and the number of those to whom Certificates of Qualification have been granted is 600.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Acting Chairman.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

STATEMENT of the number of Clerks appointed permanently and temporarily since the year 1857; distinguishing those who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Board of Civil Service Examiners from those who have not, and shewing the dates and emoluments attached to their several appointments.

#### PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

J. M. TETU-Appointed temporarily in the year 1862 at \$2 50 per diem; appointed

permanently in the year 1863 at a salary of \$1,200 per annum; salary increased subse-quently to \$1,240 per annum. Certificate of Qualification dated 23rd March, 1863.

M. L. AMOROUX-Appointed temporarily on the 5th May, 1862, at \$2 50 per diem. Has not received a Certificate of Qualification.

E. BROUSSEAU-Appointed temporarily on the 20th January, 1864, at \$2 50 per diem. Has not received a Certificate of Qualification.

ALFRED HECTOR-Appointed temporarily in the month of February, 1864, at \$2 50 per diem. Certificate flated 28th March, 1864. Left the Department 31st May, 1866.

HENRY J. MORGAN-Appointed temporarily on the 19th Nov., 1864, at \$2 50 per diem. Certificate dated 20th March, 1860.

#### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

C. J. ANDERSON-Appointed 16th Nov., 1858, at \$1,400 per annum. R. W. BAXTER, 16th Feb., 1858, at \$1,100 Do do. Do 5th Mar., 1860, at \$ 680 do. P. C. RYAN, Do 15th April, 1863, at \$1,000 do. E. S. WILSON. W. H. BLACKMORE, Do 1st June, 1865, at \$ 970 do. 5th May, 1865, at \$ 500 1st April, 1865, at \$1,200 II. A. JONES, Do do. J. A. TORRANCE, Do 1st April, 1865, at \$1,200 All permanent. The three first named hold a Certificate. do.

#### CUSTOMS BRANCH.

WM. BELL-Appointed 5th Oct., 1859, at \$800 per annum. 1st May, 1865, at \$900 9th April, 1866, at \$500 J. F. BROWN, Do do. Do JAS. C. AUDY, do. All permanent, and all hold Certificates.

#### AUDIT OFFICE.

JOHN SIMPSON, Asst. Auditor, appointed 8th August, 1864, at \$2,400 per annum. THOMAS D. TIMS, Second Book-keeper, appointed 8th Sept., 1858, at \$1,600 per annnm

ARTHUR HARVEY, Statistical Clerk, appointed 15th April, 1862, at \$1,360 per annum.

G. H. JARVIS, 2nd class Clerk, appointed 27th April, 1862, at \$1,000 per annum. JOHN HALE, 4th class Clerk, appointed 1st August, 1865, at \$500 per annum. All hold Certificates, except Mr. Simpson.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

W. HORACE LEE, appointed January, 1862; salary \$500. Holds Certificate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A. J. CAMBIE, Patent Clerk and Cashier, \$1,240 per annum.

C. C. NEVILLE, Clerk, \$980 per annum.

S. FERLAND, General Archivist, \$900 per annum.

CHS. LESPÉRANCE, Asst. Inspector of Agencies, \$680 per annum.

THS. NESBITT, Extra Clerk, \$730 per annum; temporarily.

E. D'AUTEUIL. Do \$730 do do.

The above have received Certificates of Qualification.

H. CASGRAIN, permanently, since Sept., 1861, Asst. Patent Clerk, \$680. JAS. W. O'BRIEN, Do 1862, Clerk, \$680.

DAVID ROUTIER, temporarily, 1st June, 1861, Clerk, 8730. E. TETU, Do Feb., 1864, do \$730.

The above have not received Certificates of Qualification.

#### RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEFARTMENT.

F. LEWIS-Appointed 13th Jan., 1858. Book-keeper and accountant. Special Cerr. LEWIS-Appointed 15th Jan., 1805. Book-keeper and accountant. Special Cer-tificate 26th Oct. 1557, as highly efficient Book-keeper, &c. Paid to 30th November, 1863, at rate of \$2 50 per diem; 1st December, 1863, fixed salary of \$1,200 per annum; at present, under Civil Service Act, \$1,280 per annum. F. HUNTER-20 March, 1858. Book-keeper and Accountant. Special Certificate

for Book-keeping, &c. Emoluments the same as those of Mr. Lewis, above.

Book-keeping, cc. Emotuments the same as those of Mr. Lewis, above.
G. M. SHERWOOD-13th April, 1861. Temporary Clerk. Certificate 27th May, 1861. Paid \$2 per diem to 31st August, 1862, and then discharged.
J. B. H. NEIVE-15th September, 1861. Temporary Clerk. Certificate 23rd September, 1861. Paid the same as Mr. Sherwood, above, and then discharged. Appointed Stamp Acts Clerk 1st April, 1865, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, by Order in Council.

G. M. JARVIS-12th March, 1862. Temporary Clerk. Certificate 28th January, 1858. Paid \$2 per diem, to 26th April, 1862, and then appointed to Audit Office.

### CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, UPPER CANADA.

JOHN STUART, Barrister at-Law, from 1st of September, 1863, at \$800 per annum. CHARLES DRINKWATER, from 1st May, 1864, at \$973 33 per annum. The above have not received Certificates of Qualification.

### CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT. LOWER CANADA.

Mr. L. W. SICOTTE, appointed 1st December last, at \$1,000 per annum. No Certificate of Qualification.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA.

To whom Certificates of Qualification from Board of Examiners have been granted.

GRANT SEYMOUR, 1st Class Clerk, served 5 years and 3 months in Department; salary \$1,200.

F. X. LAMBERT, Cler	k, served	6 years and 7 months in	Department;	salary	\$1.10	0.
GEO. SHERWOOD,	do	1 year and 5 months	do		\$ 90	
CYRILLE JUNOT,	do	6 years and 7 months	do	do	\$ 66	60.
T. C. LAROSE,	do	4 years	do	· do	S 60	0

Those who have not received Certificates from Board of Examiners.

THOS. WILY, Chief Supt. of Stores, served 4 years - months in Department; salary \$1.400.

E. GÉLINAS, 1st Class Clerk, served 1 year and 8 months in Department; salary \$1,200.

C. HERBERT O'MEARA, 1st Class Clerk, served 6 years and 4 months in Department ; salary \$1,200.

D. MCLENNAN, Clerk, served 3 years and 9 months in Department; salary \$800.

T. R. BOULET, 2 years and 3 months do do do \$600.

F. X. HUOT, Temporary Clerk, served 1 year and 8 months in Department; salary \$2 per diem.

EDWARD HESTER, Temporary Clerk, served 2 months in Department; salary \$2 per diem.

NOTE .- This office not being in the Civil Service . ct, parties appointed therein are not necessarily required to hold Certificates.

A. 1866

### (No. 58.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 1st August, 1866; for Statement of Moneys borrowed from Government by Town of Sorel. By Command.

> WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 4th August, 1866.

(No. 54.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 12th July, 1866; for a Statement of expenses incurred by the Montreal Trinity House for Buoys' Service in 1865 and 1866.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 19th July, 1866.

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

Sessional Papers (No. 55.)

A. 1866

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 7th Sept., 1865; For information respecting Seigniorial Indemnity to Townships.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

### SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 12th June, 1866.

STATEMENT of moneys paid to the following Municipalities on account of Seigniorial Indemnity under Consolidated Statutes Canada, Cap. 83, Sec. 99 and 109.

ear.	Name of Municipality.	Amoun
62	Arthabaska and Drummond	\$ c 1.800
	North and South Somerset and Halifax.	1,800
	South Winslow	400
	Whitten, Marston and Hampden	200
	North Halifax	
		200
	Welfstown	250
	Acton	250
	Ruxton	250
	Milton 4,150 00	300
3	Pontiac	13,130
	L'Avenir	1,057
	Wickham	366
	Wexford	420
	Rawdon	1,127
	Kilkenny	912
	Chertsey	551
	Wotton	519
	St. Camille	291
	East Choster	914
	N. E. Upton	1,000
	St. Etienne	821
	St. Germaine de Grautham	1.000
i	St. Agnes, for Township of Desales	200
	St. Addle	957
	St. Boniface	606
1	St. Jerôme	495
	St. Sauveur	284
	Beresford	380
	St. Caliste de Somerset South	
	Saguenay	1,558 200
1	St. Julienne do Rawdon	756
1	Two with	
	Ixworth	470
1	Woodbridge	300
ł	Catheart, Augmentation of Kildare	994
i	St. Gabriel de Brandon	S21
· 1	Begon and Denonville	219
1	Hunterstown	426
	St. Ambroiso de Kildare	656

STATEMENT of the moneys paid to the following Municipalities, &c.-(Continued.)

3. Ashford	ear.	Name of Municipality.	Amou
3. Ashford			\$
Wilwortb.       37.         Yiger.       65.         St. Gabiy and Hartwell       52.         St. Gaby and Strafford.       52.         St. Uric, Township of Matune.       105.         St. Uric, Township of Matune.       22.         Markham.       106.         St. Uric, Township of Matune.       22.         Markham.       106.         St. Uric, Township of Matune.       22.         Markington.       10.         Guilington.       10.         St. Norbert d'Artinalwisa.       10.         St. Norbert d'Artinalwisa.       10.         South Halifax.       10.         Mort Hildifax.       10.         South Halifax.       10.         St. Norbert d'Artinalwisa.       10.         North Hildifax.       10.         Dundee.       21.         Posteon.       21.         Hemingford.       21.         St. Louise.       11.         St. Louise.       12.         St. Louise.       13.         St. Consene d'Horeth.       14.         Mann.       15.         Britol.       40.         Mathin.       40. <t< td=""><td>63</td><td>Ashford</td><td>450</td></t<>	63	Ashford	450
Vigt       657         Ripon and Hartwell       657         St. Gabrid de Brandon.       657         Markham       1055         Gatriby und Strafford.       10         Fournier.       11         Fournier.       12         MeNider.       141         Fournier.       141         Fournier.       141         St. Torber.       162         St. Norber d'Arthubuska.       163         St. Norber d'Arthubuska.       163         St. Norber d'Arthubuska.       164         St. Norber d'Arthubuska.       164         St. Norber d'Arthubuska.       164         St. Norber d'Arthubuska.       164         St. Oniene.       11         Brigin		Montminy	360
Ripon and Hartwell       53         St. Gabig da Brandon       53         Markham       105         St. Uici, Township of Matane       32         Markham       13         For abridge da Brandon       32         McNider       32         Callière       16         St. Uicie, Township of Matane       32         Callière       16         Ellachibbrocke       16         St. Norbert d'Artunbaska       10,432 40         St. Morise de Kildare       46         North Halfax       40         Yolson       21         Dundee       21         Bigin       21         Dundee       21         Bigin       38         Wotton       38         Wotton       38         Wotton       38         Bigin       39         St. Camille       30         Mann       30         Brompton       30         Brompton       30         Maria       30         Maria       30         Maria       30         Maria       30         Maria       30 <td></td> <td>Whitworth.</td> <td>372</td>		Whitworth.	372
six       Observed       Sep         Markham       1055         Gartiby and Strafford       1055         Fournier       325         Markham       325         Monider       325         Monider       325         Conliner       325         Conliner       326         St.       Norbert d'Arthabaska       10,432 40         St.       St.       Stathallax         South Minitax       30,432 40       55         St.       South Minitax       30,432 40         St.       South Minitax       300         Markham       10,432 40       55         St.       South Minitax       300         Barline       211       300         Datase       211       300         Markham       300       300         Wortind       300       300         Wortind       300       300         Wortind       300       300         Wortind       300       300         Wortind       300       300         Wortind       300       300         Wortind       300       300         Wortin		Viger.	657
Markbam.       1053         Gartbby and Strafford.       141         Fournier.       16         St. Ulric, Township of Matane.       322         McNidor.       74         Settrington.       74         Callière.       16         Ellachibbrooke.       16         St. Norbort d'Arthubaska.       10,432 40         St. Norbort d'Arthubaska.       10,432 40         St. Morios de Kildaro.       10,432 40         McIason.       21         Dundee.       21         Dundee.       21         Bigin.       36         North Halifax       40         Yolson.       38         Wotton.       38         Hundee.       38         St. Onseme of Hworth       38         Mann.       38         St. Camilie		Alpon and Hartwell.	539
Gartiby and Strafford.       11         Fournier.       16         St. Uric, Township of Matane.       32         MeNider.       32         Callière.       16         Hinchinbrocke.       16         Hinchinbrocke.       16         St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.       10,432 40         South Halfax.       10,432 40         South Halfax.       50         North Halfax.       41         Eudos and Thefford.       94         North Halfax.       41         Elgin.       21         Dundee.       21         Heningford.       30         Kt. Louise		St. Gaoriel de Drandon	
Fourner.       16         St. Uric, Township of Matane.       32         McNider.       74         Settrington       32         Callière.       16         Hinchibrocke.       16         St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.       46         St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.       46         St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.       46         St. Storb d'Arthabaska.       46         St. Storb d'Arthabaska.       46         St. Storb d'Arthabaska.       46         St. Storb d'Arthabaska.       46         St. Disson d'Iudre.       40         Upundee.       21         Dundee.       21         Bigin       32         Wotton.       38         Wotton.       38         Wotton.       38         Wotton.       38         Brompton.       36         St. Camille       39         Bristol.       39         Calumet Liand.       30         Liebfield.       30         Mebourne.       40         Columan-Bester       41         Mann.       30         Merkellen.       30         Merkellen.		Garthby and Strafford	
sett Uric, Township of Matanae		Fournier.	
McNider.       74         Settrington       12         Callière       16         Hinchinbrooke       16         St. Norbert d'Arthabaska       43         St. Norbort d'Arthabaska       43         St. Norbort d'Arthabaska       45         St. Norbort d'Arthabaska       45         St. South Halifax       40         Teods and Thotford       56         North Halifax       40         Dundee       21         Dundee       21         Bigin       41         Hemingford       35         Cloveland       36         Wotton       36         St. Conisee d'Hrorth       37         Brompton       16         St. Camilic       37         Britol       37         Melbourne       41         Mann       39         Britol       30         Melbourne       40         Calumet Jahad       21         Meriton       30         Meriton       30         Moriton       30         Moriton       30         Meriton       30         Meriton       30		St. Ulric, Township of Matane	
Settington       32         Callière       16         Hinchinbrooke       16         St. Norbet d'Arhubaska       10,432 40         South Halfax       44         South Halfax       44         South Halfax       44         North Halfax       44         North Halfax       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         Bigin       44         St. Louise       74         St. Louise       74         St. Camille       47         Maloure and Brompton Gore       44         Maloure and Brompton Gore       46         Port Daniet       42         Idoperation       44         Port Daniet       44         Port Daniet       44         Port		McNider	
Calibre       16         Hinchibrooke       163         St. Norbert d'Arthabaska       463         St. Norbert d'Arthabaska       463         St. South Halifax       463         Jona d'Arthabaska       473         Leods and Thotford       568         Nelson       211         Dundee       211         Bigin       211         Hamingford       300         Gloveland       300         Wotton       300         Hill       301         St. Louise       301         St. Conisen d'Elvorth       302         Brompton       303         Malbourze and Brompton Gore       414         Mailourze and Brompton Gore       414         Mailourze and Brompton Gore       414         Maina       303         St. Camille       304         Port Danieti       303         Horp Danieti       304         Maria       303         Shoolbree       304         Wiger       305         Shoolbree       304         Wiger       305         Shoolbree       304         Wiger       305		Settrington	
Hinchinbrooke.       1,623.         St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.       10,432 40         South Halfax.       44         Loods and Thotford.       97         North Halfax.       97         Duadee.       91         Eigin.       91         Hemingford.       91         Cloveland.       90         Wotton.       93         Hall.       93         Wotton.       93         Hall.       94         St. Louise       74         St. Oniseme d'Ilworth.       15         Brompton.       16         Mabourse and Brompton Gore.       14         Matourse and Brompton Gore.       14         Matourse.       90         Bristol.       90         Calumet Island.       210         Litchfield.       211         Metourse.       43         Yer Baniet.       90         Gox.       44         Or.       44         Viger.       91         Gox.       44         Or.       44         Durite.       44         Or.       44         Or.       44		Callière	163
St. Aborbert d'Arthabaska       10,432 40         St. Amorisa de Kildaro.       10,432 40         St. South Halifax       56         Noth Halifax       56         Noth Malifax       56         Noth Malifax       56         Noth Malifax       56         Noth Malifax       56         Notaon       21         Dundee       21         Eligin       21         Heningford       36         Wotton       300         St. Louise       74         St. Conisene d'Ilworth       15         Brompton       141         Malbourne and Brompton flore       141         Mann       155         St. Camille       21         Mann       46         Cox       400         Calumet Island       201         Maria       300         Maria       301         Maria       302         Maria       303         Maria       304         Maria       303         Maria       304         Maria       305         Shoobbred       303         Yer Binde       304 <td></td> <td>Linchinbrooke</td> <td>1,635</td>		Linchinbrooke	1,635
ist Ambroise de Kildare		St. Norbert d'Arthabaska	443
5       South Halifax       47         Leods and Thotford       56         North Halifax       49         Dundee       21         Dundee       21         Hemingford       21         Cloveland       300         Wotton       300         Hall       301         St. Louise       11         St. Conisen d'Ilworth       15         Brompton       14         Maloure and Brompton Gore       14         Mann       15         Brompton       16         St. Comille       9         Bristol       9         Calumet Island       210         Lichefield       211         Melbourne       40         Cox       40         Shoolbred       21         Meikiehnood       300         Maria       301         Maria       302         Meria       303         Godmannehester       216         Godmannehester       216         Godmannehester       216         Godmannehester       316         St. Anicet do L'Islet       320         St. Anicet do	_	St. Ambroise de Kildare	656
Leeds and Theterd       56         North Halifax       49         Neison       21         Dundee       21         Elgin       21         Hemingford       30         Cloveland       30         Wotton       33         Wotton       30         Hult       74         St. Louise       74         St. Oniseme d'Ilworth       75         Brompton       14         Malourne and Brompton Gore       41         Mann       15         St. Camile       21         Litchfield       21         Melbourne       44         Ora       21         Melbourne       42         Melbourne       43         Melbourne       44         St. Camile       21         Method       21         Litchfield       21         Method       21         Itape       21         Method       21         Yer Daniel       21         Itape       21         Gotannehester       21         Waria       36         Shoolbred.       31	5	South Halifax	471
North Halitax       49         Nelson       21         Dundee       21         Hemingford       30         Wotton       30         Wotton       30         Hall       74         St. Louise       74         St. Louise       74         Mult       74         Mann       74         Melbourne and Brompton Gore       41         Malbourne and Brompton Gore       41         Malbourne       41         Mann       35         Calumet Island       20         Lichefield       21         Melbourne       44         Port Daniel       23         Hope       23         Oxa       43         Viger       14         Viger       14         Viger       14         Viger       14         Oalmannehester       210         Godimanehester       210         We Richmond       300         Maria       300         Stoolbred       304         Viger       305         St. Aniester       306         Bary       306 </td <td></td> <td>Leods and Thetford</td> <td>565</td>		Leods and Thetford	565
Dundee       41         Heningford       30         Cloveland       30         Wotton       30         Hall       74         St. Louise       74         Ital       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Mann       74         Malbourne and Brompton Gore       74         Markin       74         Malbourne       75         St. Camille       21         Litchfield       21         Melbourne       20         Methourne       75         Shoolbred       23         Viger       24         Ood       36         Shoolbred       36         Shoolbred       36         Shoolbred       36         St. Anicet       36         St. Anicet       36         St. Anicet       36         St. Anicet		North Hallfax	494
Iterating ford       21         Heming ford       30         Cloveland       30         Wotton       30         Hall       30         St. Onisemo d'Ilworth       14         St. Onisemo d'Ilworth       15         Brompton       14         Malbourne and Brompton Core       14         Mann       15         St. Camille       30         Bristol       31         Calumet Island       21         Litchfield       24         Maria       32         Wer Richmond       30         Maria       36         Shoolbred       14         Viger       24         Ocalumethester       24         Carloton       30         Maria       36         Shoolbred       24         Viger       26         Alumette I-land       30         Oraloton       30         Bergy       31         Onslow and Aldfield       30         St. Anicet       310         Barnston       30         Barnston       30         St. Anicet de L'Islet       30		Nelson	215
rieming ford       90         Cloveland.       38         Wotton       30         Huil       74         St. Louise       74         Mann       15         Brompton       144         Mann       15         Gaumet Island       210         Litchfield       200         Melbourne       44         Port Daniel       201         Litchfield       202         Metbourne       44         Port Daniel       203         Hope       204         Cox       193         Godumanchester       216         Charendon       304         Sheen       314         Wriger       144         Charendon       304         Sheen       216         Godumanchester       216         Godumanchester       216         Godumanchester       216         Gaumet Island       304         Sheen       305         St. Anicet       314         Bury       314         Gainetoto       320         Wathan       320         Westrankin		Dublico	
Cloveland.       383         Wotton       300         Hull.       742         St. Louise       742         St. Coniseme d'Ilworth       15         Brompton       145         Malbourne and Brompton Gore.       141         Mann       155         Bristol.       9         Litchfield.       200         Melbourne.       40         Columet Island.       200         Melbourne.       40         Port Daniet       201         Hope.       203         Cox       40         Shoolbred.       40         Viger.       14         Shoolbred.       300         Maria       364         Shoolbred.       40         Viger.       14         Oranoutlester       41         Goumantlester       41         Goumantlester       300         Waithan       300         St. Anicet.       356         St. Anicet.       356         St. Anicet.       356         St. Anicet.       356         St. Anicet.       356         St. Anicet.       356		Hamingford	
Wotton		Cloveland	
Hull.       744         St. Louise       1         Ist. Coniseme of Hworth       155         Brompton       144         Mann       155         St. Camille       9         Bristol       9         Calumet Island       210         Litchfield       211         Melbourne       200         Melbourne       201         Litchfield       213         Cox       143         Hope       213         Cox       143         Maria       300         Shoolbred       144         Viger       214         Godmanshester       214         Clarendon       300         Carloton       300         Carloton       203         Godmanshester       214         Ularendon       303         Carloton       303         Godmanshester       216         Golamashester       216         Golamashester       303         Chichester       303         Bary       303         Onslow and Aldfeld       304         St Anicet       104		Wotton	
St. Louise       11         St. Oniseme d'liworth       15         Brompton       144         Melbourne and Brompton Gore       141         Mann       155         St. Camille       410         Dristol       200         Calumet Island       210         Litchfield       210         Melbourne       44         Port Daniel       231         Hope       231         Cox       432         New Richmond       343         Maria       344         Viger       216         Godmannhester       216         Allumetto Island       200         Walthats       363         Bégon       341         Bury       310         Chichester       310         Onslow and Aldfield       320         St. Anicet       310         Grineber       310         Barston       310         Barston       331         Chichester       320         Methatan       343         Maria       343         Barston       353         Lochaber       344		Hull	
IS: Oniseme d'Hworth       157         Brompton       141         Mann       155         St. Camille       41         Mann       156         St. Camille       97         Bristol       99         Calumet Island       210         Litchfield       200         Melbourne       44         Port Daniel       231         Hope       231         Cox.       432         New Richnond       300         Maria       364         Shoolbred       216         Charendon       441         Viger       144         Viger       216         Godmannchester       216         Godmannchester       216         Shoolbred       303         Carleton       200         Wathato       200         Bary       200         St. Anicet       310         Chichester       310         Barnston       433         Guinester       104         St. Anicet       404         St. Anicet       405         Barnshin       403         Baraston		St. Louise	
Brompton       144         Melbourne and Brompton Gore       413         Mann       156         St. Camille       9         Bristol       40         Calumet Island       210         Litchfield       211         Melbourne       44         Port Daniel       231         Hope       231         Cox       432         New Richmond       300         Maria       344         Shoolbred       144         Clarendon       432         Maria       344         Shoolbred       144         Carloton       441         Carloton       442         Waithata       344         Shoon       453         Shoon       454         Shoon       464         Onslow and Aldfield       203         Bergon       46         Bury       144         Carloton       466         St. Anicett       474         St. Anicett       475         St. Anicett       476         Barnston       476         Barnston       476         Barnston </td <td></td> <td>St. Oniseme d'Ilworth</td> <td></td>		St. Oniseme d'Ilworth	
Main       411         Mann       156         St. Camille       97         Bristol       400         Calumet Island       210         Litchfield       211         Hope       41         Port Daniel       231         Hope       198         Cox       43         Shoolbred       300         Maria       344         Shoolbred       314         Viger       216         Clarendon       302         Maria       344         Viger       216         Godman-thester       216         Clarendon       446         Sheen       75         Allumetto Island       300         Carleton       200         Walthare       320         Bégon       41         Barry       200         Onslow and Aldfield       356         St. Anicet.       198         Franklin       310         Chichester       104         St. Anicet.       40         St. Anicet.       40         St. Anicet.       40         St. Anicet. <t< td=""><td></td><td>Brompton</td><td></td></t<>		Brompton	
Mann       155         St. Camille       97         Bristol       400         Calumet Island       210         Litchfield       211         Hope       43         Port Daniel       231         Repe       195         Cox       433         Maria       300         Maria       364         Shoolbred       144         Viger       216         Godmannhester       216         Gadmannhester       216         Sheen       700         Wathata       200         Walthata       200         Walthata       200         Walthata       200         Walthata       200         Bery       198         Onslow and Aldfield       364         Bury       198         Onslow and Aldfield       350         St. Anieet       620         Restigouche       100         St. Anieet       620         Restignuche       104         St. Anieet       620         Restignuche       363         Lochaber       363         Lochaber </td <td></td> <td>Melbourne and Brompton Gore</td> <td></td>		Melbourne and Brompton Gore	
St. Camille     99       Bristol.     404       Calumet Island.     210       Litchfield     200       Melbourne     48       Port Daniel.     231       Hope     198       Cox.     433       Maria.     364       Shoolbred.     144       Viger.     216       Godmannchester.     216       Carloton.     406       Shoolbred.     144       Viger.     216       Godmannchester.     216       Carloton.     406       Sheen     75       Allunetto Island.     200       Walthata     36       Bégon     41       Bury.     198       Onslow and Aldfield.     310       St. Anicet.     634       Franklin     632       Franklin     634       Barnston.     620       Restigouche.     104       St. Anicet.     403       Tudsham     435       Lochaber.     403       Tudsham     435       Lochaber.     404       St. Antoine.     734       Hereford     734       West Frampton     734       St. Antoine.     734	1	Mann	
Bristol.       400         Calumet Island.       210         Litchfield.       200         Melbourne.       201         Port Danici       231         Hope		St. Camille	97
Calumet Island.       210         Litchfield.       204         Port Daniel.       233         Hope       233         Cox		Bristol	404
Melbourne48Port Daniel231Hape198Cox432New Richwond304Maria304Shoolbred144Viger216Godmanshester216Godmanshester216Carloton466Sheen75Allumetto Island203Carloton200Walthata364Bury118Onslow and Aldfield359St. Anicet364Franklin310Chichester108Barnston620Restiguehe108Judigham433Tudsham433Lochaber434Hereford73West Frampton324St. Antoine324Yimer, Portland, Ripon and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham324Hamilton324Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort242Portage du Fort243Portage du Fort244Portag		Calumet Island.	210
Port Daniel       231         Hope       196         Cox       433         New Richwond       302         Maria       304         Shoolbred       144         Viger       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Sheen       75         Allumetto Island       203         Carloton       203         Walthata       204         Bury       196         Onslow and Aldfield       369         St. Anicet       634         Franklin       310         Chichester       106         Barnston       620         Restigouche       108         Judshan		Litchfield	209
Hape		Melbourne	- 48
Cox433New Richwood364Shoolbred364Shoolbred146Viger216Godmanshester411Chrendon460Sheen75Allumette Island203Carleton200Walthata309Bégon41Bury198Onslow and Aldfield359St. Anicet108Barnston620Restigouche108Burkingham433Lochaber40Buckingham433Lochaber433Jushan353Lochaber433Lochaber359St. Anitet de L'Islet40Buckingham353Lochaber359St. Aniter de L'Islet40Buckingham353Lochaber353Lochaber353Lochaber353Lochaber353Lochaber353Lochaber353Lochaber353Lochaber353Lochaber353Lochaber354Hereford354Hamilton354Hamilton354Hamilton354Portage du Fort354Lochaber354Lochaber354Lochaber354Lochaber354Lochaber354Lochaber354Lochaber354Lochaber354Loc		Fort Daniel	231
New Richnond       302         Maria       364         Shoolbred       216         Godmanshester       216         Godmanshester       216         Carloton       441         Carloton       203         Walthata       364         Bury       302         Onslow and Aldfield       303         St. Anicet       368         Franklin       369         St. Anicet       634         Franklin       369         St. Anicet       634         Barnston       620         Restiguene       620         Restiguene       620         Restiguene       620         Restiguene       620         Restiguene       620         Restiguene       620         Restiguene       620         Restiguene       620         Restiguene       620         St. Aubert de L'Islet       620         Buckingham       633         Lochaber       620         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham       634         Hereford       73         West Frampton       734		Rope	
Maria       364         Shoolbred.       114         Viger.       216         Godmann:hester.       211         Illinetto fisland.       200         Sheen.       75         Allumetto fisland.       200         Walthata       200         Walthata       200         Sologon       200         Walthata       200         St. Anicet.       200         Franklin       200         St. Anicet.       634         Barnston.       634         Barnston.       634         Buckingham.       400         Buckingham.       433         Lochaber.       400         Buckingham.       433         Lochaber.       400         Buckingham.       353         Lochaber.       400         Buckingham.       353         Lochaber.       400         Buckingham.       353         Lochaber.       400         St. Antoine       324         Hereford.       324         West Frampton.       324         St. Antoine       324         Hamilton.       324<		New Richmand	
Snoolbred.       144         Viger.       216         Godmannshester.       441         Clarendon.       466         Sheen.       75         Allumette Island.       703         Carleton.       200         Walthata       203         Bégon       41         Bury.       203         Onslow and Aldfield.       309         St. Anicet.       339         Franklin       310         Chichester.       108         Barnston.       620         Restigouche.       108         Juckingham.       433         Tudsham.       353         Lochaber.       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripon and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham.       324         West Frampton.       324         St. Antoine.       324         Hereford.       73         West Frampton.       324         St. Antoine.       324         Portage du Fort.       324		Maria	
Viger		Shoolbred	
Continuentseter.       441         Chrendon       441         Chrendon       75         Allumetto Island       703         Carleton       203         Walthata       203         Bégon       80         Bégon       80         Onslow and Aldfield       339         St. Anicet       634         Franklin       310         Chichester       108         Barnston       620         Restigouche       104         St. Aubert de L'Islet       40         Buckingham       433         Lochaber       40         Buckingham       433         Lochaber       420         Ayimer, Portland, Ripon and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham       964         Hereford       73         West Frampton       324         St. Antoine       112         Hamilton       126         Portage du Fort       126		Viger	
Chronidon       466         Sheen       75         Allumetto Island       203         Carloton       200         Walthata       200         Bégon       80         Bégon       81         Bury.       99         Onslow and Aldfield       359         St. Anicet       634         Barnston       80         Barnston       80         Restigouche       108         Burkingham       433         Tudsham       353         Lochaber       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham       73         West Frampton       324         St. Antoine       112         Hamilton       126         Portage du Fort       126	į	(rouman::hester	
Sheen.       75         Allumette Island.       203         Carloton.       200         Walthata       200         Bégon       41         Bury       14         Onslow and Aldfield.       359         St. Anicet.       634         Franklin       310         Chichester.       108         Barnston.       620         Restiguedhe.       104         Buckingham.       433         Tudsham.       332         Lochaber.       43         Yumer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham.       434         Hereford.       73         West Frampton.       324         St. Antoine.       112         Hamilton.       126         Portage du Fort.       260		Clarendon	
Allumetto Island.       203         Carloton.       200         Walthata       300         Bégon       41         Bury       198         Onslow and Aldfield.       359         St. Anicet.       634         Franklin       310         Chichester.       108         Barnston       620         Restigouche.       104         St. Aubert de L'Islet.       40         Buckingham.       433         Lochaber.       40         St. Antoine.       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham.       954         Hereford.       73         West Frampton.       324         St. Antoine.       112         Hamilton.       204		Sheen	75
Carloton       200         Walthata       30         Bégon       31         Bury       198         Onslow and Aldfield       359         St. Anicet       634         Franklin       310         Chichester       108         Barnston       620         Restigouche       104         St. Aubert do L'Islot       40         Buckingham       433         Lochaber       40         Buckingham       433         Lochaber       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham       423         West Frampton       324         St. Antoine       112         Hamilton       226         Portage du Fort       226		Allumette island	203
Watthats       S0         Bégon       41         Bury.       198         Onslow and Aldfield       359         St. Anicet.       634         Franklin       631         Chichester.       108         Barnston.       622         Restigouche.       104         St. Aubert de L'Islet.       40         Buckingham.       433         Tudsham.       353         Lochaber.       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham.       984         Hereford.       73         West Frampton.       324         St. Antoine.       112         Hamilton.       262         Portage du Fort.       262		Carloton	200
Begon       41         Bury.       198         Onslow and Aldfield       359         St. Anicet       634         Franklin       310         Chichester       634         Barnston       629         Restigouche       104         St. Aubert de L'Islet       104         St. Aubert de L'Islet       40         Buckingham       433         Lochaber       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham       984         Hereford       73         West Frampton       322         St. Antoine       112         Hamilton       220         Portage du Fort       220		W RICHHED	80
Bury		Begon	41
St. Anicet	1	Bury.	198
Franklin       310         Chichester       108         Barnston       620         Restigouche       104         St. Aubert de L'Islet       104         Buckingham       40         Buckingham       433         Lochaber       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham       984         Hereford       73         West Frampton       324         St. Antoine       112         Hamilton       226         Portage du Fort       260		Unslow and Aldheld	359
Chichester       108         Barnston       620         Restigouche       104         St. Aubert de L'Islet       104         Buckingham       433         Tudisham       433         Lochaber       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham       964         Hereford       73         West Frampton       324         St. Antoine       112         Hamilton       206         Portage du Fort       206	1	St. Anicel.	634
Bailston       620         Restigouche.       104         St. Aubert do L'Islot.       40         Buckingham.       433         Tudsham.       353         Lochaber.       42         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham.       984         Hereford.       73         West Frampton.       323         St. Antoine.       112         Hamilton.       260         Portage du Fort.       260		Chiabartan	310
Itestigutene	- 1	Barneton	
St. Aubert de L'Isiet		Restinguehe	
Buckingnam		St. Anbert de L'Islot	
Ituisham       353         Lochaber       420         Aylmer, Portland, Ripen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham       984         Hereford       73         West Frampton       324         St. Antoine       112         Hamilton       220         Portage du Fort       140		Buckingham	
Loenaber		Tudsham	
Ayinet, Forland, Kipen and Hartwell, Lowe and Buckingham	- 1	Lochaber	
West Frampton	- 1	Aymer, Formand, Kipon and Hartwell, Love and Euckingham	
West Frampton			
Hamilton	- 1	west Frampton	324
Portage du Fort		St. Antoine	
Portage du Fort	- 1	1801100	262
Newport, Ditton, Chesham, Clinton and Auckland	- 1	rortage du Fort	148

2

STATEMENT of the moneys paid to the following Municipalities, &c.-(Continued.)

ear.	Name of Municipality.	Amou	nt.
		\$	ct
35	Forsyth	155	
	St. Modisto	126	
	Wickham	122	
	Matapédia	62	
	Aylmer	173	
	St. Cajetan d'Armagh	130	
	Templeton	529	
	Ay]win,	70	
	Wakefield	185	
	Eardley	201	
	Danville	699	
	Wright	102	
1	Garthby and Strafford	137	
	Mansfield	100	
	East Frampton	189	
	Barford	140	
	Lambton	176 233	
	St. George de Windsor Winslow, North	233	
	Broughton	323	
	Hemmingford	801	
	Sbenley	48	
j	St. Boniface	200	
	Denonville	40	
		40	
1		\$65,891	

### (No. 56.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated the for correspondence and documents on the subject of Customs Duties on certain Agricultural Machinery.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. . 1866.

### (No. 57.) RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 6th September, 1865; for copy of a certain correspondence respecting the Commissioners' Court for the trial of small causes in St. Norbert d'Arthabaska. By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 12th June, 1866.

(No. 58.)

### RETURN

To an Address of Legislative Assembly, of the 8th instant; for copies of all letters, complaints or documents relating to the omission of the names of J. N. Tremblay and H. Barker, Esqrs., of St. Bernard de Lacolle, from the commission for the summary trial of small causes in that Parish.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 9th August, 1856.

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

Sessional Papers (Nos. 59 & 60).

A. 1866

### (No. 59.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th September, 1865; for a detailed statement of moneys arising from the sale of real estate under the Partition Act, 20th Victoria, Chapter 65, belonging to infants unknown or absent parties, showing how much of said moneys have from time to time been invested in Provincial or Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures or in Canadian Consolidated Stock or other securities, and showing the amount invested and uninvested on the 1st July, 1865, and the rate of interest received from the same.

By Command.

### WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 10th August, 1866.

### (No. 60.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th September, 1865; for copies of certain judicial or legal statistics from the various Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada, from the year 1849 to the date of the Return.

By Command.

### WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 10th August, 1866.

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

Δ. 1866

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 8th instant, for copies of the Report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate losses incurred on the Missisquoi Frontier, by reason of the late Fenian invasion; and the correspondence and papers relating to the same.

By Command.

W. MoDOUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 14th August, 1866.

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a Commission appointing you to enquire into the depredations, &c., which have been committed in the District of Bedford by Fenians. You will please acknowledge the receipt of the same.

I have, &c., (Signed,)

E. P.

Joshua Chamberlin, Esquire, Frelighsburg, Co. Missisquoi, C.E.

#### FRELIGHSBURG, 23rd June, 1866.

SIG,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and the accompanying Commission appointing me to enquire into the depredations, &c., which have been committed in the District of Bedford by Fenians; and I beg to inform you that I have caused the initiatory proceedings to be adopted thereunder.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. CHAMBERLIN.

E. Parent, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Ottawa.

#### FRELIGHSBURG, 9th July, 1866.

S1R,—1 have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my Report of the losses occasioned by Fenians, in the District of Bedford, in the month of June last; together with the records of the claims presented to me, and the minutes of the proceedings of the Commission.

I take the liberty, at the same time, of enclosing you my account for the expenses of said Commission, and the vouchers.

(Signed,)

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, ) J. CHAMBEBLIN,

Commissioner.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary, Ottawa. To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron Monel: of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned Commissioner appointed to enquire into the depredations, &c., committed by Fenians in the District of Bedford, begs leave to report :-

That the undersigned had the honor, by Commission under the Great Scal of the Province, dated the nineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to be appointed by His Excellency as Commissioner to enquire into depredations, rebberies, the unlawful carrying away, and destruction of property that have lately been committed by persons calling themselves Fenians, in the District of Bedford, and to ascertain, as far as possible, the value of all real or personal property that has been so stolen, destroyed or damaged.

That immediately upon the receipt of the said Commission, the Commissioner caused public notice to be given to all persons interested, requiring them forthwith to fyle their claims for all losses before him, at Frelighsburg, in said District, and each claimant was required to present his claim in 2 succinct manner, with a detailed statement of the amount claimed for such loss or destruction cf property, or both.

That 102 claims were accordingly presented to the Commissioner for investigation; amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$18,232 08.

The claims which involved the largest amount were those of the traders and storekeepers of the Village of Frelighsburg, in the Parish of St. Armand East, and of Pigeon Hill, in the Parish of St. Armand West, all of the said District of Bedford.

The system adopted by the Commissioner in the investigation of the claims presented by these last mentioned parties was to require, in the first place, from them proof under oath of the amount of stock on hand at the time of the raid; of the amount of their sales since that time, and a detailed statement, so far as possible, of their loss by the Fenians; this proof was then put into the hands of commercial men of respectability and experience, who were required personally to examine the stock on hand, the invoices and account sales and the books of the claimant, and to make a return of the result to the Commissioner.

The other claims presented were generally for the loss of personal property or damage done, and in these cases, where practicable, as for instance in claims for damages done to horses and other similar property, the Commissioner appointed fit and proper persons as Experts to ascertain by actual inspection, where practicable, the amount of damage suffered.

In cases where upon enquiry it was possible to effect a recovery of the property claimed for as having been lost, stolen or destroyed ; the Commissioner took the necessary steps to obtain such property, and after obtaining the same returned it to the claimant and struck out the item from the claim.

All the claims presented and passed upon were supported by proof under oath.

The claims fyled were separately numbered and docketed, and each claim is a distinct record of itself, containing the claim, the detailed statement and the testimony in writing or memorandum of it; and these claims the Commissioner has the honor to enclose herewith, as also a minute of the proceedings of the Commission.

After having given the different claims and the proof in support thereof the fullest investigation and attention, the undersigned has the honor to report to His Excellency, that it has been established before him, that the value of the real and personal property, that has been stolen, destroyed and dameged in the District of Bedford, by the persons calling themselves Fenians, in the month of June last, and which has been claimed for, amounts in the aggregate to the sum of Fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-three cents, and which amount is distributed among the said claimants 

- 2. To Oren B. Kemp, do Crown Land Agent, \$61 44.
- 3. To Robert Thomson, of St. Armand West, yeoman, \$164.

4. To Landsberg, Holmes & Co., Frelighsburg, traders, \$3,731 96.

5. To Elizabeth Titemore, of St. Armands East, spinster, \$19 70.

6. To Andrew Kirkpatrick, of Frelighsburg, carpenter, \$43.

7. To Peter Desmarais, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$50. S. To Roger Tyler, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$30. 9. To Adam Oliver, of Pigeon Hill, trader, \$935 72. 10. To Peter Desmarais, junior, of St. Armand East, laborer, \$100. 11. To Delinda Kelton, widow of the late Anson Kemp, of Frelighsburg, \$23. 12. To Henry Cowan, of St. Armand East, laborer, \$25 50. 13. To Patrick Desmarais, of St. Armand East, laborer, \$16. 14. To Calvin Webb, of Frelighsburg, laborer, \$30. 15. To Edward Titemore, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$216. 16. To Henry Shults, junior, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$42. 17. To Leonard Titemore, of St. Armand East, carriage-maker, \$97 50. 18. To Charlotte Yates, ditto, widow of the late Samuel Dorwin, \$20. 19. To Robert Oliver, of Frelighsburg, tinsmith, \$92 55. 20. To Joseph Goodhue, of St. Armand East, laborer, \$10. 21. To Nelson Vincent, of St. Armand Centre, yeoman, \$44. 22. To Humphrey Chadburn, of Frelighsburg, innkeeper, \$55. 23. To Frederick J. Parker, of do., collector of Customs, \$141 15. 24. To James Yates, of St. Armand East, yeoman, S20. 25. To Allen Spooner, of do., yeoman, \$40. 26. To Abel Hurlbut, of Frelighsburg, gentleman, \$23 45. To Charles S. Reynolds, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$217.
 To Anson J. Kemp, of Frelighsburg, trader, \$48. 29. To Joseph Fortin, ditto, \$8. 30. To Esther Buck, of St. Armand East, widow of the late Truman Buck, \$120. To Sally A. Stone, ditto, widow of the late Barney Hitchcock, \$17 80.
 To Nelson E. Benoit, of Frelighsburg, photographist, \$84 50.
 To Hiram Vaughan, of St. Armand West, blacksmith, \$14. 34. To Mary Ann Eccles, ditto East, Widow of late Stephen Rychard, \$79 65. 35. To Rodney Holden, do. do., yeoman, \$44. 36. To George Titemore, do. do., yeoman, \$27. 37. To Joseph Verner, of Frelighsburg, tailor, \$23 70. 38. To James Eccles, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$38. 39. To Joseph Hebert, ditto, \$48 24. 40. To John Walker, junior, of Frelighsburg, Trader, \$2081 87. 41. To Augustus Vandewaters, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$67. 42. To Oliver Benoit, of Frelighsburg, carriage maker, \$12 30. 43. To Lester Reynolds, of St. Armand East, \$224. 44. To John Toof, ditto, yeoman, \$80. 45. To Abram Titemore, ditto, yeoman, \$16 59. 46. To Daniel Johnson, ditto, Botanic Physician, \$80. 47. To George U. Wells, of Frelighsburg, Preventive Officer, \$28. 48. To Anthony Godard, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$26 70. 49. To William S. Baker, of Frelighsburg, tanner, \$50. 50. To Thomas Schoolcraft, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$3 70. To Levi Hunt, ditto, yeoman, \$11.
 To Francois Brault, of Frelighsburg, tanner, \$27.
 To Eleazer Evans, of St. Armand West, yeoman, \$47 88. 54. To Charles Hawk, yeoman, and Margaret M. Hawk, ditto \$78 06. 55. To Anson Martindale, ditto, yeoman, \$11. 56. To Philip H. Krans, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$5. 57. To James W. Toof, ditto, yeoman, \$364 80. 58. To the estate of the late Oren J. Kemp, of Frelighsburg, Esquire, \$31 20. 59. To James H. Smith, ditto, Trader, \$2,050. 60. To William W. Pattison, ditto, trader, \$1,065 08. 61. To Charles Street, of St. Armand West, ycoman, \$350. 62. To Orvil and Charles Fisher, both of Stanbridge, in said District, laborers, \$11 20. 63. To Horatio N. Lager, of St. Armand East, yeoman, 825 40. 64. To James Westover, ditto, yeoman, \$50.

65. To Joseph S. Colby, of St. Armands East, yeoman, \$23 50.

- 66. To William Hubbard, ditto, yeoman, \$24.
- 67. To Cynthia A. Gagways, Frelighsburg, spinster, \$10.

68. To Thomas B. Carpenter, of Pigeon Hill, innkeeper, \$283 52.

69. To Orange L. Titemore, of St. Armand West, yeoman, \$20.

- 70. To William P. Krans, ditto, ycoman, \$5.
- 71. To Andrew Lacasse, of the Parish of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$6.
- 72. To William S. Holsapple, ditto, ycoman, \$16 75.
- 73. To Noah Sager, of Pigeon Hill, trader, 298 58.
- 74. To William M. Butler, ycoman, and Catherine Butler, of St. Armand West, \$160. 75. To John M. Sager, ditto, ycoman, \$19 85.

76. To E. Bradshaw Peekham, as agent for G. F. M. Marsh, of St. Armand Centre, innkeeper, \$70.

- 77. To Persis B. Ferguson, of Pigeon Hill, spinster, \$10.
- 78. To Palmer Gardiner, of St. Armand West, yeoman, \$6.
- 79. To Arlin Martindale, ditto, yeoman, \$22.
- 80. To William Thomson, ditto, gentleman, \$78.
- 81. To Caspar B. Hibbard, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$18 75.
- 82. To Alonzo Lavitt, ditto, yeoman, \$10.
- 83. To George R. Marvin, of Frelighsburgh, gentleman, \$31.
- 84. To Bingham Kraus, ditto, merchant's clerk, \$5.
- 85. To Oren Holden, ditto, yeoman, \$18 25. 86. To Abram Lagrange, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$10.
- 87. To Alonzo R. Harris, of Stanbridge, ycoman, \$20.
- 88. To Isaac Currier, of St. Armand East, laborer, \$12.
- 89. To Whitman S. Ilibbard, ditto, farmer, \$24.
- 90. To Anne Lagrange, ditto, trader, \$8 S0.
- 91. To Peleg Spencer, ditto, yeoman, \$5.
- 92. To William Lavery, ditto, tailor, \$1 40.
- 93. To Whitman Reynolds, ditto, yeoman, \$20.
- 94. To Jonathan Knapp, ditto, yeoman, \$36 50.
- 95. To Niles M. Evans, of St. Armand West, \$19.
- 96. To George W. Hartwell, of St. Armand East, laborer, \$20.
  97. To William J. Draper, ditto, yeoman, \$28.
  98. To Elijah Rowell, of Frelighsburg, physician, \$25.
  99. To Henry G. Hoyt, of St. Armand West, gentleman, \$57–39

- 100. To Charles W. McKenny, of ditto, yeoman, \$8.
- 101. To Artemas Holden, ditto, yeoman, \$37-65.
- 102. To George L. Rhicard, ditto, yeoman, \$35.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

J. CHAMBERLIN, Commissioner.

Frelighsburg, 9th July, 1866.