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Session XX66.


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## REPORT

OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION 

FOR

## LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

## 1865.




PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE \& CO 1866.

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## REPORT

Of THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA, 

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

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 annesed 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. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 $\$ 4,184.30$ for 1865 . The following is a detailed statement of the several Linds of school contributions, ycar by year, since 18ă6. 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.

| Iears. | Ansessment to equal grant. | As sessment over and abovo grant, and special assessments | Monthly contribution. | Assessment for erection of buildings. | Total amount levied. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1856 | 113,854 St | 93,597 90 | 173,4SS 98 | 25,493 80 | 406,765 55 |
| 1857 | 113,S87 0s | 78,791 17 | 20S,602 37 | 22,928 63 | 424,209 25 |
| 1853 | 115,155 09 | \$8,372 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 | 264,659 11 | 17,000 00 | 526,219 32 |
| 1582 | 110,986 75 | 134,033 15 | 281,930 23 | 15,798 84 | 542,728 97 |
| 1863 | 110,534 25 | 134,SSS 50 | 307,63S 14 | 11,749 76 | 564,81065 |
| 1864 | 112,158 3.4 | 144,515 61 | 321,037 30 | 15,553 12 | 593,264 37 |
| 1885 | 112,447 09 | 147,15s 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.


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:-

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVF GREAT DIVISIONS.

| Divisions. | Number <br> of Schools. | Effective <br> Teachers. | Number <br> of <br> Papile. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Superior Sshools.......... ............. ..................... | 10 | 79 | 815 |
| Secondary do ............................................. | 210 | 1,093 | 28,613 |
| Normal do ... | 3 | 31 | 218 |
| Special do | 4 | 16 | 265 |
| Primary do ..................... ........................ | 3,479 | 3,561 | 172,733 |
| Total................................ | 8,706 | 4,786 | 202,648 |

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 Sohogl Inspectors, in relation to the several branches of instruc-Hion:-
Comparative Table of the number of children receiving each branch of instruction, since the year 1853.

|  | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1561. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1365. |  | + | + | 定 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pils able to read | 27367 | 32861 | 43407 | 46940 | 48833 | 52099 | 64362 | 67553 | 75236 | 77108 | 77676 | 75555 | 26491 | 69124 | 44392 | 20936 |  |
| Tis do to rrite............................ .......... | 50072 | 47014 | 58033 | 60086 | 61843 | 65404 | 80152 | 81244 | St115 | 92572 | 07086 | 99351 | 107161 | 57089 | 41757 | 7810 |  |
| Learning simplo arithmetic........ | 18281 | 22897 | 30631 | 48359 | 52845 | 55847 | 63514 | 63341 | 69519 | 74513 | 75719 | 14107 | 83830 | 65640 | 28083 | ... | 267 |
| do compound arithmetio. | 12428 | 18073 | 22586 | 23431 | 26643 | 28196 | 30919 | 31758 | 41812 | 44357 | 45727 | 46529 | 52882 | 40464 | 24696 | 6360 |  |
| do book-kecping |  | 790 | 1976 | 5012 | 5500 | 6689 | 7135 | 7319 | 93.47 | 9614 | 9830 | 9615 | 10381 | 10381 | 3692 | 751 |  |
| dc geography ................................ | 12185 | 13326 | 17700 | 30134 | 33606 | 37847 | 45393 | 48.162 | 550'11 | 56392 | 60585 | 66412 | , 64718 | 52553 | 26871 | - | 2175 |
| do history ................... .... ........... | 6'38 | 11486 | 15520 | 17580 | 26147 | 42316 | 45097 | 46324 | 51095 | 54461 | 59024 | 66894 | 71153 | 64415 | 28337 | 4259 | ........ |
| do French grammar ...................... | 15353 | 17852 | 23260 | 29328 | 39067 | 43307 | 53452 | 54214 | 60426 | 61314 | 63813 | 68564 | 76097 | 60744 | 32790 | 7533 | ........ |
| do English grammar.......... .............. | 7066 | 7097 | 9004 | 11824 | 12074 | 15348 | 19773 | 25073 | 25004 | 28462 | 27358 | 29428 | 30453 | 23387 | 15105 | 1025 |  |
| parsi | 4412 | 9283 | 16439 | 26310 | 34064 | 40733 | 44466 | 46872 | 49460 | 50893 | 52244 | 60311 | 66237 | 61825 | 25504 | 5926 |  |

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.

Taile of Dissentient Schools and of their Teachers.

| Names of Inspectors Schools. | Pretestant. <br> Dissentient Schools. | Number <br> of Pupils. | Catholic <br> Dissentient School. | Number <br> of Pupils. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 J. B. F. Painchaud |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Rev. R. G. Plees.................. |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Th. Tremblay ......................... | 2 | ${ }_{35}$ |  | 60 |
| ${ }_{6} 5$ Vincent Martin ................... |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ - G. Manguay ............................. | ................... |  | . | . |
| 8 Sohn Hume .. |  | 207 | ..... |  |
| 9 P. F. Beland..... ................. | 1 | 40 | ........................... |  |
| 10 F. E. Junoau ..................... | 3 | 146 | ... | . |
| 12 P. M. Bardy ........................... |  |  |  |  |
| 13 P. Hubert........... ............... | 2 | 67 |  |  |
| 14 W. Alexander...................... | 10 | 212 | 1 | 12 |
| 15. B. Maurault |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{17}^{16}$ M. M. Hubbard ... | 4 | 98 | 8 |  |
| 18 R. Parmeleo....................... | 1.4 | 331 | 12 | 501 |
| 19 J. N. A. Archambault ........... | 3 | 95 |  |  |
| 20 Chas. Decazes.................... | 6 | 124 | ... | . |
| 22 L. Grendin.............................. | 11 | 602 |  |  |
| 23 John Brace.... | 7 | 280 | 13 | 484 |
| ${ }^{24} 4$ F. X. Valade .............. ....... | 21 | 760 |  |  |
| ${ }_{26}^{25}$ A. D. Dorval...................... | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 167 | 1 |  |
| ${ }_{26}^{26}$ C. Germain................. | 5 | 145 | 1 | 25 |
| 28 Bolton McGrath..................... | 17 | 650 |  | .................... |
|  | 146 | 4763 | 37 | 1320 |

The Normal Schools have continucd to produce the same satisfactory results as in former years. Last jear'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 tro schools, the Jacques Cartier School and the Laval School. The Report of the Principal of the McGill Normal.School for this ycar 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．

| School year． | Jacques－Cartier． School． | McGill School． |  |  | Laval school． |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of male pupil- } \\ \text { teachers. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of femalo puril- } \\ & \text { toachers. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malo pupil teachors． |  | 产蓸高 | － |  | 产家它 | Ė ¢ ¢ |  |  |  |
| Ist session，．．．．1857．．．．．．． | 18 | 5 | 25 | 30 | 22 |  | 22 | 45 | 25 | 70 |
| Session 1857－185S．．．．．．． | 46 | 7 | 63 | 70 | 36 | 40 | 76 | S9 | 103 | 192 |
| Secsion 185S－1859．．．．．． | 50 | 7 | $7{ }^{6}$ | S3 | 34 | 52 | S6 | 91. | 123 | 219 |
| Session 1859－1860．．．．．．． | 53 | 9 | 72 | 31 | 40 | 54 | 34 | 102 | 126 | 225 |
| Session 1860－1861．．．．．．． | 52 | 5 | 56 | 61 | 41 | 53 | 24 | 98 | 109 | 207 |
| Session 1Sfil－1862．．．．．． | 41 | 10 | 58 | 68 | 33 | 52 | 91 | 90 | 110 | 200 |
| Session 186．2－1863．．．．．．． | 57 | 8 | 72 | 80 | 39 | 52 | 91 | 1.04 | 124 | 22 S |
| Session 1863－1864．．．．．．． | 56 | 7 | 67 | 74 | 84 | 49 | S3 | 97 | 116 | 213 |
| Session 1864－1865．．．．．． | 53 | 5 | 60 | 65 | 43 | 55 | 98 | 104 | 115 | 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 mect 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：－

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

| Kind of Diploma granted． | Jacques－Cartier． | McGill． |  |  | Laval． |  |  |  |  | 䓌 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malo pupil－ teachers． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Xi} \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { En } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | E |  |  |  |
| Academies ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 13 |  | 13 | 36 | 4 | 40 |
| Model schools．．．．．．．．．．．． | S1 | 13 | 100 | 113 | 68 | S2 | 150 | 162 | 182 | 344 |
| Elemontary schools ．．．．． | 77 | 27 | 207 | 234 | 27 | 95 | 122 | 131 | 302 | 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 teach－ ing 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 courageousiy located themselves in the poorest localities，and those most ！distant from the great centres－a fact which is honorable alike to these locaities and to the zeal of the pupils．

I should fail in the discharge of my duty if I did not ogain mont earnestly call the atten．
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 femalc 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 ghows the working of this institution since its establishment, and bears out the reiterated suggestions made in the matter.
teachers' saving fund.

| Fears. | Number of teachers who subscribed each year. | Number of Pensioners each year. | Scalo of pension for each year of teaching. | Total of Pensions paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1857 ................ | 150 | 63 | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1855 ....... ......... | 74 | 91 | 400 | S8690 |
| 1859 ................ | 18 | 12 S | 400 | 221174 |
| $1880 . . .1 . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 9 | 130 | 300 | 311536 28215 |
| 1881 ................ | ${ }^{10}$ | 160 | 300 | 282158 3603 |
| 1562 ................. | 10 | 164 | 175 | 252209 |
| 1563 ................ | 13 | 171 | 225 | 323700 |
| 1864 1865 ........................ | $1{ }^{7}$ | 170 | 175 | 272700 |
| 1860 ................. | 11 | 180 | 175 | 258700 |

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-dificulties of which I have so often traced the history and the causes-and to insure in a pormanent 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 risited 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:-
Annual Statistical Summary of the Boards of Examiners of Lower Canada, for the year 1865.


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, ortlography 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 fur 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 pablishcd by the Council of Public Instraction 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,<br>Your very obedient servant,<br>PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,<br>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 Wuod 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 certifcates 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 mercly certify to the morality and good conduct of the candidates. I had occasion to make the same remark for thiree 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 we 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 relazed by degrees, until it became, perhaps, over indulgent, mure especially as regards second class dipiomas.

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 crrors, 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 Eugene 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 gentlomen, 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 beca 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 eandidate 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 botk languages. Out of fifty examinations, twenty-two dictations were wanting; in two other cases all the papers were wanting. Nearly onc-half of the dictations which have been preserved are insufficient in length; some of them did not contain more than three or four lincs. In some of the papers where the dictation was 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. ( $\Lambda$ true copy.)
(Signed,) P. J. O. Chauveau,
Superintendent of Education.

## The Hon. Provincial Secretary, Ottawa.

Edudation Ofrice,<br>Montreal, 27 th 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 $186 \pm$ a balance of six hundred and forty-eight dollars, which added to the sum to be distributed for 1865, forms the sum of sisty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars.

I propose grants in favor of the following new institutions:-
Academy for Boys, Iberville. $\$ 15000$

## Model Schools

Bagotville ..................................................................... 5600
Côteau du Lac, convent........................................................................................... 5600
St. Jean Chrysostôme............................................................................. 5600
St. Jérôme, convent........................................................................... 7400
St. Joseph de Chicoutimi.................................................................. $7400 .{ }_{50} 00$
St. Jacques l'Achigan....................................................................... .... 7400
Grondines................................................................................................... b6 00

> Model Schools,-(Continued.)
Grande Rivière, Gaspé. ..... 7400
St. Iin ..... 7400
Ste. Monique ..... 5600
St. Martin. ..... 7400
N. D. de Portneuf. ..... 5600
Perce ..... 5600
Ste. Brigide ..... 5600
Beauport ..... 7400
Waterloo and Templeton ..... 7400
Acton Vale-boys ..... 7400
do girls ..... 7400 ..... 7400
Montreal, school in St. Mary's Suburbs ..... 7400 ..... 7400
Trinity Church school ..... 5600
do do St. Ann strect. ..... 7400
do do St. Mathews. ..... 5600
St. Roch, south, convent ..... 7400 ..... 7400
Côteau Landing, diss ..... 5600

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 developement 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 dificulty 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 trom 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 jts 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 diffoult to grant this request without increasing to the same extent the grants of the other institutions placed on the same list, whieh would be impossible in the present state of the Superier Eduation Fond;

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. | \$ 4,277 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Classical Colleges | 13,249 00 |
| Industrial do | 7,754 00 |
| Academies for boys and mixed | 12,875 00 |
| do girls. | 10,250 00 |
| Model Schools. | 18,628 00 |
| Making in all a sum of. | \$67,033 00 |

for which I beg that you will obtain the issuc 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 institations 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 |  | 740 |
| St. Alexandrc, Kımouraska (E. M).................. | 80 |  | 740 |
| St. Hermas. | 99 | 740 | 740 |
| Stı Zéphirin.............................................. | 67 | ... | 7.0 |

## REPORT

OF THE

## JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCH00L,

> FOR THE SCHOOL-YEAR 1864-5.

To the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau,
Superintendent of Education,
\&c., \&c., \&c.

SIR,-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 Pupils. | District of Montreal. | District of <br> Terrebonne. | District of Joliette. | District of | District of Three Rivors. | District <br> of <br> Iberville. | District of <br> Beauhar- <br> nois. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 Former pupils .......... | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ...... | 8 |  |
| 23 New pupils............... | 9 |  | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 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 fiom 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 | Former pupils. | Now pupils. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class of 2nd year. | 8 13 |  | 8 |
| Class of 1st year.. | 12 | 22 | 14 <br> 34 |
| Total. | 33 | 23 | 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.
4 " 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.

|  |  | Former pupils. | Now pupils. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Number }}{ }$ | of pupils who have received the diploma, | , 15 | 2 | 17 |
|  | " continuing their studies, | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| " | " left to engage in teaching, | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| " | " studying at college, etc., | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| " | left for various reasons, | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| " | left on account of illness, | 1 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Total. | 33 | 23 | 56 |

Up to this day, 429 pupils have beea admitted to our school, namely :-
School year $1857 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$. ................................................... 18
" " 1857-58
46

" $6 \quad 1859.60$
53
" 6 1860-61................................................................................................... 53
" " 1861-62............................................................................................... 41
«: " 1862-63.............................................................................. 57

" " 1864-65.............................................................................................. 56
Total................................................ $\overline{429}$
This is a yearly average of $47 \frac{1}{3}$.
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 $19 \frac{4}{9}$.
As several pupils have received successively the three diplomas, the number of diplomas does not represent the number of teackers, which is, in reality, only 114, namely :-

17 who have received the Academy diploma.

| 64 | " | Model School do. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 33 | $"$ | $"$ | Elementary School do. |

## Total - - 114, being an annual average of $12 \frac{3}{8}$.

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.

Synoptical Tadle, shewing the result of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, to this date.


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 scuse 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 oúr 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 excruise 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 hovor to be, Sir,
> Your very humble servant,

H. A. B. Verreau, Ptre.,<br>Principal.

## REPORT <br> -

ON THE

# McGILL N0RMAL SCH00L, 

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1864-65.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent of Education, L.C. ${ }^{-}$
Srr,-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 :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Under the Elementary Diploma ............................................... } 97 \\
& \text { Under the Model School Diploma................................................. } 91 \\
& \text { Under the Academy Diploma....................................................... } 10 \\
& 198 \\
& \text { To these should be added, as now studying for the advanced Diploma... } 8
\end{aligned}
$$

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 negleeted 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 smail indeed.
$I$ have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

> J. W. Dawson,

Prinoipal, MoGill Normal Sohool.

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:-

$$
\text { For the Academy Diploma............................................................ } 7
$$

" " Model School Diploms................................................................................... 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 renerv 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 reliesing 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 coable 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 clsewhere, 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, injuriousiy 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 hy 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 nest session. At the inspection on the 16 th 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,

## REPORT

ON THE

## LAVAL N0RMAL SCIOOL,

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1864-65.

To the Honorable P. J. O. Crauvead, 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 sjstem.

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 cortificate 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 ubtained certificates, that is to say, 12 male and 20 female teachers; 17 were for Model Schools and 15 for Elementary Schonls. 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 bren engaged in teaching for many years, was appointed in his stead on the 13 th 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 Laval 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 thoso 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.

Oif 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, thercfore, diplomas 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 coarage on their parts. Miss Ann Enright has passed two years at Bonaventure Island, one league in the offing from Perce; Miss O. Forgues is teaching at Paspebiac; Miss D. Croteau, at Carleton; Miss S. Gravel, at Cascapédiac ; Misses E. Bélanger and J. Larochelle, at Perce : Misses H. de Tonnancour, E. Bacon and J. Dancasse, at Grand Bay; Misses E. Sinnot, H. de Tonnancour, C. Valléc and G. Letourneau have, in turn, taught at Escoumains; 3liss O. Asselin has also proceeded to Papincauville. Others are also far from here, but are near their relatives.

Among our male pupil teachers Mr. Louis Oucliet 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-aus-Grisfonds; Messrs Robitaille and Provensal at Rivière-aum-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 Ursalines, three professed nuns and four novices; to the Sisters of Cbarity, tro 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 Levis, 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 Coutare), with two novices (Misses Miondor 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 Supericr. 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 inte their classes, they bave 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 28 th 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.

| PUPILS． | Pupils preparing for diplomas． |  |  |  |  | Diplomas granted for schools． |  |  | Total diplomas． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | － |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { 官 } \\ \text { 空 } \\ \text { 튼 } \end{array}\right.$ | 忘 总 曷 | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\mathbf{0}} \\ & \text { 苞 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male teachers in 1857．．．．．．．． 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| do 1858．．．．．．．．．． | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 8 |
| do 1859．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 19 |  | 34 | 17 20 |  |  |  | 13 |  | ． | 3 |
| do 1860．．．．．．．． | 25 | 11 | 4 | 401 | ＇ 25 | 1 |  |  | 18 | 18 | 1 | \＄ |
| do 1861．．．．．．．．． | 24 | 14 |  | 41 | 19 | 4 | 7 |  | 12 | 8 |  | 3 |
| do 1862．．．．．．．． | 19 | 20 |  | 43 | 17 | 2 |  | 4 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } \\ \text { do } & 1863 \ldots \ldots . . . \\ \text { 1864．．．}\end{array}$ | 24 | 11 |  | 39 | 22 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 14 | ${ }^{9} 1$ | 2 | 10 |
| do 1864．．．．．．．．． | 24 | 12 |  | 34 | 17 | 7 | 6 |  | 13 | 11 |  | 6 |
|  | 2 | 16 |  | 43 | 22 | 3 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 17 |
|  | ．．．． | ．．． | ．．．． |  | 181 |  | 68 | 13 | 108 | 89 |  | 65 |
| Female teachers in 1857．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| do 1858．．．．．． | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．． |  |  |  |  |
| do 180 185\％．．．．．． | 27 | 25 |  | 52 | 26 | 10 |  |  | 8 27 | 8 27 |  | 7 |
| do do 1860．．．．． | 39 | 15 | ．．．． | 54 | 41 | 15 | 12 |  | 27 | 27 26 |  | 4 |
| do 1862．．．．．． | 391 | 14 | ．．．． | 53 | ${ }^{36}$ | 9 | 12 |  | 21 | 21 |  | 5 |
| do 1863．．．．．．． | 37 | 17 |  | 48 | 31 | 6 | 15 |  | 21 | 21 |  | 7 |
| do 1864．．．．．．． | 37 | 12. | ．．．．． | 49 | 32 | 14 | 12 |  | 26 | 25 | ， | 11. |
| do 1865．．．．． | 43 | 12. | $\cdots$ | 45 | 34 | 12 |  |  | 27 | 24 | 2 | 4 |
|  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |
| Grand total．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | ．．．．． |  | 277 | 95 | 82 | ．．． | 177 | 167 | 28 | 58 |
|  | ．．．． | ． |  |  | 458 | 122 | 150 |  | 285 | 258 | 41 | 123 |

Number of years during which pupils who have left the Laval Normal School have been teaching．


## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

## SUPRERINTENDENT 0F EDUCATION.




29 Victoria.
essional Papers (No. 41).
A. 1866




29 Victoria.
Sessional Papers (No.41).
A. 1866

Sessional Papers (No. 41).
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29 Victoria．
Sessional Papers（No．41）．
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Sessional Papers (No. 41).
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29 Victoria.



* Lennoxyille, 3; Queboc Seminary, 40; Montreal Seminary, 84; St. Hyacinthe Seminary, 12.

TABLE B-Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and mor



## TABLEC。

## Fourth Division.-Spectal Schools.



Fifth Division.-Primary Schools.


Recapitulation of the Five Grand Divisions.

|  | DIVISIONS. | No. of Schools. | Number of teaching staff. | No. of pupils. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 10 | 79 | 818 |
|  | Superior Schools............................................. | 210 | 1099 | 28613 |
|  | Secondary Schools............................................... | 3 | 31 | 219 |
|  | Normal Schools........... .................................... | 4 | 10 | 265 |
|  | Special Schools............................................. | 3479 | 3561 | 172733 |
| 12 | Primary Schools.......................... ................ | 3706 | 4786 | 202848 |

No． 1.
CONTAINING THE STATISTICS OF THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL．

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC，III 1865.


No． 2

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL．

| ¢ | Orphan＇s School of the Sisters of the Misericorde． |
| :---: | :---: |
| －8 | Bishop＇s School． |
| び | Denf and Dumb Schools． |
| $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{0}$ | The small Scminary of Montreal． |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | Students of Theology． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OO} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Oollege of St．Marie，Rev．Jesuit Fathers． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \circ \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Christian Brothers Schools． |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Schools of the Nuns of Congregation de Notre－Dame． |
| ．．．．${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | Orphan＇s School of the General Hospi－ tal，Grey Nuns． |
| 若 | Schools of the Nuns of La Providence． |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | Ln Maitrise． |
| N | Asylums． |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | Irish independent schools． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ | Other schools and academies． |
| ． 8 | Jacques－Cartier Normal School． |
| $\stackrel{-}{ }$ | Model School attached． |
|  | Academy of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart． |
| 憂 | Total． |




## TABLED

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.



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## TABLE F.

Thble 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.-Universtites.

| NAME OF TIIE INSTITUTION. | Nu. of pupils. | Aunual grant for 1864. | Annual Grant for 1865. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MrGill College...................................... ............ ............. | 292 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \mathrm{cts} . \\ 235900 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| To the same, for one year's salary of the messonger of the Royal |  |  | 233600 27100 |
| Bishop's College.......... ...................... ............................ |  | 168700 | 167000 |
| Total........... .............................. | ................ .............. |  | 427700 |

List No. 2.- Classical Colleges.

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION. | No. of pupils. | Annual grant for 1564. | Annual grant for 1865. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nicolet |  | \$ cts. | g. ets. |
| St. II yacinthe.............................................................................. | 219 | 16 167 00. | 167000 |
| Ste. Therese ................................................................................ | 236 210 | 168700 | 167000 |
| Ste. Anne Lapocatière ...................................................................... | 228 | 135000 | 133700 |
| L'Assomption ................................................................................... | 180 | 168700 | 167000 |
| Ste. Maric, Montreal .......................................................................... | 180 264 | 135000 | 133700 |
| High School of McGill Colloge, for the instruction of 30 pupils appointed by Government | 264 | J350 00 112500 | 133700 112800 |
| Quebec High School ................................................................... | 26.1 | 112800 112500 | 112800 |
| St. Francis, Richmond ...... ........................................................ | 125 | 112500 | 112800 |
| Taree-Rivers .............................. ..................................... | 0.4 | $\underline{5185} 00$ | 100200 58200 |
| Morrin....... | 23 | 89200 | 38800 |
| Tota |  | ...... | 1324900 |



## List No. 4.- Academies for Boys, on Mised.



## List No. 5.-Academies for Girls.

| NAME OF TIIE INSTITUTION. | No. of pupils. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual } \\ & \text { grant for } \\ & 1864 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual } \\ & \text { grant for } \\ & 1865 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 5 cts. | \$ cts. |
| Ste. Anne de la Peradc.................................................... | 160 | 13300 | 13200 |
| St. Ambroise do Kildaro......... | 100 | 9300 | 9300 |
| L'Assomption $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 170 | 13300 | 13200 |
| St. Aime | 144 | 11200 | 11100 |
| 13nie St: Paul ................... | 108 | 11200 | 11100 |
| Belocil.... | 85 | 9300 | 9300 |
| Bouch | 118 | 9360 | 9300 |
| Berthier | 138 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Ses Cedre | 69 | 9300 | 9300 |
| Chambly... | 141 163 | 14900 | 14800 |
| Sto. Croix. | 163 | 12500 14900 | 12400 |
| Comansville | 30 | 14900 | 148800 |
| St. Charles, Industry | 309 | 19900 | 19700 |
| Chateauguy ..... | 116 | 9300 | 9300 |
| St. Clément.... | 255 | 14900 | 14800 |
| St. Cyprien ........ ................................................................................................................... | 195 | 9300 | 9300 |
| St. Eenis .................................................................................................. | 1130 | 9300 19900 | 9300 |
| St. Eustache.. | 102 | 19900 | 197 9600 00 |
| Etc. Famille | 54 | 19100 | 18900 |
| St. Gregoire | 202 | 22400 | 22200 |
| Ste. Geneviero | 84 | 9300 | 9300 |
| St. Nenri do Mascouche | 102 | 9300 | 9300 |
| St. Milaire................. ............................................ ..... | 90 | 9300 | 9300 |
| St. Ifugues .................. | 100 | 29800 | 29500 |
| St. Iryacinthe, Sisters of Charity | 250 | 13300 | 13200 |
| L'Islet.............................. | 228 80 | 13300 | 13200 |
| Ile Verte. | 93 | 13300 13100 | 13200 130 |
| St. John, Dorchester... | 480 | 22400 | 13200 |
| St. Jacques do l'Achigan | 198 | 19900 | 19700 |
| St. Joseph de Levis | 290 | 29800 | 29500 |
| Kakouna....... <br> Kimnouraska | 95 | ]6600 | 16400 |
| Kitnouraska.. <br> Laprairio | 100 | 14900 | 14800 |
| Longreuil | 136 <br> 378 | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 29800 \\ \\ \hline 000\end{array}$ | 930 |
| St. Lin ... | 378 125 | 29800 9300 | 29500 |
| St. Laureat, Jacques-Carti | 14.4 | 9300 19000 | 9300 197 |
| Long-Point | 40 | 14900 | 19700 1.4800 |
| Montreal, Sisters of the Providenee | 40 | 14900 | 14800 |
| Asylum for 12 female deaf-mutes. | 68 |  |  |
| Ste. Marie de Monnoir | 150 | 14900 | 14800 |
| Ste. Marie de Deauce | 136 | 16600 | 184 00 |
| St. Martin St............. | 103 | 9300 | 9300 |
| St. Nicol:as.................................................................................................. | 86 | 22400 | 22200 |
|  | 86 52 | 9300 | 9300 |
| Pointe-Clairo........... | 82 | 9300 | 9300 |
| Pointe-aux-Trcmbles, Portne | 110 | 9300 19900 | 9300 |
| River Ouelle.............................................................................. |  | 19900 | 19700 |
| Rimouski | 150 | 17100 | 16900 |
| Ste. Scholastique | 140 | ${ }^{224} 0900$. | 22200 3900 |
| Sherbrooke.. | 201 | 29800 |  |
|  | 418 | 34300 | 34000 |
| St. Thomas de Picrrovilic ... ........................... ........................... ........ | 151 | 9300 | 9300 |
| St. Timothée ............... | 71 | 14900 | 14800 |
| St. Thomas do Montmag | 104 | 13300 | 13100 |
| Three Rivers ............... | 303 | 22400 | 22200 |
| Terrebonne ........................................................................................... | 296 130 | 22400 | 22200 |
| Trois-Pistoles, No. 1......................................................................... | 330 40 | 93 131 00 | 9300 |
| V:rrencs .... ....... ...................................................................... | 40 | 13100 | 13009 |
| Taudrcuil | 36 | 16800 | 16400 |
| Y:amachiche ............................................. ... ................... | 114 | 9300 | 9300 |
| Souville and St. Benoit. | 14.4 | 14900 | 14800 |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{t}}$ Denis Street Academy, Montreal ............................................ | 94 | 14900 | 14800 |
| Sisters of the Congregation, Montreal | 142 | 18600 | 18400 |
| Total . |  |  | 1025000 |

## List No. 6.-Model Schools.

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION. | No. of pupils. | Annual grant for 1864. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annual } \\ \text { grant for } \\ 1 \$ 65 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| St. Andrew's Schoul, Quebee ...................... .................. | 39 | 50100 | 49800 |
| British and Caundian School Society, Montreal .................. | 304 | 66300 | 65600 |
| Colonial Charch and School Society, Sherbrooke ...... ......... | 75 | 16600 | 16400 |
| Eritish and Canadian School Society, Quebec......... ............ | 146 | 72600 | 71900 |
| National School, Quebec |  | 36800 | 36400 |
| Point St. Charlos, Montreal | 158 | 24500 | 24300 |
| Societe d'Education, Quebec | 194 | 92700 | 91800 |
| Societe d'Education, Threc-Rivers ..... | 305 | 49900 | $49 \pm 00$ |
| Free School in connection with the American Presbyterian School <br> Society, Montreal | 142 | 33200 | 32900 |
| Colonial Church and School Societs, Montreal ....................... | 1158 | 66300 | 65600 |
| Lorette, Girls' School ............... ..... ................................. |  | 13300 | 13300 |
| L.crette, Boys' School...... .................................................. |  | 13300 | 13300 |
| St. Francois, Indian School. | 32 | 16600 | 16400 |
| Qucbec, Lomer T'own, Infant School. |  | 16300 | 16400 |
| Quebec, Upper Town, Infant School .. |  | 20100 | 19900 |
| St. Jacques, Montreal. | 738 | 82800 | 82000 |
| The Catholic Commissioners of Quebec. | 631 |  |  |
| For their Model Schools ... ....................... ......................... |  | 33200 | 32900 |
| Arthabaskavillo .............................................................. | 75 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Beaumont. | 87 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Becancour | 160 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Berthier, diss | 30 | 5600 | 56.00 |
| Boucherville | 106 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Bury | 63 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Chateauguay | 72 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Chateau-Richer | 63 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Château-Richer, (girls). | 70 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Cap St. Ignace. | 93 | 3400 | 7400 |
| Carleton... | 75 | 10900 | 10800 |
| Chicoutimi | s0 | 13800 | 13700 |
| Code des Neiges.. | 87 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Coteau St. Louis | 130 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Coteau du Lac | 51 | 74.00 | 7400 |
| Deschambault | 50 | 14000 | 14800 |
| Deschambault, (convent).. | 102 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Ebouleuents ...... ......................................................... | is | 7400 | 7400 |
| Ecureuils ................ ........ ............................................ | 125 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Escoumains. | 33 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Farnham West | 3 | 5600 | 5600 |
| (irande-Baio | 44 | 7400 | T400 |
| IIenriville, Iberville | 110 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Henriville, (convent) .......................................................... | 185 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Huntingdon, (convent) .............. .. .................................... | 67 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Iberville ..... | 1.18 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Lachine.. | 260 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Lachine, diss............... . ................................................ | 66 | 7400 | 7400 |
| J'Acadio .. | 113 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Lacollo ............. ........................................................ | 126 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Lacolle, diss | 120 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Leeds....... | 52 | 2400 | 7400 |
| Iotbiniere | 30 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Magog... | 22 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Malbaie | 6.4 | 74 00 | 7400 |
| Matane | '7 | 5609 | 5000 |
| Melbourne, (girls) ......... ....... .... . .................................... | 82 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Montreal, Panet Street Protestant School......................... ....... | 130 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Montreal, German Protestant School..................................... | 61 | 5000 | 3600 |
| Montrcal, Visitation Street School...... ................................. | 115 | 51500 | 5600 |
| Montreal, St. Patrick's School, Point St. Charles...................... | 112 | it 00 | 7400 |
| Nicolet $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 9.4 | 5600 | 5000 |
| Notro-Damo de la Victoiro | 190 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Pointo Clairc.. | G) | 14900 | 11900 |
| Pointe-anx-Trembles, Portneuf.......................................... | 123 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Poipte di Lac ............................. ..... ......... | 99 | 7400 | 7400 |

## List No. 6.-Model Schools.-Continued.



## List No. 6.-Model Schools.-Continued.

| NAME OF TIIE INSTITUTION. | No. of pupils. | Aunual grant for 1 S64. | Annual grant for 186j. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\$$ cts. $7+00$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \mathrm{cts} . \\ & 7 \pm 00 \end{aligned}$ |
| St. Laurent, Montmorency ................................ ................ | 82 | 5600 | 5600 |
| St. LEon..... | 130 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Ste. Martine, (boys) | 120 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Ste. Martinc, (girls). | 75 | it 60 | 7400 |
| St. Michel Archango | 9. | It 00 | $7 \pm 00$ |
| St. Narcisso........ | $4:$ | 7. 90 | 7400 |
| St. Nicola3. | 96 | 7400 | 5400 |
| St. Paschal | 89 | 7400 | T400 |
| Ste. Philomingo | 0 | 5600 | 5000 |
| St. Pierre los Bocquets | 2 | 7. 00 | \% 400 |
| St. Pbilippe ......... ..... | 61 | 7400 | it 00 |
| St. Placide... | 92 | 7400 | 7400 |
| St. Roch do l'Achigan | 195 | 7400 | it 00 |
| St. Romuald do Levis | 80 | 7400 | 7400 |
| St. Romuald de Lévis | So. | 7400 | 7400 |
| Ste. Rose | sio | 7400 | 7409 |
| St. Serero | 90 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Ste. Scholastique. | 142 | 7400 | 7.400 |
| St. Stanislas, Champlain | 102 | 5600 | 5000 |
| St. Stanislas, Beauharnois | 38 | 5600 | 5600 |
| St. Sulpice............ | 99 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Ste. Ursule | 4 | 56.00 | 5600 |
| St. Talentin | 42 | 5600 | 5600 |
| St. Yincent do Paul ............ | .10 | 740 | it 00 |
| St. Vincont de Paul, (convent)............................................................................................ | 60 | 7400 | 7400 5600 |
| St. ZGphirin ................................................................................................. | 100 | ................. | 5600 5690 |
| Cap Rouge................................................................................................... | \%3 | . | 5699 5600 |
|  | ! 5 | ...................... 1 | 5600 |
| St. Jean Chrysustôme, Levis | 120 |  | 7400 |
| St. Jerôme, (convent) ....... | 8, | ..................... | 5600 |
| St. Joseph de Chicoutimi.................................... ........................... | 125 |  | 7400 |
|  | 82 |  | 5600 |
| Grondines................. | 115 | ............ | 7400 |
| Grande-Rivierre, Gaspe | 呺 | .......... | 7400 |
| St. Lin | 92 |  | 560 |
| Ste. Monicuue | 107 | ................. | 7400 |
| St. Martin .. | 81 | .................. | 5600 |
| Notre-Damo de Portn | 46 | ..................... |  |
| Percé. | 67 | .................... | 5600 |
| Sto. Brigide. | su |  | T400 |
| Beauport.... | 1::2 | ....... ..... | 2. 400 |
| Waterloo, Teinpleton | 74 |  | 7400 |
| Acton Yale, (bars). | si | ... | 7400 |
| Acton Talc, (girls).: |  |  | 7400 |
| Montreal, (Ste. Marie Sehool) . | 115 | , | 5000 |
| Montrenl Trinity Charch Schon | 16 |  | 7400 |
| Montreal ( Sun $^{\text {St }}$ ) ........ | 114 | .. | 5600 |
| Montreal, St. Mathews, It. St. Charles | 40 | ............ .... \| | 7409 |
| St. Roch, south. | 50 |  | 7400 |
| St. Roch, south (convent) | 57 |  | 5600 |
|  |  |  | 1862800 |

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



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

|  | $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 8 & \text { cis. } \\ 15 & 00\end{array}$ | NEW PENSIONERS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adelaide Talon.......... ......... ............. | 2:00 |  | \$1500 |
| M. Anne Tribsult............................. | 21.0 | Agnees Boule.. | 400 |
| Marceline Theuvette .......................... | ${ }^{7} 900$ | Esther Couturo | 1500 |
| Basile Vanier ................................... | 26 | Leocadie Dubuc. | 1100 |
| Daniel Wettcrs................................. | 1000 | Mathilde Fournier........................................ | 1100 |
| Claire Watters ................................. | 700 1800 | Victor Mignault......... ............................. | 2200 |
| William Wilson ................................ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 180 | Mrs. ${ }^{\text {Emelio Robitaillo ................................... }}$ | 1500 |
| A. C. Wolfe .................................... | 22 7 7 | Augustin Vallieres ........ ...................... | 1100 |
| Marguerite Young.. ........................... | 2800 | Ingorino Dumpis .............................. | 700 |
| Raymond Chaput <br> Nazaire Caron | 2000 | Honorino Dumats | 203450 |
| Miss L. Lalonde............................... | 1700 1200 | To |  |
| Marie Lamontagno ............................ |  |  |  |

Statement of the Expense of Printing the Educational Journals, for the
year 1865.


Statement of the Expenditure of Normal Schools for the year 1865.

Statement of Books sent to School Inspectors to be given as prizes, in 1865 and 1866.




(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 Canala during the last three years, and relative to the holding of Courts.

By Command.

Wm. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.
Secretary's Ofrice, 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. McDOUGAL! Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 24th July, 1866.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.] <br> \title{
REPORT <br> \title{
REPORT <br> <br> COMMISSIONERS <br> <br> COMMISSIONERS <br> FROM <br> BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
}

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO

# THE TRADE OF THE <br> WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND BRAZIL. 

Fininted luil Order af the Seqialative Itsaemblus.


OTTAWA:
PRIN:cd 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, E$c ., \mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$., E®c.

## May it please Your Excellenct :

The Commissioners appointed by the Governments of Canada, Nora 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 commeree now exi-ting 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 daties 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 govern" ment on the ground that such imposts are calculated to obstruct trade."

That finding the Postal Service beiween 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 commu. nication.

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, $\mathcal{E c}$., 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, cmbracing:-

1st. A narrative of their proccedings at each colony and country visited.
2nd. A brief description of each, under a separate head, with statistical tables and staternents showing the population, revenue and expenditure, tariffs, productions, imports, exports, prices of commodities, harbor ducs, tonnage ducs, and trade gencrally, 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 Halifas, 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, fe., 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 countrics.
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 dutics 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 bo made in the tariffs of Canada and the Maritime Provinces.
7 th 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 Colonies; 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 incxpedient 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............. ............... | War. McDovgall, Chairman. Thos. Ryan, <br> A. M. Delisle, <br> J. W. Dunscomb. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nova Scotia....................... $\{$ | James Macdonald, <br> I. Levesconte. |
| New Brunswick................... $\}$ | Wa. Smith. |
| Prince Edward Island............ $\{$ | W. H. Pope. |

## 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 advautageous footing."

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

- The Sccrctary of Statc for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of Canada. Canada, No. 154.


## (Сору.)

Downing Street, 28th October, 1865.
Sin,-I have the honor to acknowledge the reaeipt of Viscount Monck's despatch of the 23rd September, 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 Provincial 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 alonc, 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 reguisite 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 nssistance they can. For this purpose, howerer, it will be necessary that you furuish 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 bare instructed them to communicate to you without delay the names of the gentlemen who shall be will:ng to represent the respective Colonies.

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

Ilaving beea in communication with the Lords of the Comnittec 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 Iordships a letter of which I think it advisable to send you herewith a copy.

I have, \&c.
(Signed, Edward Cardwele.
The Officer Administering the Guvernment of Canada.

## Sir Emerson Tcnnent to the Under Secretury of State, Colonial Office.

## Board of Trade,

## (Copy.)

 Whitehall, 26th October, 1865Sir, - 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 Commereial relations of the British North American possessions with the United States of America and the other Countries.

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. Willlam McDovgall, M.P.P.; Provincial Secretary of Canada;

The Hon. Thomas Ryan, M.L.C.;
J. W. Dunsconm, Esquire, Collector of Customs for Quebec; and
A. M. Delisle, Esquire.

In reply I am directed to request you to siate to Mr Secretary Cardwell that My Lords fally approve of the objact 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 cemmercial conventions being established between groups of Her Majesty's Colonial Dependencies and Foreign Countries. 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 Treatics 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 aroid similar dificulties in the present case.

The original papers which accompanied your letter of the 25 th instant are herewith returned.
I am, \&c.,
(Signed,) J. Euerbon Tensent.
The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
(Copy.)

## Mr. Hammond to Under Secrelary of State, Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 11 th November, 1865.

Sir, -1 have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 7 th 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 Countries, and I am to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Cardwell 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 negotintions with the United States, enclosed in Lord Monck's Despatch, No. 185, of the 23 rd 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 varions 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 thrs obtained grounds for further proceedings, Her Majesty's Government might in the next place consider, in communication with the Lords of the Committee of Pripy Council for Trade, how farany 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 satisfactozily ascertained, instructions mignt 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 endeavor to bring into the shape of International engagements snch arrangements as might be ultimately considered acceptable, not only to the Colonies themselves, but also to the foreign Powers with whom they were contracted.

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\mathrm{I} a \mathrm{~m}, \& \mathrm{c} .
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(Signed,)
E. Hamoond.

The Under Searetary of State, Cologial Office.

## From Nova Scotla.

The Hon. Jaires Macdonald, M.P.P., Financial Secretary of Nova Scotia; and The Hon. Isaac Levesconte, M.P.P.

## Fromi New Brunswick.

William Smitit, 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 in December, 1865.

After reporting their arrival to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Commissioners placed themselves in correspondence with the Governor ${ }^{\circ}$ 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 foreiga 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 Departimenr,
> "Ottäwa, 17th November, 1865.
"Gentlemen,-By command of His Exceilency the Administrator of the Government I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint you Commissioncrs 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 countrics 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. Practi. cally, however, it is found that the commerce is very restricted in amount and of slow development.
"The causes for this state of things may be found partly, no doubt, in the difficulty 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 rupid 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 circamstances and conditions of our trade with the West Indies and South America, and iuto 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 daty 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 purposc of re-establishing joint and united action.
"The instructions under which you will act must necessarily be of a very gencral character, and their application must be left in a great measure to your orn 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, \&e. It will also be desirable to note the sereral 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 cren the abolition of any customs duties now levied on the productions of these countries, if corresponding favor were sherrn to the staples of British North $A$ merica in their markets.
"Your first attention will probably be directed to the British. West Indies, and subscquently to the Spanish, French and other forciga islands, ultimateiy 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 1 st 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 cvery 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, "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 :-

Tredericton, 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 appoiuted on behalf of the other B. N. A. Provinces.
"You will in conjunction with them endeavor to ascertain 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 mutaal commercial concessions and corresponding changes in the respective tariffs of the scveral Colonies and Countrics referred to, which may scem calculated to facilitate the attainment of the object desircd.
"You will furthergenerally collectsuchinformation 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 ficlds for the employment of its industry.
"You will from time to time report your proceedings to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and on your return to the Province, will make a general report of the information you have obtained.

" I have, \&c.<br>(Signed,) "Artifur H. Gordon:"

"Wm. Smith, Esquirc,
"Controller of Customs,

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& \text { oller of Customs, } \\
& \text { "\&c., \&c., }
\end{aligned}
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The instructions to the gentlemen from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were not 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), Leresconte (Nova Scotia), and Pope (Prince Edward Island), were requested to proceed to the Brazils, while the remaining five agrced on consideration to proceed by the mail line of steamers to Demerara, where they were informed by letter from Sir James Hope, thatH. 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.

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

The Commissioners having ascertained that the import duties established by tariff in Demerara, and indeed in the British West India Islands generaliy, were on a moderate scale, it appeared unnecessary to urge any immediate change therein, but they suggested to His Exceilency 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 mect 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 occupicd 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 best aid.

Finally, on the 29th, after discussion and consultation on the part of the Governor with
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 parposes 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 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. MćDougall, " 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 betyreen the West Indies and British North America is ansatisfactory, and

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.<br>" 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 Yth 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 minuțe. 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 14 th 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 10

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 Erecutive 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 :-

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\text { " Antigua, 19th February, } 1866 .
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"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.

## (Signed) " Stephen J. Hill, "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 interviers.

While here they deemed it their duty to investigate as fully as possible the reasons which had led to the sclection 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 stead. Mr. Macdonald with the remaining Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Ryan, Mr. Delisle and Mr. Smith, sailed for Porto Rico on the morning of the 24 th, 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 ot 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. Corrper, 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 Amcrica, 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 Lurope 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,
" Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,
(Signed,)
"T. Ryan, Chairman,
" A. M. Delisle,
"Wm. Smite."
" To His Excellency General Marchesi, " Captain General of Porto Rico, \&c., \&c., \&c."

Gentiemen,-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 Autilles for the purpose of endeavouring to extend the commercial relations between these countrics and the Provinces of British North America, Ifeel 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, "Marchest."
"Messrs. Ryan, Delisle à Smith."
The Commissioners left Porto Rico on the 3rd March, but being delayed on the passage, they only arrived at St . Themas 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

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 17 th. 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 discassed; 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 mutaally 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 Caban 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 20 th 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 verso.
"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 istand 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 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 qualifed 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 Britisi 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 occan 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 togranting 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,<br>"Your Excellency's most obedient servant, "T. Ryan,<br>"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 Xntendente'sreply, 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 Havina to comp.ete 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 ofmerchants 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 coastingsteamer for Santiago de Cuba, where they arrived on the 28 th, and remained until the 8th of A pril, 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 explaind 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, Commissioncrs on Trade from British North America, and desires to tender 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 concar 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, Hayti. They were introduced by Mr. St. John, the British chargé d'affaires, to Mr. Elie, the Haitien Minister of Finance and Commerce, by whom they were presented to President

Geffrurd, 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 27 th 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 Forcign 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 furaish 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,<br>"Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1866.

"The undersigned have the honor respectfully to submit to His Excelleney that they are members of a Commission recently appointed by the Governments of the British North American Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nora 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 Braziland 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 trasfer 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."

[^0]The Commissioners subsequently had several interviews with the Minister of Finance and also with the Director General of Revenue and an officer of the Castoms 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 :-

## "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 countrics.
"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 Britisb flag.
"It is incumbent on mo 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 conduct 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 Jareiro, 27 de Março de 1866.

* Gabinete do Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros.

0 Governo Imperial recebu o memoradum que the 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 clausula e reciprocidad.

3o. Admissâo da transferencia dos navios construidos nas colonias inglezas para bandeira brazilleira e sob as mesmas condiçoens de que os navios de construç̧âo braziloira sejâo transferidos para a bandeira das colonias inglezas.

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

Dependeado porém, de medidas legislativas a realisaçâo das vistas do Governo Imperial apenas pôde elle agora afiançar que será opportunamente considerada a propcsta de que se trata, e tenho o prazer de annunciar que, em relçâo á cabotagem o Governo Imperial acaba de ampliar a respectiva navegaçao, permittindo que os navios estrangeiros a façâo entre os portos do Imperio em que ha alfandegas até ó fim de dezembro de 1867: prazo que naturalemente será espaçado.

Se nâo é isso quanto desejâo 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 occasiâo para afferecer aos Snrs. Commissarios a expaessâo dos mens sentimentos de perfeita estima e distincta consideraçâo.

Josr Antonio Saratya
"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 commanication was acknowledged by the Commissioncrs in the following terms:(Copy.) "Rio de Janeiro, 28th March, 1866.
"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 Sceretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the memorandum which they had the honor to address to His Excellency on the fifth of March instant.
"The undersigned beg that they may be permitted to inform His Excellency that they reccive 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 priaciples 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 undersigued 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 opportanely considered. The action already taken by the Government of His Impcrial Majesty relative to the coasting trade; and with the view to facilitate the transfer of forcign 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 undersigued 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 opportanity 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,

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { (Signed;) } & \text { "J. W. Dunscomb, } \\
& \text { "IsAAC LEvesconte, } \\
& \text { "WM. H. Pope." }
\end{array}
$$

The Commissioners think it proper to state, that shortly after their arrival, they had the honor of being presented to His Imperial 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 Empirc. His Majesty made minute enquiries relative to the Victoria Bridge, the extent, climate, agriculture, the railmays, 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 Pinçon, 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 centary. In 1808 the Royal family of Portugal 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 suppused to be excessive. 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 popalation are as follows:

1. S. Pedro Rio Grande do Sul ..... 420,000
2. Santa Catharina ..... 150,000
100,000
3. San Paulo ..... 780,000
4. Rio de Janeiro ..... 1,400,000
5. Espirito Santo ..... 65,000
6. Bahia ..... 1,400,000
7. Serjipe ..... 275,000
8. Alagoas ..... 1,300,000
9. Pernambuco ..... 280,000
10. Parahyba
11. Parahyba
225,000
225,000
12. Rio Grande del Norte
13. Rio Grande del Norte
540,000
540,000
14. Ceara
15. Ceara ..... 250,000

| *Sterm navigation on the Amazon is regularly ca |  | Foglish miles : Fiare | 5000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | English miles : Fare | 50 |
| do Manaos to Tabstinga | 859 | do | 4000 3300 |
| In Peru: Tabatinga to Yurimagas | 709 | do |  |
|  | 2,430 |  | 12300 |

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

| 15. Maranhao... | 400,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16. Para........ | 320,000 |
| 17. Minas Geraes. | 1,450,000 |
| 1S. Goyaz....... | 220,000 |
| 19. Matto Grosso. | 100,000 |
| 20. Amazonas.... | 70,000 |
|  | 10,045,000 |

## FINANCES.

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

|  | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1861-2. | \$27,935,405 | \$28,023,728 |
| 186 | 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 d | . $115,398,013$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Export dut | 4,540,626 |
| Internal revenu | 4,684,836 |

The principal expenditures were made by the Departments of

| Fi | \$ 9,517,651 |
| :---: | :---: |
| War | 6,101,400 |
| Navy. | 4,354,698 |
| Public Work | 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 fuaded 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 $\$ 14,000,000$, shewin ${ }^{2}$ 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: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\$} 185$ | ${ }_{409,615}^{\$}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{\mathbf{3 2 5 , 1 3 5}}$ |
| Spirits (Rum) ....................................................... | 429,185 $3,593,075$ | 409,615 $8,408,904$ | 14,167,805 |
| Cotton .................................................. | 3,199,815 | 3,004,933 | 2,301,375 |
| Sugar, white ................. ........................................ | 7,968,085 | 6,635,581 | 7,621,013 |
| Sugar, brown......... ...... ...................................... | 172,506 | 159,466 | 215,971 |
| Hair and Manilla.................................... | 721,029 | 789,468 |  |
| Cосоя........ ................................................. | 29,373,497 | 28,287,467 | $27,065,342$ $2,613,037$ |
| Coffee..................................................... | 2,926,376 | 2,417,294 | $2,613,037$ $1,360,809$ |
| Hides, salted .................................................................. | 1,916,885 | 1,207,923 | 2,064,362 |
| Hides, dry <br> Diamonds | 2,120,724 $\mathbf{2} 439,309$ | 2,058,088 | 1,756,317 |
| Tobacco........................................... ....... | 2,439,2079 | 1,637,956 | 1,847,687 |
| Indis rabber ... ...................................... | 1,463,919 | 1391,028 | 335,116 |
| Rosewrod .............................................. | 702,18S | 757,391 | 755,204 |
| Tea (natire) ..................................................................... | 1,060,600 | 385,813 | $\begin{array}{r}57,018 \\ \hline 1594785\end{array}$ |
| Gold (bullion)........................................................... | 1,753,699 | 1,585,066 | 1,594,785 |
| Miscella ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Total.... | 60,359,971 | 61,239,998 | 64,735,350 |

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

|  | Brought forward...........\$ | 62,637,605 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain and her possessions...... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 26,242,549 | Ports on the Mediterranean.. ............. | 319,175 310,172 |
|  | Belgium ...... | 232,574 |
| France and her possessions .............. ${ }^{\text {e, }}$, 789,614 | Italy .... | 298,595 |
| Ports in the British Channel.............. 3, $3,331,129$ | Turkey | 247,407 |
| Portugal and her possessions.............. 2 2,158,308 | Russia.. | 245,684 |
| Spain and her possessions ................. ${ }^{\text {2,007,132 }}$ | Coast of Africa............ | 154,070 |
| Rio da Prata .................................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 842,400 | Baltic Sea Ports ............ ...... ......... | 145,759 |
| Sweden and Norway … ....................... 50.150 .190 | Mexico .. | 46,123 |
| Hanse Towns ................................................ $594,32 \mathrm{~S}$ | Greece........ | 25,899 |
| Chili .............................................................. $38.42,417$ | Ports not specified ............................. | 20,667 |
| Austria | Holland ...................... ${ }^{\text {For }}$ conip .......... | 3,620 |
| Carried forvard.................... \$ 62,637,605 | \$ | 64,735,350 |

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


FIn reducing the above table from Brazilian money to our own, the ralue of the mil reis is taken to be 50 cents. This is a very close approximation indeed.

Brazilian Cobrenct, at par


Beitisa Cons:
Soveraign=Rs. $8 \$ 888$.
(Read eight mil oight hundrad and aighty-0ight r6is.).
21

The export duty amounted to the following sums:

| $1881-2$. | $1862-3$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 4,005,788$ |  |$\quad$| $1868-4$. |
| ---: |
| $\$ 4,452,069$ |

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


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

| Clearances (despacho maritimo) | 114,202 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Duties peculiar to the Provinces | 285,161 |
| Extraordinary imposts... | 34,360 |
| Deposits | 307,967 |
|  | 741,690 |

## IMPORTS.

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

| - | 1861-2. | 1862-3. | 1863-4. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |  |
| Oil ........................................................... | 482,944 | 464,866 | 561,144 |
| Cod and other fish ..................................... . | 757,429 | 744,766 | 691,683 |
| Spirituous Liquors ............................. ... ....... | 1,475,172 | 728,725 | 832,863 |
| Boots and Shoes ......................................... | 660,160 | 617,558 | 663,104 |
| Meats ....................................................... | 4,005,472 | 2,748,734 | 3,571,888 |
| Coals .................................................................. | 1,402,733 | 1,03S,171 | 916,833 |
| Hats ........................................................ | 688,545 | 696,512 | 692,249 |
| Hides and Skins............... ........... . ............. | 384,507 | 487,533 | 450,620 |
| Drugs.................... .................................... | 619,648 | 499,805 $2,461,313$ | 749,079 $2,071,291$ |
| Flour ........................................................ | 2,899,898 | $2,461,313$ $2,603,943$ | $2,071,291$ $2,398,95 S$ |
| Hardware.. | 3,099,185 | $2,603,943$ 725,364 | 2,398,95S |
| Iron................................ ......................... | 516,006 812,488 | 725,364 920870 | 335,027 731,428 |
| Earthen and Glassware . ......... .................................... | 812,488 382,104 | 920,870 425,465 | 731,428 310,687 |
| Machinery.................................................................................................. | 382,104 925,579 | 425,465 $1,103,163$ | 310,087 970,088 |
| Butter Manuactures of Cotion........ | 17,469,384 | 11,913,703 | 11,985,448 |
| Manufactures of Wotton.......: | 1,958,492 | 1,983,529 | 2,200,500 |
| Linen | 1,183,037 | 1,085,198 | 1,496,318 |
| " Silk. | 1,069,771 | 1,093,859 | 1,175,496 |
| " Mixed ..................... ............. | 1,398,790 | 1,243,035 | 1,367,972 |
| Bullion ................ | 1,021,744 | 2,194,444 | 9,803,530 |
| Gold and Silver ware.................................... | 902,651 | 1,149,371 | 771,277 |
| Paper........................................................ | 544,579 | 496,747 | 603,723 |
| Powder........................................... ........... | 284,579 | 300,798 | 259,301 |
| Silver ........................................................ | 47,750 | 68,000 | 382,619 |
| Clothes | 632,963 | 865,448 |  |
| Salt | 564,636 | 564,038 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 663,361 \\ 2,816,031 \end{array}$ |
| Wine ..................... .................................. | $2,082,865$ $6,994,582$ | $2,354,369$ $7,987,017$ | $2,816,031$ $11,285,659$ |
| Other articles............z................................ | 6,994,582 | 7,987,017 | 11,285,659 |
| Total.................................... | \$55,265,595 | \$49,586,354 | \$61,522,937 |

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

| Great Britain and her possessions.....\$ | 32,419,055 | Brought forward........... $\$$ | 60,261,610 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France and her possessions..... ......... | 11,555,206 | Denmark ..................... .............. | 66,210 58,046 |
| Rio da Prata ................................ | 4,531,186 | Holland | 389,202 |
| Portugal and her possessions ............ | $3,173,206$ $3,129,742$ | Itaiy ............................................................ | 388,272 |
| Urited States ............................... | $3,129,742$ 2,729 | Cbili ..................................................... | 73,341 |
| IInnse Towns ............. .. .... ........... | 2,125,037 | Peru | 11,490 |
| Spain .......... ................. .... .......... | 1,902,952 | Ports not mentioned | 135,000 |
| Belgium ............ | 493,298 | Pesce | 4,948 |
| Ports in tho Empire............... ... <br> Sweden | 204,994 | Afri | 134,812 |
| Carricd forward .........\$ | 60,261,610 | Paraguay ..................... ........ | 61,522,937 |

These imports were thus distributed among the Provinces :-


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. | Values. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |
| Prince Edward Island, (1864).............. .... ........ | $n i l$ $n i l$ |  | 12,000 |
| New Brunsvoick, (1864; ........... ......................... |  |  |  |
| Nova Scotia, (1865). <br> Codfish, - .................... ............. ...... Ibs. | 277,120 | 12,000 |  |
| Nevfoundland, (1864). $\qquad$ qtls. | 151,518 | 772,590 | 775,530 |
| Dry Codfish........... ................................................................................. | 51,5180 4,000 | 2,900 |  |
| Four.............. E Plank.....................................f............. | 4,000 |  |  |
| Canada, (Quebec,) (1865). <br> Deals <br> $\{$ Feet, Imperial. $\qquad$ | 355,046 18,000 | 3,560 | 3,560 |
| Total .................................. |  |  | \$791,090 |

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


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 channcls, are undoubtedly much larger, and it is a matter of regret that they cannot be accurately ascertained.

## EHIPPING.

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

|  | 1861-2. |  | 1862-3. |  | 1863-4. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Enterod. | Cleared. | Entered. | Clearod. | Entercd. | Cleared. |
| Long sea royages-Vessels. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 214 2,579 | 128 2,470 | 400 2,664 | 177 2,550 | 374 2,516 | $\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ 2,423 \end{array}$ |
|  | 2,793 | 2,598 | 3,064 | 2,727 | 2,890 | 2,796 |
| 'Tonnage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30,215 | 27,934 | 42,695 | 41,216 | 61,604 | 45,796 |
|  | 908,692 | 1,055,194 | 303,518 | 1,055,800 | 854,197 | 984,257 |
|  | 938,907 | 1,083,128 | 946,213 | 1,097,016 | 915,801 | 1,030,053 |
| - Coasting yoyages. - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vessals <br> Tons | 3,110 | 3,013 | 3,452 | 3,411 | 3,370 | 2,966 |
|  | 659,420 | 610,345 | 720,390 | 724,489 | 658,651 | 567,432 |

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 Exceliency 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):-


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

|  | Brazilian price current, 2dth March, 1866. | The same reduced to Canadian curroncy and woights or measures. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rum | $95 \$ 000$ @ 100 \$000 per pipa ........... | 40 (a) 48 cents per gallon. |
| Cotton | 20 \$000 © 21 S0co per arroba. |  |
| Sugar, raw | 2\$100 @ 2 \$ $\$ 200$ : |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ refined ........................ | 3\$600 @ 4 \$500 | 0 (a) 72 cents |
| Coffee, finest $\qquad$ inferior | $4 \$ 800 \ldots \ldots . . .10$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ conts |
| Cocor............. ...................... | 3\$300@3 \$400.......... | ${ }_{121}^{5}$ conts 14 cents |
| Hides, salted | \$220 @ \$ \$240 per libra ............................. | 11 @ 12 conts " |
| Tobacco, leaf..................... ..... | 4\$000 @ 7 \$000 per arroba. | ${ }_{24}^{63}$ cents 11 cents |
| Indian rubber ......................... | $16 \$ 000$ |  |

brazillan weigets.

LIQUID MEASURES
Pipa $=180$ canadas $=105 \frac{1}{2}$ Imp. gls.
Almude $=12$ canadas.
Canada $=4$ quartilhos.
Mem.-The canada of Bahia is 435 cubic inohes, the above canada, that in use at Rio, is $162 \frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.

LINEAL MEASCRES.
Braça $=2$ varas $=10$ palmos $=$ inches 86.6162
Vara $=5$ palmos $=$
Palmo $=8$ polegadas $=$
Polegada $=$

By a law recently passed, the Freuch 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 1 t per cent. If we add 20 per cent. to the prices in the ahove list, we shall arrive at a close approsimation 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 lBritain itself to which several of the above articles are sent before being brought hither.

## TARIFF.

A distinction is made in the Brazilian Thriff between the necessaries of life and the lux-uries-the latter being charged with the higher rates of duty. Lumber, furniture and clothes are almost the only exceptions to this rulc.

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 Thriff enumerates no less than 1475 articles, and extends over an octavo volume of 318 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 reis 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 wincs.

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 coals, 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 chicfly 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 (iacluding watches), garden and grass seeds are charged with $\mathbf{5}$ 1 er cent.

Agricultural implements, machinery for factories, steamboats or railways, cows, sheep and soats, 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 trude between the two countries, owing to the effects of the war, but the statement is given to shew that a trade is doue in these articles by a pe:ple who have no greater natural ad vantages for producing them, and not much greater geographical facilities for sending them than the British Prorinces possess:-

(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 shaw fully the character of the Brazilian Tariff and the minuteness of its cnumerations, the

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

With respect to some articles which the Commissioners think could be profitably exported to Brazil from British North America, the following remarks are added:-

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


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

The quantities exported from Great Britain to Brazil were-


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

Meats.-A great deal or 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 hasfor 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., almays 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 tish is but 30 ceats 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 sarn 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 lifc 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 Amcrican ports (cast coast) were:-

|  | Tons. |  | Tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Rio Janeiro.. | 3,319 | To Guadaloupe.. | 537 |
| Aspinwall ... | 1,209 | Mansanilla | 65 |
| Kingston (Jamaica) | 2,232 | Martinique. | 803 |
| Barbados............. | 1.309 | Mayaguez... | 185 |
| Honduras | 706 | Bermuda. | 186 |
| St. Thomas | 1,282 | Porto Rico.. | 218 |
| Demerara | 1,238 | Port of Spain. | $\begin{array}{r}1,393 \\ \hline 275\end{array}$ |
| Surinam | 430 | Port au Prince | 725 |
| Habana... | 8,130 | Santiago. | 725 120 |
| Cienfuegos....... | 532 | Hayti.. | 120 |
| Cuba (St. Tago). | 420 405 |  | 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 finc 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 frce.

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 cconomy, 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 staady, the favorites are schooncr-rigged vessels very much like those in use on the Canadian 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 interestin. commerce to risk a little for the sake of participating largely in so rich a mine of wealth.

## THE COURSE OF TRADE WITE BRAZIL.

The great value of the Brazilian staple exports, renders it absolutely necessary in many cases that ships shoould 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 voyage" 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

[^1]81
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 reis and milréis.

Pro forma Account Sales of 12 bbls. Hams, received from and sold at Rio de Janeiro.


Pro forma Account Sales of Pork, received from
and sold at Rio de Janeiro.


| 3560 bbs. Flour © 206000 <br> Less Discount, $6 \%$ | ............................... |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At 1 month's credit. |  | Rs. $66.928 \$ 000$ |
| Cinarges. |  |  |
| Freight ............................................................................ | Rs .................. |  |
| Duty on 21,360 arrobas @ 150 rs. cr 900 rs. per bbl...................... | $3.204 \$ 000$ |  |
| Dispatcher .......................................................................... | 100\$000 |  |
| Storing and bringing into stores ................................... ........... | 1.231\$000 |  |
| Fire Insurance, $\frac{1}{4} 10$ \%.... ...................................................... | $175 \$ 000$ $5 \$ 560$ |  |
| Pulicy and Stamps ..................................................................................................... | $5 \$ 560$ $114 \$ 260$ |  |
| Conferring, stamps and petties .................. ............................... | 1148260 |  |
| Interest cn charges 45 days, $10 \%$ \% |  |  |
|  | $356 \$ 000$ 3.346400 |  |
|  |  | Rs. |

Rio de Janciro, March, 1866.
S. E. \& 0 ,

Pro forma Account Sales of 500 Kegs Lard, received from and sold at Rio de Janciro.


Pro forma Account Sales of 3036 pieces White Pine, reccived from at Rio de Janciro.

E. E.

Rio de Janciro, March, 1866.

Pro forma Account Sales of Codfish received from
and sold at Rio de Janciro.

|  |  | Rs. $40.626 \$ 000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22579qtl. Codish @ $18 \$ 000$.......................... ....................... |  |  |
| Charges. |  |  |
|  | Rs .................. |  |
| Frcight..................1.................................................................................................................. | 1.35000 |  |
| Dispatcher <br> Lignterage, delivering, negro hire, storage and petties <br> Stamps $1^{\circ}$ 20.................................. ..... ..................................... | $348 \$ 340$ $40 \$ 630$ |  |
|  | 40\$630 |  |
| Intergt on charges $8 \frac{1}{2}$ months $10^{\circ} 20$....................................... |  |  |
|  | Rs...... 2038130 |  |
| Interest on charge <br> Brokerage $\frac{1}{2}{ }^{\circ} / 0$ <br> Commission and Guarantee $5^{\circ} 0_{0}^{\circ}$ | 2.0315300 |  |
|  |  | Rs. |

Rio de Janeiro, March, 1866.

## Pro forma Invoice. ${ }^{\circ}$

## Rio de Janeiro, 1st May, 1866.

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

| 3000 Bags wcighing 15000 arrobas © 6500 . <br> Citabges. | Rs. $97.500 \$ 000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Duty on Valn. 15000 arrobas 6\$000.......... .i.................................. |  |
|  |  |
| Copalagias 40rs. pr. bag....................................................................... ${ }^{\text {. }}$. 2.100 .00. |  |
|  |  |
| Shipping expenses 240rs. pr. bag... .......................................................................................... 150.000 |  |
| Brokerage 50rs. pr. bag............................. ....... .......... ................. _____ | $\frac{12.990 \$ 000}{\text { Rs. } 110.490 \$ 000} \begin{array}{r} 4.418 \$ 600 \end{array}$ |
| Commission $2 \frac{1}{0} \%_{0} \& 1 \frac{1}{} \%^{\circ}$ 。for drawing ......... ............... ................... |  |
| Bill Brokerage \& Stamps $\frac{3}{16}$.................... | Rs. $115.125 \$ 240$ |
| - | £11,992.4.3 |
| E. \& O. | E. |

## Pro forma invoice of $R u b b e r$ shipped from Para.



## BRITISH GUIȦNA.

British Guiana, sometimes called Demerara, was frst 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 countics.

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 1.861 shewed the following results :-

| $\text { Natives of } 13$ | British Guiana.: | 93,861 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | the West India Islands.. | 9,309 |
|  | Madeira and the Cape de Verd Islands. | 22,081 |
| " | India ... | 9,299 |
| " | Africa.. | 2,629 |
| " | China... | 7,000 |
| Aborigincs .... |  | 2,869 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |
|  | Total... | 155,907 |

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

## IREVENUE, 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., long identificd 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 :-

|  | Revenuc. | Expenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1862 | . $\$ 1,320,034$ | \$1,425,407 |
| 1863. | 1,255,800 | 1,205,692 |
| 1864 | ..*1,556,401 | \$1,297,652 |

The chief heads of revenue in 1864 were:-

| mpo | \$737,980 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wine and Spirit " | 181,188 |
| Rum duties (excise). | 278,195 20,126 |
| Beacon and tonnage duties | 338,912 |
| Miscellaneou |  | Total.................... ....... $\$ 1,556,401$

- Exclusire 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 :-


Perhaps the most important of these items of expenditure is that referring toimmigration. 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.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The tariff on imports is :-

| Articles. | Rate of Duty. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 cts. |  | \$ cts. |
| Dacon | 002 per lb. | Onions ........................ | 010 per 100 lb . |
| Deef, Pickle | 300 per brl. | Paints. | 025 por crwt. |
| Beef, Dried | 002 per lb. | Pepper..... ............................ | 005 per lb. |
| Bread | 050 per 100 lbs . | Percussion Cap | 100 per m. |
| Pricks..... | ${ }_{0}{ }^{0} 25$ per do. | Pitch. | ${ }_{0} 50$ por brl. |
| Butter. | 002 per lb. | Pork. | 300 per brl. |
| Candles, Tallow | 0.03 per lb. | Potatics | 0 OS per busl. |
| Candles, Sper | 005 per lb. | Rice.. | 025 per 100 lbs . |
| Cheesc... | 002 per lb. | R | 050 per brl. |
| Chocol | 004 per lb. | Sago | 002 per lb. |
| Cigars | 400 per M. | Salt | $000 \frac{1}{2}$ per lb . |
| Clapboards. | 150 per M. | Shingles | 0.50 per M. |
| Coals in hhds | 024 per blud. | Shooks | 008 per pack. |
| Coals in | 036 per ton. | Shot | $002 \text { per ilb. }$ |
| Cocoa | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ner lib. | Slates | $100 \text { per M. }$ |
| Coffe | 0 1娄 per lb. | Snuff | 025 per lb. |
| Confectionery | 015 per lb. | Soap ............................. ..... | 001 par lb. |
| Cordage....... | 100 per cwt. | Staves, W. 0.... ..................... | $200 \mathrm{per} \mathrm{M}$. |
| Corn and | 005 per bushl. | Staves, 12. 0 | 150 per M. |
| Corn Broom | 020 ner doz. | Sugar, Refined | 4. 00 par crrt. |
| Corn Meal, | 025 per 100 lbs . | Sugar, Ravr | ${ }^{0} 40 \mathrm{per} \mathrm{crst}$. |
| Fish, Dricd............... | 050 per cwt. | Trapioca... | 002 per lb. |
| Fish, Pickled, Salmon.............. | 200 100 0 | Tar | $\begin{aligned} & 050 \text { per brl. } \\ & 012 \text { per } \mathrm{lb} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Fish, Pickled, Mackerel | 100 0 0 5 per ber brl. | Tea $\qquad$ Tobaceo, in hhds, not less than | 012 per 1 l . |
| Fish, Pickled, other sor Fish, Smoked. | 075 per hrl. <br> $000 \frac{1}{2}$ per 1 l . | Tobaceo, in hhds, not less than su0 lbs.................................. | 018 per lb. |
| Flour, Wheat. ....................... | 100 per brl. | Do in smaller packages........ | 024 per lb. |
| Flour, Ryo ........................... | 050 per lirl. | Do Manufactured. | 018 per lb. |
| Gange................................. | 00 S per 1 lb . | Tobacco Pipes...... | 100 per gros |
| Ground Feed | 005 per busl. | Tougucs........... | 002 per lb. |
| Gunpowder, Blasting | 004 per lb. | Turpentine........................... | ${ }_{0}^{0} 18$ per gal. |
| Gunpowder, in canisters .f........ | 010 per lb. | Varnisl, not containing Spirits.. | 018 per gal. <br> 200 per gal. |
| Iams ................ ................. | 0 0 0 10 per per 10. | Varnish, containing Spirits.... | 200 per gal. |
| Hay............. | ${ }^{0} 150$ per M. M . | The fillowing articles pay an | $d$ valorem duty of |
| Hoops, Iron.. | 010 per cwt. | per cent:- |  |
| Horses | 700 per head. | Arrowrout and Tous les |  |
| Lard................ | 002 per lb. | Asses. |  |
| Lime, Building, in hhds.......... | 025 per had. | Ammunition. |  |
| Lime, Temper, puns................ | 025 per pun. | Apothecaries' Wares and | Groceries. |
| Lime, Temper, hhds................. | 0 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ per libd. | Building Material. |  |
| Lime, Temper, brls................. | 006 per brl. |  |  |
| Lime, Temper, jars | ${ }^{0} 030 \mathrm{per}$ jar. | Carriages. |  |
| Lumber............ <br> Malt, in Wood. | 500 per hbd. | Corks. |  |
| Malt Liquor, in bottles, quarts... | 024 per doz. | Casks. |  |
| Malt Liquor, in bottles, pints... | 012 per doz. | Clocks and Watches. |  |
| Matches, not less than 10 |  | Coolie Stores. |  |
|  | 100 per gross. | Drugs and Chemicals. |  |
| Matches, less than 10 gross..... | 200 per gross. | Estate Supplies. |  |
| Match, Splints...................... |  | Earthenwarc. |  |
| Mules | 500 per head. | Eggs. |  |
| Muske | 200 each. | Glassware. |  |
| Opium | 150 per lb. | Ground Provisions. |  |
| Oats... | 005 per bushol. | Grindstones. |  |
| Oils .................. ................ | 0 15 per gal. | Hardware and Cutlery. |  |
| Oils, Explosive...................... | 200 per gal. | Haberdaskery and Millin | aery. |

Note.-For the Wine and Spirit duties whigh the Demerara tables give distinet from the General Tariff, zeo pago 45.

## MPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following figures shew, the quantitics of articles charged with specific dutics imported for three years past:-

Imports into Demerara in 1868, 1864 and 1865.

| ARTICLES. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.569 | 6,589 | 14,279 |
| Bacon........................ .......................... li. ${ }^{\text {l }}$ bs. | 4,460 | 5,026 | 3,877 |
|  | 2,2S.4 | 3,667 1320608 | 2,576 $1,383,578$ |
| Peof (dried or smoked)....... .......................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1,557,358 | 1,322,608 | 1,388,578 |
| Bread .............................................................................. | 2,058,667 | 2,977,985 | $1,998,170$ 1,578 |
| Bricks ....... ........................................................... doz. | \$56 | 1,532 013301 | 1,548 |
| Buckets ........................................................... ${ }^{\text {b }}$ lbs. | 559,815 | 613,30 | 199,980 |
| Butter .................................................... ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 322,164 | 554,543 | 133, ${ }^{1327}$ |
| Candles (Tallow) .................................................... | 182,749 | 170,722 | 188,691 |
| Candles (Sperm)..................................................... | 253,418 | 288,318 | 188,691 123 |
| Cheese ...... ............................................................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{139}$ | 361 $1,407,765$ | 1,917,930 |
| Chocolate | 1,329,455 | $\begin{array}{r}1,407,765 \\ \mathbf{2 7 , 2 8 8} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,35,812 |
| Cigars (...................... | 26,025 20,566 | 27,288 24,720 | 30,736 |
| Coals (hogsheads) .................................................................................. | 20,566 100,078 | 115,130 | 131,842 |
| Cocoa........................ .......................... ${ }^{\text {l }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,636 | 2,745 | 5,013 |
| Coffee................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 30,149 | 34,415 | 32,097 |
| Confectionery..................................... ....... cwt. | ${ }^{2} 2$ | 3,069 | 2,353 |
| Cordage................................................................. bush. | 66,753 | 57,946 | 67,697. |
| Corn, \&c............... ............................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ doz. | 603 | 461- |  |
| Corn Brooms ............................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ lbs. | 2,296,144 | 2,115,844 | $2,440,460$ 70,178 |
| Corn Meal ................ ............................ evt. | 666,851 | 69,249 |  |
| Fish (dried) ................................... ............ | 255 | 186 | 175 |
| " Salmon .......................................... brls. | 5,435 | 5,031 | 4,817 |
| " Mackerel........................................ ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 5,522 | 4,478 | S,190 20 |
| " 0 Other sorts.......................................... | 15,108 | 23,288 | $\begin{array}{r}20,778 \\ 77 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| " Smoked ....................................... b bris. | 75,847 | 83,452 | 77,055 |
| Flour .................................................... br. busi. | 12,272 | 7,744 | 13,959 |
|  | 3,039 | 2,600 | + ${ }^{4,350}$ |
| Gunpowder (kegs) ................................................. | 3,739 | 9,015 | 10,939 |
| \% (canister) .............................................. | 331,058 | 375,123 | 211,410 |
| IIams.......................................... | 651,790 | 975,160 | -620,650 |
| Hay.............. ........ ..... ....................................... | 1,412,360 | 2,214,155 | 1,697,014 |
| IIoops (Wood) ......................................................................... | 6,595 | 10,717 81 | 6,222 |
| Horses ......................................................... | 512,449 | 568,950 | 413,256 |
| Lard................... ................................ ibs. | 1,175 | 1,797 | 2,213 |
| Lime (Building)...................................... hhas. | 1,750 | 2,569 | 2,705 |
| ." (Temper)...................................... puns. | 6,972,9\%8 | 10,564,043 | 9,05s,580 |
| Lumber (all kinds) ............ . ...................... hhds. | 1,840 | 1,962 | 2,089 |
| Balt Liquor.................. ............................. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ doz. | 52,056 | \$2,646 | 78,340 4,726 |
| " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ (in bottles).................................................. gro. gross. | 1,560 | 11,663 | 4,726 286 |
| Matches............ ........................... . ................. | 97 | 200 | S57 |
| Mules ......................................... ................ | 232 | 593 |  |
| Muskets and Guns.................. .................... lbs. | 726,220 | 640,090 | 830,200 7,379 |
| Onions .................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1,760 | 5,082 | 7,378 40,373 |
| Opium or Bhang .......................................... bush. | 45,198 | 63,141 97153 |  |
| Oats .......................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ galls. | S7,245 | 97,153 4,155 | - 2,860 |
| Oils...... .................................................................... crvt. | 2,470 | 4,155 21,655 | 46,869 |
| Paints .... . .................................................. lbs. | 23,694 | 1,169,025 | 1,188,500 |
| Pepper ..................... | 1,272,500 | 1,1.......... | 66 |
| Percussion Caps.......................................................................... | 5 445 | - ${ }^{1,1,243}$ | 296 |
| Pitch .................................................... bris. | 11,22S | 12,822 | 11,920 |
|  | 36,939 | 32,216 | 30,218 |

Imports into Demerara in 1863, 1864 and 1865.


WINES AND SPIRITS.

|  | 40,647 32,202 | 44,111 29,913 | $\begin{gathered} 54,238 \\ 35,001 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rum.................................................... " | 762 |  |  |
| Whiskey .................................................................... | 112 | 76 | 214 |
| Liqueurs and Cordials ..................n.......... | 1,294 | 1,567 | 1,889 |
| Wine (in Wood)...................................... | 22,653 | 29,153 | 33,935 |
| Wine (in bottle)................ ..................... doz. | 1,860 | 2,462 | 2,596 |
| Perfumed Spirits .................................... galls. | 931 | 1,338 | 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 |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year. | Sugar. | Rum. | Molasses. | Coffec. | Timber. | Cotton. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| 1863 ... .............................................................................. ........... $\$$ | 137,918 42 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1864 ..................................................... ........................................... ........ | ${ }_{257,965}^{2256} 5$ |
| 1865 ... ..................................................................................... |  |

Number of Cattle imported from 1863 to 1865, inclusive.


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.

| Year. | IMPORT DUTIES. |  |  | Year. | WINE AND SPIRIT DUTIES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Duties received. | Drawbacks. | Not Duty. |  | Duties received. | Drawbacks. | Net Duty. |
|  | 605,664 76 | 52,619 05 | 553,01571 | 1863... | 172,419 58 | 1,253 40 | 171,166 18 |
| $1864 .$. | 777,085 61 | 39,105 15 | 737,980 46 | 1864... | 182,440 79 | 1,252 50 | 181,188 29 |
| 1865 ... | 748,049 19 | 31,761 98 | 716,287 21 | 1865... | 217,172 62 | 1,505 92 | 215,666 70 |

Value of the Imports and Exports.

| Year. | Imports. |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * |  |  |  |  |
| 1863....................................................................... | £1,121,979 | 7 | 1,679,385 |  |
| 1864....................................................................................... | $1,509,580$$1,359,292$ |  | $1,845,351$ $\mathbf{2 , 0 8 9 , 6 3 9}$ |  |
| 1865................. ......................................................... | 1,359,202 |  | 2,089,639 |  |



The values of the separate articles which pay ad valorem duty cannot be given excepting for $186 t$. They were in that year as under :-

|  | Packages. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arrurrout and Tous les Mois. | 43 | \$ ${ }_{\text {Sts. }}$ cts. |
| Asses ................ .................................... ............ | ${ }_{3}^{62}$ | 370 56 50 30 |
| Ammunition ,-............. -i............................ ... | 11,839 | 39,2S7 66 |
| dpotheciaries Wares and Groceries.. ............................................................................... | 7,961 | 2,506 94 |
| Cider.............. .... .................................................. ........ | ${ }_{45}^{8}$ | 6595 7,70240 |
| Carriages ................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.................... ....................................... | 1,076. | 12,597 67 |
| Cahinct Ware and Upholstory... | ${ }_{405}$ | 2,708 84 |
| Corks ....................... | 3,975 | 10,026 18 |
| Clocks nnd Watches... | ${ }_{951}^{111}$ | ${ }^{2,10,170} 8$ |
| Cuotie Stores ..... .... | 1,973 | 46,802 45 |
| Drugs and Chomicals ....................................................... | 14,911 | 80,306 51 |
| Earthenwaro......... ... | ${ }^{4,085}$ | 15,325 1545 40 |
| Egrs ...... | 1,972 | 16,472 68 |
| Ground Provisions.. |  |  |
| Grindstones... | 86,375 | 326,904 99 |
| Mrardware and Cotlery......... | $\underset{3,164}{ }$ | 302,058 ${ }^{3} 9$ |
| Juberdashery and Maninery ............ | 85 | 5,757 83 |
| Livens, Cototons and Woollens . | ${ }^{5,653}$ | 1,126,283 41 |
| Leather Manufaotures .......... ..... | 1,949 |  |
| Musical Instruments.. | 546 | 2,307 04 |
| Naval Stores | 23,974 | 14,599 99 |
| Paper Manufactures | -325 | 1,911 49 |
| Preserved Meats and Fish. | 1,1817 | 13,581 1,598 97 |
| Proserved Fruits ........ | 914 | 29,315 20 |
| Strationery Manuactures | 806 | 7,26910 |
| Saddlory ..... ........................ ........... . ......................... ..... | 136 51 | 8,2224 <br> 3,284 <br> 20 |
| Silver and Plated Ware .............. | 91 | 23490 |
| Toys ........... | 164 | 3,032 00 |
| Vinegar ........... | s,134 | - |
| Wood Manufacturos |  |  |

## Machinery imported for Estate use is free-also cattle.

The following tables were kindly furnished by the Customs Officials in Demerara, to shew the direction of their trade :-
BRITISH GUIANA.
Exports, 1864.

| A.RTICLES. | Total quantity. | VALUE. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total Exports. | United Kingdom. | $\text { West } \stackrel{\text { To }}{\text { Indies. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { To } \\ & \text { other Colonies. } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{To}}{\text { United States. }}$ | To Foreign States. |
|  | 60ewt. 3qrs. 251bs. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 129 \\ 10,088 \\ 1,319,625 \end{array}$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |
| Sugar Pefined |  |  |  | 54 131 | ................. |  | ......... |
| Sugar, Refined.............................................. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 679 \text { hbds. } \\ 73,312 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 8, 8 8,447 | 131 1,422 | 2,412 | 74,034 | 2,214* |
| ¢ " Colonial................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 309 |
| Molasses, Foreign........... .................. | ${ }_{12,039}^{79} \text { puns. }$ | 349 56,870 | 15,732 | 2,349 | 9,931 | 23,422 | 5,435 |
| Molasses .. ..................................... |  |  |  | - 183 | $\square 95$ | 885 | 5 |
|  | $55,870 \mathrm{lbs}$. 159 puns. 26,053 | 1,603 | 430 |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee ......................... ................... |  |  |  |  | 485 11,618 |  | 350 8,189 |
| Rum, Foreign ........................................................................... Rum ........ |  | $247,507$ | 222,085 | 5,614 | 11,818 | .... ................ | 8,180 |
| Pepper ........... ................. ........ | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ 19,052 \text { lbs. } \\ 7,273 \end{array}$ | 1 | . ................ | . |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,065 | ...... |  | .................... |  |  |
| Tobacco, Leaf ....................................................... |  | 737 | ............ |  | ... ............... |  |  |
| Cigars......... ....................... ........... | - 53,100 No. | 185 | ..................... |  | , | , |  |

## 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 :Articles.
Brandy
Brandy.......0. ......................................................................
Wine, in bottles, quarts...............................................................
Wine, in bottles, pints...............
Gin
Whiskey. . . ..............................................................................................
Liqueurs and Cordials.
British Spirits.
Perfumed Spirits.
(a) $\$ 2$ of Duty.

Rate of Duty.
( \$2 00 pr. gallon.
080
170 pr. dozen.
085 "
200 pr. gallon.
200 "
200 :
$\because 00$ "
100 "

## MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The Commissioners think the following information respecting the special exports and imports of Demerara may be of use in juiding 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 out ports of Nopa 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 and they cost, landed in Georgetown, about 55 cents in gold is about 50,000 per annum, and 5 crit., or twice as much as the bags, conld 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 centrifugal 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 forcign 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, $1 s$. $5 d$., 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 5de. the half ounce, $4 d$. 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 4cl. 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 6 d . 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 $1 s$. $4 d$. on letters weighing an ounce, and it is only responsible to the French Post Office for $6 d$. 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:-

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

| January | 17th. | June 4th. | September | 24:1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February | 13th. | July 3rd. | Oritober | 22nd |
| March | 12 th . | August 1st. | November | 19th and |
| April | 9 th. | August 20th. | December | 17th. |
| May | 7th. |  |  |  |

Inward Cargo of brigantinc B. L. George from Quebec, arrived 16th June, 1865, to Messrs. S. A. Harvey \& Co.
1,174 Shooks and heading.... sold @ $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ Rum puncheon, and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ molasses casks.
28,806 R. O. staves............ "(a) $\$ 63$ 登 M. 400 feet W. P. boards......" (a) $\$ 21$ 娄 M.

1 barrel flour.
Netting.
. $\$ 4,67570$
Cleared for Quebec, 10th July, 1855, with 225 casks molasses, costing $\$ 4,16784$.
Inward Cargo of brigantine Myrah from Quebec, arrived 2Sth December, 1865, to Messrs. Rose, Duff \& Co.
\$ cts.


1,000 W. 0. staves (inferior).......... ............................................... 10000
3,040 W. O. heading........................................................................... 300
123 Bushels potatocs........................................................................... 380
257 " Oats.................... .............................................. 125
102 ". Onions (in bad order)........................................ 6500
29,000 R. O. staves (fair quality).......................................... price of which will
Vessel now loading with a cargo of molasses frawn for upon owner of vessel and cargo in exceed N. Pav. 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 Quebec, arrived 23rd September, 1865,


Inward Cargo of brigantine Myrah, from Quebec, arrived 21st August, 1865,

|  | sold @ \$3 30 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,100 Puncheon shook | " (1) 7500 \% M. |
| 13,200 pieces heading. | (1) 7500 ¢8. |
| 12,800 W. O. staves. | " (1)6000 \% M. |
| 20,000 R. O. staves |  |

## 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 are to be considered as prices in lots.)
Beef.-Half barrels family, Halstead \& Chamberlain's and Smith's, \$13 50 to $\$ 175$ in lots.
Beer.-Tennents, $\$ 725$ to $\$ 750$; Allsopps and Bass, $\$ 0$ to $\$ 950$, in small lots; other brands, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 650$; Ale, $\$ 950$ to $\$ 9$ per barrel, 4 dozen.
" in hhds-duty perhhd. in bulk, $\$ 5$.-Best brands $\$ 35$ to $\$ 40$; others $\$ 25$ to $\$ 30$.
Bread.-(Pilots)- $\$ 275$ to $\$ 3$ for fresh Goodwin's New York and Titus' Baltimore, per barrel (unsaleable if broken). Navy bread $\$ 3$ per barrel. English, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 550$ per 100 Itss. Demand for latter limited.

Bricks (Building).-Grey Stock and Clyde, $\$ 26$ to $\$ 28$ retail. (Fire) $\$ 40$ for red, $\$ 35$ for white, retail. All kinds wanted.
Butter. -French, $\$ 19$ to $\$ 20$ per frkin of 70 tbs. net for good. Choice 2nds, Irish, $\$ 24$ to $\$ 25$. Latter slow in retail.
Candles (Tallow).-Anerican short 7's, 12 's and 14's, best quality in bozes of 20 tbs., \$3 50 to $\$ 375$ per box for Baltimore ; other kinds $\$ 3$; Long 7 's, 12 's and 14 's, and other sizes unsaleable; Composition (duty 5 cents per th.), 22 to 23 cents per th., in lots, for Euglish.
Cheese.-Amcrican 20 cents. Good wanted. Inferior unsaleable.
Coals.-Scotch and Liverpool, $\$ 13$ to $\$ 14$ per hhd.; $\$ 11$ per ton, in lots to estates. Wanted.
Corn.-Yellow, per bag of 2 bushels, $\$ 2$ 25. Sales in small lots.
Cornmeal.-Baltimore and fresh Brandywinc, $\$ \pm 25$ par barrel Sales.
Crackers.- $\$ 350$ per barrcl. Nominal-seldom imported.
Fisf (Cod).-New catch in small lots retailing at $\$ 22$ for Newfoundland, and $\$ 25$ for Halifax 4 qtl. cask. None in first hands. Haddock, $\$ 21$ per 4 qtl. cask.
Flour.-For fresh Baltimore and extra Ohio sales in lots at $\$ 9$; extra bakers', $\$ 10$. Demand for latter limited.
Hans.-Superior English, 25 to 30 cents. American, 20 cents. Sales.
Hax.-2 to 2 and 3 -8th cents per Hb . for London and American. Liverpool unsaleable.
Herrings.- $\$ 5$ to $\$ 552$ for good; inferior unsaleable.
Hoops (Iron). -3 to 320 cents per Hb . Wood- $\$ 150$ per 1,000-13 to 14 feet lengths $\$ 30$. Suleable. 11 and 12 feet coiled, $\$ 28$ to $\$ 30$. Much wanted.
Horses.-American and English saddle and draft, $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$ in retail. Nominal.
Lard.-Anerican, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 550$ per tin of 25 Hbs . for good hard New York and Baltimore. Supply.
Lime.- $\$ 12$ in new hhds. Retail.
" (Temper).-Duty 25 cents per pun. $\$ 13$ to $\$ 1350$ per pun. for London, Scotch and Liverpool ; S14 50 for Bristol in lots. All kinds wanted.
L_umber, (W. P.)-Retailing at $\$ 27$ for boards. Planks, $\$ 35$. Wanted.
i: (P. P.)-Nonc in market. Scantlings and plank, $2,1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch much wanted.
Manures (Free). - Phospo and Phosphated Guano, $\$ 65$ per ton. Supply. Sulphate of Ammonia, $\$ 82$ to $\$ 85$ wholesale, $\$ 90$ to $\$ 95$ in retail. Plenty. Large and steady consumption of all these manures.
Mackerel.- $\$ 10$ in retail for good small and medium. Wanted.
Matches.- $\$ 19$ to $\$ 29$ per case of 10 gross. Wanted.
Mules. $\$ 90$ to $\$ 160$ for good large Brazilian and American in retail. Plenty, and sales dull.
Oats.- $\$ 475$ per sack of 4 bushels for European in small lots. Much wanted. Sales of Quebec at $\$ 380$ per barrel; of P. E. Island at 75 cents per bushel.
Pease (B. E.)- $\$ 3$ to $\$ 350$ per 2 bushel bag in small lots.
" (Split.)-Per brl. $\$ 575$ to $\$ 6$.
Pork.-American mess, $\$ 28$ to $\$ 30$, clear $\$ 32$. Sales. Prime mess and rump, $\$ 23$ to \$24. Stock light and all kinds wanted.
Ротatoss.-Sales of good American, $\$ 275$ per barrel.
Rice.-Yellow Calcutta, $\$ 525$; white $\$ 725$ to $\$ 750$ for best quality in lots, per bac, 160 Ibs., out of vessels just arrived from Calcutta. Inferior at lower rates according to quality.
Salmon.- $\$ 20$ per brl.; per tierce, $\$ 30$. Nominal.
Slates (Countess).-10 $\pm 20, \$ 60$. Wanted.
Soap.-Per box of 56 Ibs . Blake's, $\$ 275$; Taylor \& Timmis' crown, $\$ 380$; other kind unsaleable ; American, if hard, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
Salt.- $\$ 275$ to $\$ 3$ per barrel for Liverpool in small lots.
Staves (R. O.) - $\$ 50$ 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.

Pitce.- $\$ 9$ per brl. for American; $\$ 12$ for Stockholm.
Tobacco (Leaf).-Good held at 40 cents per tb. Inferior unsaleable. Manufactured ditto, 55 to 60 cents, according to quality.
prices of exporis, febt. 22.
Sugar.-Muscovado, per 100 ths. $\$ 412$; sales. Vacuum pan, per 100 lbs. Dutch, \$6 to $\$ 7$. Molasses.-Imperial gallon, 18 to 20 cents, as in quality, Muscovado. V. pan, 24 to 25 cents, as in quality. Rom. -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 Charaes.--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 $2 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. If orders for produce are accompanied by bankers' credits on London, the usual oharge is $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; if by credits on well known merantile firms in London, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. All bills being at 90 days.

## MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, \&C.

The following are commercial memoranda respecting the colony:-

BATES 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 $5-12$ ths on the pilotage rates is allowed by the Committee of Pilotage to ressels 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,

## pILOTAGE.



## STORAGE RENT

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

Tobacco, per hhd. ..... \$1 00
Wine, per pipe
032
032
Smailer packages in proportion.
Gin, double cases ..... 004
" single cases. ..... 002
Rum, for cunsumption, per pun
048
048
" for export ..... 016
Sugar, per hihd
050
050
per tre
050
050
" per brl
008
008
refined, per pun.
030
030
"" " per hhd ..... 016
Flour, nee brl ..... 008
Cornmeal, per brl. ..... 004 ..... 004 ..... 004
Beef, per brl.
Beef, per brl.
Pork, per brl ..... 005 ..... 005
Pickled fish, per brl.
005
005
Candles, per box, 20 lbs .
Candles, per box, 20 lbs . .....
002 .....
002 ..... 002
Soap, per box, 50 lbs
Soap, per box, 50 lbs
Rice, per bag
002
002
Cocoa, per bag
004
004
Butter, per firkin
002
002
Lard, per keg. ..... 002

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 $\$ 333$ 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.

$\$ 300$ 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 $\$ 110$ to $\$ 1.25$; mud or caddy, 90 cents to $\$ 100$ 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 cultivation 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:



China............................................................................ 4,301
India........................................................................... ....... 461
Africa .............................................................................................................. 488
Miscellancous ............................................................................ .......................................
Port of Spain, the chief town, contained 18,980 souls. 84,438
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 |
| 1864. | 921,885 | 944,905 |
|  | 1,038,365 | 965,780 |


Warehouse dues ..................................................................................... 435
Seizures, \&c................................................................................. 875
223
£85,624

Miscellaneous ............................................................................................... 20,388
42,362
The principal heads of Expenditure were :
Establishments.
Immigration .............................................................................. £64, 788
Interest and Redemption ............................................................................................... 963
Medical Establishments............................................................... 28, 201
Miscellaneous ................................................................................ 14,600
41,571
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 nuch is as yet exported. The acreage devoted to the principal crops is :

> Sugtr canes 36,739
> Cutiry, cocoa and cotton. 14,238
> Cocoa-nuts
> 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:


The chief products were shipped to the following countries :-

| Great Britain | Sagar. | Rum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France...... | 77,897,050 lbs. | 49,095 Gallons |
| United States. | 556,000" |  |
| Spain.......... | 661,600 " | 121 " |
| Madeira | 18,000 ${ }^{5} \mathbf{0}$ |  |
| British North America | 21,400 " |  |
| British West Indies.. | $200 \times$ | ${ }^{9} 96$ |
| French West Indies. | 400 " | 7,296 " |
| Venezuela. | ......... | 3,467 |
|  | 79,109,650 | 60,075 |
| Great Britain | ${ }_{1}^{\text {Molasses. }}$ | Cocoa. |
| France ....... | 1,155,035 gallons. | 3,075,606 lbs. |
| United State | 200 " | 1,065,868" |
| Spain....... | 403,000 8, | 524,302 " |
| Madeira. | 8,445 " | ............ |
| British North America | 4,475 ، | 18765 |
| British West Indies.... | 4,475 * | 18,765 " |
| French West Indies. |  | 50,457" |
| Venezuela |  | $\begin{array}{r} 255,496 \\ 98,369 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,576,255 " | 5,088,863 " |

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, levied in aid of immigration, the tax being


## IMPORTS.

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

| 1862 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1863. |  |
| 1864 | $3,54,880$ $4,419,700$ |

The values of the imports in 1864 from various countries were as follow:
United Kingdom ................................................ £ Stg. 426,325
British North America............................................. 56,110
East Indies. 31,440
France.
40,690
British West Indies. 73,199
Foreign West Indies 42,307
United States 179,178
Spain
6,113
Italy
421
Holland .................................................................................. $\quad 21$.
Venezuela................................................................................ 20.1018
Teneriffe
919
Madeira
1,110
$\mathcal{L}$ 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.-FFrom Grat Britain..................................... 123,004 lbs.
From France........................................................ 272,980 "
From United States...................................... 23,000 "
From British North America........................... 600 "
From British West Indies...................................... 69180 " 6
From Foreign West Indies
53,076 "
503,843 lbs.*

[^2]The Vara of Castile is the measure of length and equals 32,952 English inches.

| Cheese..............From United States.......... From British West Indies Miscellaneous................. | .. 70,000 lbs. <br> . 81,532 " <br> . 11,112" |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 162,644 lbs. |
| Fish, dried....... $\begin{aligned} & \text { From Great Britain......... } \\ & \text { From United States..... } \\ & \text { From British North Ameri } \\ & \text { From British West Indies } \\ & \text { From Venezuela............ }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 12,800 ${ }_{\text {3 }}$ " |
|  | 4,446,440 |
|  | 344,840 6 |
|  | 23,716 " |
|  | 350 " |
|  | 4,831,724 lbs. |
| Fish, pickled. . .. From British North America................. | 3,092 lbs. |
|  | 3,823 lbs. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 50,247 \text { bbls. } \\ 2,840 \text { "، } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $53,087 \mathrm{bbls}$ |
|  |  |
|  | $45,464$ |
|  | 433,464 bbls. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Lumber ........... From British North America.............................................................. } \\ \\ \\ \text { Miscellaneous....... } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,939,893 \text { feet. } \\ 71,270 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 5,011,163 feet. |
| $\begin{aligned} \text { Meats, Salted... } & \text { From United States............................. } \\ & \text { From British North America................ }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 17,000 |
|  | 601,819 " |
|  | 1,998,557 lbs. |
| Shingles .. . . .....From British North America ................... | 1,669,400 |
|  | 58;300 |
|  | 1,727,700 |
|  |  |
|  | 1,090 ${ }^{49,47}$ |
|  | 16,231 ، |
|  | 66,795 bdis; |
| Staves..............From United States, <br> From British Nor....... ....... . . . ....... <br> Miscellaneous .................... | 107.393 |
|  | 125,694 |
|  | 71,600 |
|  | 204,687 |

## TARIFF

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

| Animals (living) viz: | Sterling. <br> £ s |
| :---: | :---: |
| Asses, each........ | $\begin{array}{llll} \mathrm{x} & \mathrm{~S} & \mathrm{~d} \\ 0 & 2 & \end{array}$ |
| Calves and Goats, each | 10 |
| Oxen, Cows, Bulls, each............................................................ | $0{ }^{2}$ |
| Mules, each. | 0 |
| Sheep, each. | 20 |
| Lambs, each. | 0 1 0 |
| Swine and Hogs, each. | 0 |
| Kids and Pigs (sucking) each | 0 0 6 |
| Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts and Foals, each | 200 |
| Bricks .....................................................the 1,000 | 0 1 0 |
| Butter . . . ...............................................the lb. | 0 0 0 |
| Candles, Tallow. .........................................the 100 lbs | 0.21 |
| ". Wax, Sperm, Composition, and all others ........the 100 lbs. | 0.60 |
| Carriages on springs, four wheeled............... .......each ... | 70 |
| Chocolate " two wheeled | 0 |
| Chocolate.................. .............................the lb... | 00 |
| Cheese, Cocoa, Coffee....................................the 100 lbs | 05 |
| Coals ...... ..............................................the hhd | 01 |
| " Corn loose...............................................the ton........ | 0 0 3 |
| Corn ....................................................t the bushel. | 0 0 21 |
| Corton, Linen, Wool, Manufacturers of, or Cotton, or Linen, or Wool mixed with any other | 0 2 |
| material (except silk) for every....................... $£ 100$ of valu | 500 |
| Crackers and other Bread-stuffs..........................the barrel. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Engines-Machinery, Sugar Pans, and apparatus used for the Manufacture of Sugar or | 0 |
| other produce, for every ............................... $£ 100$...... | 310 |
| Fish, dried or salted....................................the 100 lbs | 01 |
| " pickled.....................:......................the barrel. | 02 |
| Flour, the barrel........................................ of 196 lbs. | 05 |
| Gunpowder .............. . ..............................the lb. | 0 0 31 |
| Gloves and Haberdashery, for every........................... $£ 100$ of valu | $100{ }^{10}$ |
| Hair, Manufacturer of Hair or Goat's wool, or of Hair or Goat's wool mized with any other material, for every. $\qquad$ $£ 100$ of value |  |
| Iron, Manufacturers of Iron, Copper, Brass, Tin, Lead, or Zinc, mized or unmixed with any other material, and all other Manufactures known as Hardware, for every. <br> $£ 100$ of value | 5 |
| Jewellery and watches, forevery............................ $£ 100$ of value |  |
| Lard.......... .................... |  |
| Leather, manufactured or unmanufactured (except gloves), for every. | $\begin{array}{ccc}0 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Lime (Building)...........................................the hhd, | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " Temper, for every..............................£100 of value. | 310 |
| Lumber, White, Spruce, and Pitch Pine...............the 1000 feet. | $0 \quad 6$ |
| Malt Liquor, in wood......................................the 64 gallons........ " in bottles, the dozen quart bot- | 010 |
| tles, and so in proportion. $\}$............................ | 006 |
| Manures, for every ...................................... $£ 100$ of value....... | 310 |
| Matches (Lucifer), for every gross of boxes or other package, each boz or package not containing more than 120 matches. | 310 |


|  | Storling. $\begin{array}{llll} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Meat, salted or cured........................................the.the puncheon........ | 04 |
| Molasses......................................................the | 4 |
| Muskets, Guns, Fowling-Pieces, Gun-barrels, Stocks ................................... | 0 0 0 |
| Oil (Olive).......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . the gallon. | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Oats, Peas, and Beans..................................the bushel. | 0 0 0 |
| Opium.............................. . . . . . . . . . . . . .....the lb | 010 |
| Pitch ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..................the barrel............ | 00 |
| Rice..................................................the 100 libs. | 02 |
| Shingles .................................................the $1000 .$. | 0 1 10 |
| Silk, Manufactares of Silk, or of Silk mixed with any other material, Ribbons, for every.......... $£ 100$ of value | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Soap............................. ........................the 100 lb | 0 |
| Spirits and Strong Waters.....................................p.gal. hyd'meter prf. | 06 |
| Liqueurs and Cordials....................................the gallon........... | 06 |
| Staves ..................................................the. $1000 .$. | 0.10 |
| Sugar, Refined or not....................................the 100 lbs | 0100 |
|  |  |
| Tea .....................................................the lb ... | 00 |
| Tiles-Pan Tiles and other roofing Tiles...............the 1000 | 02 |
| Paving Tiles.................................... the 100. | 01 |
| Marble Tileg.....................................the 100. | 0.2 |
| Draining Tiles, for every .......... . . . . . . . . . $£ 100$ of | 310 |
| Tobacco-Unmanufactured .............................the lb.. | 00 |
| Manufactured Negro-head, Caven- <br> dish and Snuff. $\qquad$ the lb . | 0 |
| Cigars .................. ........................the lb. | 00 |
| Turpentine, Spirits of............................ ...... the gallon | 0 |
| Wines in wood, French Wines (except Vin de Côte and Musoat) | 0 |
| Vin de Coste.......................................................the.the gal | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \end{array}$ |
| Teneriffe, Canary, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Fayal, Sicilian Wines and Muscat. | 0 0 |
| Sherry, Madeira, Port, and all other Wines not above enumerated $\qquad$ the gallon | 0 |
| Wines in bottles-(except Muscat) the dozen quart bottles | 0 |
| Muscat, the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion $\qquad$ | 060 |
| Non-enumerated articles, for every............................................. |  |The Tonnage Duties are:

50 tons"and upwards. ..... 42 cts.
25 do under 50 ..... 30
Under 25 ..... 6

[^3]Ballast-From 80 cts to $\$ 1$ per ton.
Lighteraae- $\$ 3$ 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 cts. per keg. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bricks. |  | do | M. |
| Coals. | 48 | do | hhd. or ton. |
| Flour | 9 | do | brl. |
| Fish.. | 6 | do | quintal. |
| Hams... | 24 | do | 100 lbs . |
| Lumber | 48 | do |  |
| Pork... | 12 | do | brl. |
| Potatoes | 9 | do |  |
| Staves | 48 | do |  |
| Shooks | 2 | do | bundle. |

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

|  | Entered. |  | Cleared. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British. <br> 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 leerward of some large lagoons, the oil works which have been lieretofore 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


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 $\$ 880$ per ton delivered on board ship. The same company has also contracted to deliver 20,000 tons at Antwerp at 50 s . 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.

Cocoo.-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.- I'he weight of a hhd. of sugar shipped at Trinidad averages about 1 ton, a tierce about $\frac{\mathrm{f}}{3}$ of a hhd., a brl. about 240 lbs . On the voyage to Europe it loses about 10 per cent. in weight.

Fish. - The codish 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, àc., from the United States, and prices obtained for same, duty paid:

$$
1256 \text { Barrels Extra Flour. ........................ ....................................................... } 75
$$


$\left.\begin{array}{r}100 \text { Tins } \\ 100 \text { Kegs }\end{array}\right\}$ Lard, per lb..................................................... $\begin{array}{ll} & 0 \\ 18\end{array}$
10 Qrs. Hams, per lb....................................... ................ 0 18
50 Kegs Butter, 25 lbs. Keg.................................................................. 40.4
50 Barrels Mess Pork, 200 lbs. brl........................................................... 2500
100 Boxes Cheese, per lb...................................................................... 250.00
150 Boxes Candles, 18 to the lib.......................................................................... 10 17
100 Bags Yellow Corn, 2 bushels bag ............................................... 250
50 Balf Barrels Beef, 100 lbs. each............................................. 1400
50 Bags B'K'E. Peas, 2 bushels bag........................................................ 14250



## 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' Stufs.-Last arrival from Nova Scotia, 80,000 staves R. O., $\$ 55$ per M. p's. 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, daty paid; 5 per oent. allowed for splits.
Fish.-Last arrival from Ragged Island, Nova Scotia :-
218 Qrs. Codfish.
$\$ 2100$
37 Boxes 6 ................................................................................... $21 .{ }_{20} 70$
41 Qrs. Haddock
1800
30 Boxes Scale Fish............................................................................. 4800
Barrels Mackerel, (No. 3.).................................................................. 700
The ruling prices of Trinidad exports were quoted, February 5th, at-
Sugar, per 100 lbs................................................... ......... $\$ 350$
Hhds., with Sugar...................................................................................... s $_{5} 50$
Rum, pff. 22 Imp............................................................................... 0 . 35

Cocoainut Oil, per gal............................................................................... 12120.
TRADE WITE VENEZUELA.
A considerable trade has recently sprang 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 entrepot 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.

## 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, aud the remainder colored and black. It is thas 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 EXPENDITURT.

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

|  | Revenue. | Expenditaro, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 186 | \$468,410 | \$467,305 |
| 1863. | 512,860 | 522,475 |
| 1864 | 536,955 | 521,920 |

The chief heads of Revenue in 1864 were:-
Customs Daties on imports. . ............................................. $£ 45,979$
Tonnage ........................................................................ 10,568
Warehouse rents, Fines, \&c...................................................... 189
£56,736
Rum duty (Excise)............ ............................................. $£ 11,873$
Port and Harbour dues........................................................ 1,428
Licenses. ........................................................................ 4, 483
Loans and Payments........... . .................... ........................ 13,226
Wiscellancous ....... . . ......................................................... 19,545
Total..............................£107,391
or say.................\$536,955
The chief heads of Expenditure were :-
Establishments................................................................. $£ 52,184$
Works and Buildings................................................................................. 10,996
Roads..................................................................................... 5,250
Debt.............................................................................. 5,922
Miscellaneous . . . . ............................................................ 30,032
Total ............................... $\begin{array}{r}\text { or } 104,884 \\ \text { or say........... } \$ 51,920\end{array}$
The dëbt 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 tabor. The planters have been obliged to apail themselves of every applance for developing the resources of their estates'; the succesifal introduction of steam ploughs has materially aided their operations, and gaano and other artificial manurer have
been freely and profitably used. The exports of the Island have therefore been large, and the imports have kept pace with them. The values for the last three years were:-

| 1862 | Imports. | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1863 | \$4,565,705 | \$5,338,060 |
| 1864 | 4,391,045 | 4,905,720 |
|  | 4,549,680 | 4,616,485 |

The countries with which this commerce was carried on in 1864, were :


The staples of export are :-

| Cotton : | To Great Britain. ..... | 583 bales. | £2,915 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Molasses : | To United States ....................... |  |  |
|  | British North America. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7,603 hds. } \\ & 5,683 \text { " } \end{aligned}$ | £34,236 25,573 |
|  | Other Countries... | 257 " | 1,156 |
|  |  | 13,543 | £60,965 |


| Rum : | To Great Britain. $\qquad$ <br> British North America. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,210 \text { gals. } \\ & 4,526 \end{aligned}$ | £691 339 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 13,736 " | £1,030 |


| Sugar: | United Kingdom <br> United States. $\qquad$ <br> British North $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 36,108 & \text { hds. } \\ 380 & " \\ 181 & " \\ 60 & " \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 541,623 \\ 5,700 \\ 2,715 \\ \quad 900 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | *36,729 " | $£ 550,938$ |


| Bread : | United States................................1,450,645 lbs. British North America.................... 14,280 ، Other Countries............................ 50,392 ". | $\begin{array}{r} £ 10,155 \\ 100 \\ 353 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,515,317 | £10,608 |
| Butter: | United Kingdom..........................: 331,727 lbs. |  |
|  | United States.................... ........... 449,995" | -16,586 |
|  | British North America ..................... 4,250 ¢ | -212 |
|  | Other Coantries............................. 75,039 ، | 3,752 |
|  | 861,011 " | £43,050 |

[^4]| Cattle: | Spanish West Indies.. <br> Other Countries. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,149 \\ 206 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 12,882 \\ 1,236 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. 2,147 | £14,118 |
| Coal : | United Kingdom............................. | 10,525 tons. | £13,156 |
| Corn Meal : | United States $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68,135 \text { bbls. } \\ 2,045 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 54,508 \\ 1,636 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 70,180 | £55,144 |
| Curese : | Great Britain. <br> United States $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,408 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ 277,651 \\ 15,232 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 780 \\ 9,255 \\ 437 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 314,291 " | £10,472 |
| Carriages: | From Great Britain. <br> United States. $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 74 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 2,880 \\ 1,850 \\ 37 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | No. 108 | £4,767 |
| Fish, Dried : | : From British North America. <br> All other Countries. $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 98,452 \mathrm{cwt} . \\ 2,541 \text { " } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 59,071 \\ 2,523 \end{array}$ |
| Fish, Pickele |  | 100,993 " | 160,594 |
|  | British North America. $\qquad$ <br> United States. $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries. $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10,750 bbis. } \\ 3,053 \\ 2,084 \end{gathered}{ }^{\prime \prime} \text { " }$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 6,375 \\ 1,526 \\ 1,042 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 15,887 " | £8,943 |
| Flour : | United States $\qquad$ <br> British North America <br> All other Countries.. . . ............................. | $\begin{gathered} 71,024 \text { bbls. } \\ 975 \\ 6,552 \end{gathered}{ }^{*} \text {. }$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 88,780 \\ 1,219 \\ 8,189 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 78,551 " | £98,188 |
| Horses: | British North America <br> United Kingdom. <br> Other Countries. | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 21 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 680 \\ 420 \\ 140 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | No. 62 | £1,240 |
| Ice: | United States...................... ......... | 594 tons. | £356 |
| LUMBER: | United States $\qquad$ <br> British North America. | $\begin{aligned} & 663,630 \text { feet. } \\ & 4,895,746 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 1,127 \\ 9,791 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 5,459,376 " | £10,918 |
| Lerd : | United States $\qquad$ <br> British North America $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 277,307 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ 2,750 \\ 16,736 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 12,577 \\ 92 \\ -\quad 557 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 396,793 " | £13,226 |



[^5]
## 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 tazed of the above articles.

The tariff in detail is subjoined:-

## TABLE OF DUTIES OF OUSTOMS 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 1 s . 0td. This additional 25 per cent. will expire in December, 1866.

Shingles, wallaba or cypress, the 1000 ..... £ s. d.
Shingles, other kinds, the 1000 ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 07\end{array}$
Snuff, for every $£ 100$ of the value ..... 250
Soap, for every 100 lbs ..... 01 01
Spirits (other than Gin and Rum) and cordials, the gallon. ..... $0 \quad 34$
Staves or Shooks, per 1200 pieces ..... 026
Syrup, cane, the gallon ..... $0110 \frac{1}{2}$
Tea, the lb ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco, the lb ..... 0 0 2
Wines, for every $£ 100$ of the value ..... 1500
Not being prohibited to be inyported for consumption into the Islands ly any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament :
Coffee, the 100 lbs ..... £ s. d.
Molasses, the 100 lbs
Molasses, the 100 lbs ..... $0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \frac{1}{2}$ ..... $0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \frac{1}{2}$
Rum, on every gallon, of or under the strength of 25 by the Hydrometer called the bubble ..... $0 \quad 28$
And for every higher degree of strength on each gallon an additional sum of. ..... 0 1
Sugar, refined, the 100 lbs
" raw or Muscovado, the 100 lbs ..... 176
All other kinds, the 100 lbs
Not being imported into the lslands from any place from which they are prohibited by anyAct or Acts of the Imperial Parliament to be imported:
£ s. d.
Gunpowder, blasting, the keg of 25 lbs ..... $010 \frac{1}{2}$
All other articles not herein particularly enumerated or excepted, 3 per cent. ad valorem.
Table of Exemptions.
The following articles are not to be subject to duty:-

Articles for the use of the Governor of the Island and Commander of the Forces for the time being.
Building Materials and Supplies for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy.
Asphalte.
Blubbers and heads and offals of Fish.
Bullion, Coins, and Diamonds.
Calves (sucking) and Foals.
Cassaripe.
Cider.
Cotton Wool.
Cocoanuts.
Eggs.
Empty Bottles or Glass or Stoneware.
Fresh Fish and Turtle.
Fresh Meats.
Fruits and Vegetables.
Furniture previously used.
Fucl Wood and Charcoal.
Gravel.
Green Ginger.
Hay and Straw.
Hoe Stick.
Hops.

Hulls, Boats, Masts, Spars, Apparel, Tackle, and Furniture of vessels condemned by survey and on which tonnage duty shall have been paid.
Ice.
Leeches.
Lemon and Lime Juice.
Lime, building or temper.
Live and dead Stock not enumerated.
Logwood.
Manure.
Military clothing, accoutrements and appointments
Nuts.
Old Metals.
Organs, and other musical instruments used in churches.
Packages in which goods are imported (except trunks, new vats, hogsheads and puncheons.
Passengers' baggage.
Patterns or samples.
Perry.
Personal effects of individuals kelonging to this Island dying abroad.
Pozzolano.

Printed or manuscript books, forms and papers, maps, charts, engravings, music, pictures and statues.
Raw hides and skins.
Salt.

## Sawdust.

Soda Water and Mineral Water.
Specimensillustrative of natural history; seedr, bulbs, and roots of flowering plants or shrubs.

Tablets and Tombstones.
Tallow.
Tar, pitch, rosin.
Turpentine.
Turtle and tortoise shell unmanufactured.
Wines and other liquors imported by Military and Naval Messes for the use of such messes.

## PORT CHARGES AND TRADE ALLOWANCES.

Tonnage dues, 54 cts . ${ }^{\circ}$ 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, Merchant vessels, with general cargoes, including Rice, Oats, Guano, Bricks, \&c., 15 tons boat load, $\$ 4$. Coals, loose, $\%$ ton, 35 cts . Salted Meat, Pickled Fish, Lard, Candles, Butter, Pitch, Rosin, Cement, and such like articles, 818 brl., 31 cts. Flour, Meal, Corn, Bread, Crackers and such like articles, \$8 brl., $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cts. Kerosene
 cts. Shooks, $\%$ bundle, 2 cts. Horses and Mules, from 2 to 12 head, $\$ 4$. Cattle from 4 to 16 head, $\$ 4$. Fish, $\%$ qti., box or drum, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cts. Staves, $\$ 1,000$ pieces, 60 cts. Shinglessmall, 5 cts. ; 10 -in., 8 cts.; 12 -in., 15 cts. Wallaba, 10 cts. Loose, 20 cts. \#\% M. Hay, for 15 tons boat load, \$4. Firewood, $\$$ \% brl., 4 cts. Tobacco, $\%$ hhd., 30 cts . Molasses, $\%$ puncheon, 16 cts. Rum, ${ }^{\circ} \%$ 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. $\%$ 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, Staves and Shingles, are generally sold payable by note at three months. Allowance for splits to purchasers of Pitch Pine, $2 \pm$ 登 cent.; White Pine, $5 \%$ 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.

Remarles on Lumber, Staves, \&c., of the description generally used at Barbados.

$$
\text { No. } 1 .
$$

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 littlo 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; Beeoh, 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 obtainod from the importers of dry goods, who receive articles packed in them from England.

A grood article of red oak staves will generally command $\$ 50$ to $\$ 56$ per 1200 pieces, they should be 42 inches long, from $3 \neq 4$ inches broad, and 1 and 1 -8th to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch thick; they have rated much higher this scason, say from $\$ 60$ to $\$ 70$ per 1, 200 picces 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. shooks 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 differcuce 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 Halifix and sell at $\$ 5$ to $\$ 5.50$ per M. Loose white pine shingles of good quality are 4 bundles to the M., are not much used but sell occasionally at $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.50$ per M. Thay shingles, 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 cither to range between cight 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 estab. lished 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 Fine 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.
$W$ hite Pinc 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 dupend on the supply of pitch pine, which, if in abuadance or in fair supply would retard the sale of it, and the trade allowance on the above is only 21 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.

Recl Pine.-Of same dimensions as White Pine Lumber would not fetch more than Spruce, except in the absence of Pitch Pine, whicb 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 - 8 ths to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, would fetch from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 8$ per M. bunches of 100 each, say 18 inches in length and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in width, 1 to 11 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.

$$
\text { No. } 3 .
$$

Memorandiar 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 tbs . 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 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.

Mras 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 lbs. each bag. White and mixed not saleable.

Crackers in barrels to weigh, 70 to 74 lbs . net. Should be always packed. Favorite New York brands, "Treadwell's" and "Goodwin's;" Pbiladelphia, "Wattson's."

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 $3 \frac{1}{2}$ bus. each.

Oil Meal.-In pohns. of 750 lbs. each. Philadelphia proferred. 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 saleable.

Hams.- Ought never to exceed 12 lbs. in weight. They keep best when they are loose, 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, $16+18$ '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.

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

Cheese.-Favorite brand, Miles \& Son, New York.
2nd.-Goods Imported from Newfoundland, Nova Scotic, 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.

Handock has of late been a good deal used. The packages, quality, and size, are the same as Codfish.

Maceerel.-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 mized in the same barrel. Large No. 1 preferred. Smoked-In bozes. Medium and small size only used.

Salmon.-A few brls. and half brls. will always find sale. Tierees not so much liked.
Anewives.-The same remarks applies to these as to Herrings. In cargocs 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.

Couled Woodroors.-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. Lwmber.-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 feet 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 $4 @ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 (1) 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 procceds 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


Assoriment of a Lumber Cargo of 100 M . © 120 M. feet.
80 M . Pine Boards 1 inch thick.
8 " Plank (assorted).
12 M . Spruce Boards 1 inch thick.
10 " 4-inch Shingles
STAVES.
60 @ 120 M. Red Oak, inspected.
AND ON DEOK.
200 @ 500 Bdles. Coiled Wood Hoops,
PRICE CURREN'S.
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 $\frac{1}{2}$-brls: H. \& C's, ex Eastern Star, $\$ 13.86$. Other brands at $\$ 10.55$. Wanted.

Brbad.-Brown. Treadwell's, ex Golden Fleece, \$4.27; ex Milwaukee, $\$ 4.85$ per bag; Goodwin's, ex John Boynton, $\$ 4.84$ per bag. Pilotlittle used.

Brandr.-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, $\$ 19$.

Butrer.-American, no late sales. Wanted. Irish, no good at Market. French, sales of firks. at $27 \frac{1}{4}$ cts., do. at $28 \frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. Wanted

Candles.-American, Jackson's, ex Northern Star, 12s at $\$ 19.25 ; 16 \mathrm{~s}$ at $\$ 15 ; 18 \mathrm{~s}$ at $\$ 16.27$; and 20 s at $\$ 17.06$ per 100 lbs ; 12 s and 16 s wanted, say half of each in 10 lbs bozes. Charcoal.-Sales, 85 cents per barrel.
Cereese.-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 tierce. Sales of Halifax at $\$ 19$ per tierce. Fair supply.

Cocoa.-Sales \$9.50. Declining.
Coffee.-Jamaica lotting, at $\$ 16.62 \frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lbs .
Corn.-American ex Golden Flecee, $\$ 2.37$ per bag; ex Milwaulcee $\$ 2.53$; ex J. Boynton, \$2.65. Wanted.

Crackers.-Treadwell's, ex Golden Fleece, $\$ 4.37$; ex Miluaukee, $\$ 4.67$; 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.

Hoors.-Wood. 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.

Lumber.-W. Pine, ex Vivid, $\$ 21.77$; ex Beatrice, $\$ 22.06$ per M.—Wanted. Pitch Pine, ex $I$. Beals, on p. t., delivered at Trinidad.

Mackerex.-Sales at $\$ 9.50$ @ $\$ 9.75$. Wanted.
Matches.-Ex Golden Flecce, at $\$ 8.60$ per case of 10 gr . bond: Wanted.
Mules.-Recent 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 750.1 bs. Wanted.
Oats.-Four bushel sacks, Irish, none in market.-Wanted. Black do, sales at $\$ 3.68$ (a) $\$ 4.17$ per 160 lbs .

Onions.-Sales at $\$ 3.24$ per 100 lbs .
Peas.-In bags of 2 bushels B. E. Pcas, ex Milwaukee, $\$ 2$ per bag. Canada, no late sales. Split do, ex Miluvaukee, $\$ 6.02$ per brl. All descriptions dull.

Pork.-Mess, ex Gaston, $\$ 24.50$; ex Milwaukee, $\$ 24.37 \frac{1}{2}$ 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.
Shinales.-Cedar, i-inch, ex H. Gilbert, \$3.121 ; large 22 -inch at $\$ 5$ @ $\$ 6$ per M. as to quality. White Pine, $\$ 2.76$. Cypress, no late arrivals. Wallaba, no late sales.

Soar.-White disliked. Peech's Black is now imported by the dealers.
Staves.-Red Oak, ex Fivid, at $\$ 58.50$; ex Watchmate, $\$ 59.25$ per 1,200 pieces. Supply for present wants. Shooks, 2nd hand Sugar hhd., ex Golden Fleece, \$1.25. Saleable.

SUGar.-Refined, Crushed, Liverpool, $10 \downarrow$ cts., Londou, 10 cts., Dutch, 10 cts. American Crushed, $10 \pm$ cts.

Tobacco-Leaf, 11 @ 22 cts. per lb., as to quality. Heavy stock, and nominal. Manufactured: Sales at $20 @ 27 \mathrm{cts}$. per lb . Supply and dull of sale.

Note.-The 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 Hidds., 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 Yort. 12th February, 1866.
100 barrels inspected Mess Pork, sold on private terms.
500 "" extra Flour "Barbados" Mills, $\$ 7.70 \pm$ per barrel in bond.
198 " " "Eagle" Mills, sold on private terms.
168 " Corn Meal, "Brandywine" $\$ 4.53 \frac{1}{4}$, duty paid
200 " " . "Fairfax" 4.52妾,
50 "، Split Peas, $\$ 6.47$, duty paid.
30 half barrels Family Beef, "Halstead \& Chamberlain," $\$ 12.60 \frac{4}{4}$, bond.
200 bags Yellow Corn, 2 bushels each, $\$ 245 \frac{1}{2}$, duty paid.
50 "Black Eyed Peas, 2 bus.
50 " Canada Peas, "

50 bags Navy Bread, "Goodwin's:" 2 bushels each, $\$ 463$, duty paid.
150 tins Lard, private terms.
150 boxes Cheese, $\$ 18.08 \mathrm{~T}^{\prime}$, bond per 100 lbs .
150 barrels Crackers, $\$ 4.70$ t, duty paid.
Per "Henry Trowbridye," from New Yorli, 12th February, 1866.
100 barrels Pork, private terms.
198 " Flour, "Barbados" Mills, $\$ 7721$, bond.
265 " Meal,"Brandywine," 4584 , duty paid.
150 " Crackers, "Ireadwell's", 476 t,
50 " Split Peas, $\$ 6.47\}$, duty paid.

100 "Bread,
40 bars Corn, : 2.49눈, "
30 half barrels Beef, H. \& C., $\$ 12.60 t$, in bond.
Per "Scotland," from New York, 10th February, 1866.
609 barrels Flour, (brand not given,) $\$ 8.67 \frac{1}{2}$, duty paid.
100 " Corn meal, "Brandywine," 4.50
400 kags Corn, $\$ 2.25$, duty paid.
30 half barrels Beef, H. \&C., on private terms.
140 cases Kerosene Oil, 95 cts per gallon, com. measure.
40 boxes Cheese, $\$ 19.50$ per 100 lbs ., in bond.
77 bags Bread, 112 lbs. each, "Treadweil"," $\$ 4.59$, duty paid.
25 barrels Crackers, "4.84,
300 boxes Tallow Candles, 10 lbs. cach, 20.12 直
500 second-hand Sugar hhds, (sugar shooks,) $\$ 1.15$ offered and refused, held for $\$ 1.20$ per bundle.

Per "Maule," from Pliladelp7ia, Gith Felruary, 1866.
592 barrels Flour, (infcrior), $\$ 8.25$ and $\$ 8.50$, duty paid.
58 " Corn meal, "Brandywine," \$4.45, duty paid.
509 bars Yellow Corn, $\$ 2.50 \frac{1}{2}$, duty paid.
25 " 1 B. E. Peas, $\quad 2.55$ " 58 barrels Bread, $\quad 4.99$ per 112 lbs., duty "paid.
$15 \mathrm{bags} . " \quad 4.86$ " "
423 tins and kegs Lard, $0.16 \frac{1}{2}$ per lb.,
50 puncheous Oil-meal, 750 lbs. oach, $\$ 19.55$ per puncheon, duty paid.
400 Sugar hhds., second-hand shooks, $\$ 1.31$ per bundle, duty paid.
5 hhds. Delbert's Porter, $\$ 13.37$ per hhd., duty paid.
Tallow Candles, 17 cts and 18 cts per 1 lb ., duty paid as to size 12 's, 16 's, 18 's and 20 's to the lb .

Per "Six Sisters," from Boston, 12th February, 1866.
200 barrels clear mess Pork, $\$ 26.79 \mathrm{~d}$ per 200 lbs ., duty paid.
265 " Flour (common), $\$ .09$ to $\$ 8.24$, " "
252 box Corn-meal, "Brandywine," \$4.:0, ".
48 krls. Candles, $\$ 19.80$ per 100 lbs., .
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 | " |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | " | " lbs., each. |
| 12 | " | " |
| 12 | 25 | " |

32 casks Haddock.
150 barrels Alewives, No. 1.
150 "' Round Ferrings, (split preferred).
19 M. No. 1, R. O., staves.
20 M . feet Spruce Lumber.
Thes above cargo was not sold, another market having ofiered better inducement.

## ACCOUNT SALES.

Pro fonma Account Sales of a Cargo of Lumber received Ex Master, from sold hy order atad on account of

Sold ro Sundries at 3 Months.

| 1 SO M. feet W. P. Lumber gross <br> less 5 per cent-171 Mr. feet. <br> (1) \$2200 | ${ }_{3,762}^{\$ 60}$ | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7,160 feet refuso...................................................... " 1800 | 12888 |  |
| Caarges. |  |  |
| To paid duty on 157,160 feet (1) 50 cts. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{P}$ M. 25 per cent additional. | 935 S2340 |  |
|  |  |  |
| . Porterage, \&c............................................................. | - 300 |  |
| " 3ank discount (1) 12 per cent.................................... | - 5S 36 | 37288 |
| To vur Commiseion, fiuarantec, \&e., © 5 per cent..................................................... | 19454 |  |
| \$3,518 00 or £T32 18s. 4d. stg. Net Procoo | …….............. | 3,518 00 |
|  |  |  |

Barbados, 12th Fcbruary, 1866.
Account Sales of a Cargo of Red Oak Staves received Ex
sold by order and on account of
E. \& O. E.

Master, from

Sold to Sundrtes at 3 Monters.


Pro forma Account Sales of a Cargo of Breadstuffs, \&ic., 1860.

Sold in Sundries at $2 \& 3$ Montes.


Barbados, 13th February, 1866.
E. \& O. E.

Pro forma Invoice of a Cargo of Molasses and Sugar.


Burbados, 13th February, 1866.
E. \& O. E.

## Pro forma Invoice of a Cargo of Sugar.

| Purciased of Sundries. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\underset{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{AA}}{ }^{60}\right\|_{2 S^{60} \mathrm{hhds},}$, © $\$ 500$ | 30000 |  |
| Containing 1,106 lbs. Sugar, net, " 330 | 3,690 11 |  |
| $\left.{ }_{\text {THIL }} 55\right\|_{79}{ }^{25}$ hhds., " 500 | 12500 |  |
| Cly Containing 53,073 lbs. Sugar, net, "330 | 1,751 41 |  |
|  | 12500 |  |
| Containing 47,653 lbs. Sugar, net, "330 | 1,572 62 |  |
| TH $\left.{ }^{1}\right\|_{10} 10$ tierces, $\quad$ " 300 | 3000 |  |
| Containing 10,170 lbs. Sugar, net, if 330 | 33561 |  |
| TII \% 8 barrels, ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 160 |  |
| Containing 1,769 lbs. Sugar, net, "، 30 | 5835 | 7,997 73 |
| No Mark, 160 Molasses puncheons, Containing 17,202 gallons Molasses, |  |  |
| Containing 17,202 gallons Molasses, " 015 10 Seasoned puncheons, | $\begin{array}{r} 2,5 S 0 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}12 \text { Molasses hogsheads, } \\ 16 \text { barrels, } & \text { @ } 250 \\ \text { c }\end{array}$ | 3000 |  |
| 16 " barrels, "150 |  |  |
| Less 31 puncheons returned empts, (3)200 | 3,31430 6200 | 3,252 36 |
| Charges. |  | 11,250 03 |
| To paid Storage, Porterage and Cartage ................................... | 3155 |  |
| " Lighterage on 160 puncheons Molasses, © 16 cents................ | 2560 |  |
| "\% "\% 10 tierces Sugar, "18 " ................. | 150 |  |
| " " 8 barrels " " 4 " ................ | 032 |  |
| " "\% 16 puncheons, " 10 " ................ | 160 |  |
| " " from Out Ports ....... |  |  |
| " "6 on 60 hhds. Sugar, (9) 75 cents..................... | 4500 |  |
| " " 50 " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ \% $1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 5000 |  |
| " " Cooperage of Molasses on board............... ........ | 2600 |  |
| " "6 for Materials for coopering on board... ............. | 1709 |  |
| " " Carriage hire to Out Ports, weighing Sugar......... | 400 |  |
| To paid Clerk hire receiving Sugars at Out Ports............. .... ...... |  | 78501 |
| To our Commission on \$11,520 99 at 5 per cent......................... | 57605 |  |
| \$12,035 04 or $£ 2,507$ 6s. stg. |  | 12,035 04 |

E. \& O. E.

Barbados, 13th February, 1866.

## ST. VINCENT, GRENADA, TOBAGO, <br> ST. LUCIA.

The Governments of these islands are administered by Lieut. Governors, who report through the Governor Gencral of Barbados.

## ST. VINCENT.

The area of St. Vincent is about 85,000 acres, with a population of 31,755 , of whom 22,855 arc 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 1863-3-4, werc as under:

| - | Value of Imports. | Value of Exports. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 701,445 \\ 542,445 \\ 506,330 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 716,615 \\ 711,685 \\ 782,065 \end{gathered}$ | $\$$ 115,925 96,940 101,800 | $\begin{array}{r} \$, \\ 115,930 \\ 104,435 \\ 98,905 \end{array}$ |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
Tho following tables give details of the value and quantity of articles of import and export, in 1864, and of the countrics with which the business of the Island is carried on:-

Exports, 1864, St. Vinccint.

| Articles Exported. | Countries whither Exported. | Quantities. | Value. | Articles Exported. | Countries whither Exported. | Quantities. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arrowroot | Groat Britain <br> B. W. Indies. |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { f. s. } & \\ 21480 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | Rum | D. W. IndiesLisbon .......United StastesBritish NorthAmerica....New $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}$ dland... | Hhds. Pans. | $\underline{\sim} \begin{array}{r}\text { s s. d. } \\ 709000\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $487^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | United States |  |  |  |  | $1 \quad 411$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Puns. Hhds. |  |
|  | Newfdland.... |  |  |  | Great Britain | 927.183 |  |
| Cotton |  | Lales. | 66700 |  | B. W. Indies | 14811 |  |
|  | B. W. Indies. | 3 Brio. | 0070 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { British North } \\ \text { America, } \end{array}$ | 20 | \% 1010400 |
|  |  | ${ }_{69}{ }^{\text {Brio. }}$ | 13000 |  | Nowfrdland... | 30 |  |
| Cocos .. | B. W. Indies. |  | 13000 |  | Sp. Main .... | 73 3 <br> 1 0 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{81}{ }^{\text {No. }}$ |  |  |  | Hs. Ts. B8. |  |
| Hides....... | B. W. Indies F. W. Indies | 84 69 | 3000 | Sugar....... | Great Britain | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}7917 & 112 & 306 \\ 115 & 3 & 30\end{array}$ |  |
|  | F. W. Indies | Puns. |  | Sugar.o.... | B. W. Indies | 115 800 | 1143270 |
| Molasses... | Great Britain <br> B. W. Indies | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc}\text { Hhds. } & \text { Puns. } \\ 7 & 14\end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { British North } \\ \text { America.... }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 23\end{array}$ |  |

Intports, 1864, St. Vincent.


\footnotetext{
The countries with which the busicess of St. Vincent was donc in 1865-a later date than the above-were:

| United Kingdom. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Imports. } \\ & \mathscr{E 5 3 , 6 9 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exports. } \\ \mathscr{L} 4 \cup, 931 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13ritish West Indies. | 62,931 | 6,912 |
| British North America | 5,321. | 4,988 |
| Foreign West Indics. | 857 | 53 |
| Danish West Indies. | 283 |  |
| Dutch do | $\because 5$ | 66 |
| Swedish do | 8 |  |
| Spanish do | 3,386 |  |
| Madeira .... | 338 | 500 |
| United States. | 4,949 | 363 |
| Callao.... | 4,012 |  |
| Spanish Main | 44 | 600 |

## SIIIPPING.

The Vessels catered from British North America were 13, with 1274 tons; from the United States 3, with 300 tons.

Duties are levied at St. Vincent both on imports and exports. The tariffs are :-


All other description of Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, not above enumerated, five \%
cent., except the following, which shall not be liable to any duty under these Acts, viz:Coin, Bullion, Diamonds, fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Icc, Printed Books and Paper, Manures; Military clothing and accoutrements, and all machinery imported to be erected in this Island, driven by Water, Wind, Stenm, Cattle or Horse power :-


## GRENADA.

The area of Grenada is 76,538 acres, with a population of 31,900 souls. Its publio debt is $£ 7,000$ sterling or about $\$ 35,000$.

The Island of Caraçoa, 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. | Exponditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ ${ }_{4}$ | \$ |
| 1862 ......................................... | 562;595 | 439,305 | 91,985 | 8S,855 |
| 1883 ....................................... | 450,375 | 562,385 726,355 | 95,525 | 98,010 |
| 1864 ................... ..................... | 544,940 | 726,355 | 100,475 | 36,17 |

The following Tables give the particulars of the Inport 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arrow | U. Kingdom.. | Qis. | $\begin{array}{cccc} \pm & \text { s. } & \\ 15 & \text { d. } \\ 15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Hides, 0x. | F. W. Indies | $C_{10} \text { Qrs. }$ | $\begin{array}{rll} \boldsymbol{E} & \mathrm{s} . & \mathrm{d} . \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Bales. ${ }^{2}$ Bga. |  |  |  | Tons. |  |  |
| Cot'n wool | U. Kingdom.. <br> B. W. Indies | 656 | 1521540 | Molasses... | U. Fingdom.. | 22 | 107 |  |
|  |  | 101.64 | 1802100 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { B. W. Indies } \\ & \text { United } \\ & \text { States }\end{aligned}\right.$ | 10 | 24 |  |
| Cot'n seed | U. Kingdom. B. TV. Indies | Bags. |  |  | United States |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\quad 2001$60 | $\begin{array}{r}1618 \\ 40 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | Rum......... | U. Kingdom. | Gals. | 3519 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 13614910 |  | United States | 354 | 30 |  |
| Cocoa | 'TV Kingdom | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Tons. } \\ 329 & 19 & 3 \\ \hline\end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | B. W. Indies | 15542 | 6261 |  |
|  | France ......... | - 500 | 250 |  | F. W. Indies | 844 2302 | 791 |  |
|  | United States | 87312 | $\begin{array}{llll}355 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | S. W. Indies | 2302 |  |  |
|  | B. W. Indies | $\begin{array}{llll}86 & 8 & 3 & 17 \\ 42 & 1 & 0 & 31\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}2979 & 4 & 4 \\ 1719 & 16 & 8\end{array}$ |  | Dutch W. <br> Indies | 52156 | 4257 | 0 |
|  | F. W. Indies | $\begin{array}{cccc}42 & \text { i } & 0 & 31 \\ C w t . & \\ \text { Qrs. }\end{array}$ | 18100 | Sugar, M'o. |  | Tons. |  |  |
| Coffee ..... <br> Hider. Fx . |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Cwt. } & \text { Qrs. } \\ \text { S } & 3\end{array}$ |  |  | U. Kingdom.! | ${ }_{4492} 150.15$ | 09473 |  |
|  | U. Kingdom.. | 141 | 43600 |  | B. W. Indies |  | 1106 28 |  |
|  | B. W. Indies | 248 | 37 0 0 <br> 12 10 0 |  | United States S. W. Indies | $\begin{array}{ccccc}1 & 11 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 15 & 2 & 24\end{array}$ |  | 0 |
|  | United States | 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Imports, 1864.—Grenada.

| Articles Imported. | Countries whence Imported. | Quantitics. | Value. | Articles Imported. | Countries whenco Imported. | Quantitics. | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bread ......Butter ... | U. Kingdom.. <br> B. W. Indies <br> U. Kingdom.. <br> B. W. Indios <br> United States | $\left.\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Cwt. } & \text { Q. Lbs. } \\ 9 & 0 & 24 \\ 4 & 0 & 12 \\ 26 & 0 & 20 \\ 441 & 1 & 18 \\ 140 & 2 & 22\end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 55 & 11 & 3 \end{array}$ | Lard....... | B. W. Indies United States | $\left.\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Cwt. } & \text { Q. } & \text { Lbs. } \\ 223 & 3 & 22 \\ 66 & 3 & 23 \\ 44 & 1 & 20\end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \text { £ } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1070 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 3315810 | Li | U. Kingdom.. |  | $34211$ |  |
| Bricks ...... | U. Kingdom.. | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { s3s00 } \end{gathered}$ | 174 | Silk, \&c. <br> Malt Liq'r | B.N. America |  |  |  |
| Cedarposts | B. W. Indies <br> B. Guiana... | 250 250 | 51 | in wood. | U. Kingdom.. <br> B. W. Indies | $75 \frac{1}{5}$ | 45823 |  |
| Cedar boards... | B. W. Indies |  | $i$ | Malt Liq'r in bottle.. | U. Kingdom.. <br> 13. W. Indies | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Doz. } \\ 2757 \\ 503 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}\right\}$ | 1340 |  |
| Coals........ | U. Kingdom.. <br> B. W. Indies | 381 18 | 71 | ... |  | Gross. 12 |  |  |
| Cattle, bornel |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 3. W. Indies } \\ & \text { United States }\end{aligned}\right.$ | 1011 150 | 303 |  |
|  |  |  | 545 | Meats, salted ... | ted states | 150 |  |  |
|  |  | 67 |  |  | U. Kingdom . B. W. Indios | $\left.\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 881 \\ 81\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
| C |  | Brls. |  |  | B. W. Indios | 698 \} |  |  |
|  | United States | 129 , | 4695 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oats and } \\ & \text { Peas ..... } \end{aligned}$ | United States | Bushels. |  |  |
|  |  | Cwt. Q. Lbs. |  |  |  | 2302 \| |  |  |
| C |  | $\left.\begin{array}{rrr}26 & 3 & 22 \\ 71 & 2 & 5\end{array}\right\}$ | 47 |  |  | 248 150 | 937 |  |
|  | B. W. Indies United States | 71-2 2805 | 47 |  | Venczuela . | 26 |  |  |
| Earthenware. |  |  | 134451211 |  |  | Gals. |  |  |
|  | E. W. Indies | ................ |  | Oils.......... | U. Kingdom.. 13. W. Indies | 2030 1852 | 6063 |  |
| Fish, dried | U. Kingdom.. <br> B. W. Indies | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 34 & 1 & 24 \\ 9419 & 2 & 2 \\ 31 & 2 & 29 \\ 125 & 6 & 12 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | Venczuela ..... | 236144 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 822659 | Oils, Olive | U. Kingdom. B. W. Indies <br> F. W. Indies <br> S. W. Indies |  |  |  |
|  | B. N. America |  |  |  |  | $\underset{ }{1211}$ | 84017 |  |
| Fish, pickled. | Venozuela.... |  |  | Onions $\qquad$ |  | 103 J |  |  |
|  | U. Kingdom.. | 3 brls.) |  |  | F. W. Indies S. W. Indies | Cwt. Q. Llss. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 270 $\left.\begin{array}{rrr}34 & 2 & 27 \\ 34 & 0\end{array}\right\}$ | 243 |  |
|  |  | 423170 | 626106 |  | United States | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr}34 & 0 & 0 \\ 225 & 1 & 0\end{array}\right.\right\}$ |  |  |
|  | United States | 69 40 |  | Potatocs ... | 3. W. Indies | $\left.1 \begin{array}{\|ccc}189 & 1 & 4 \\ 172 & 1 & 8\end{array}\right\}$ | 17 | . |
|  | B. W. Indies | $120 \quad 1$ | 23 |  | United States |  |  |  |
| Fisb, smoked.. | U. Kingdom.. | Co 0 |  | Staves..... | B. W. Indies United States | \|r $\left.\begin{array}{r}5,500 \\ 11,000\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
|  | B. W. Indies United States B.N. America | $\left(\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Cwt. } \\ 43 & 1 & 1 \\ 32 & 2 \\ 32 & 0 & 16 \\ 2 & 0 & 26 \\ \text { Brls. }\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  |  | 23419 |  |
|  |  |  | 5312 |  | B. N. America B. N. America | 12,339 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Shingles Cedar \& W. Pine. |  | - 59,300 | 31914 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | United States | $\left.\begin{array}{l}135,000 \\ 226,700\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
| Flour........ | B. W. Indies United States | 6920 | 12821 is S |  | B. W. Indies | Cwi. $\stackrel{\text { 226,700 }}{\sim}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | U. Kingdom.. | 1329 ${ }^{13} 100006$ | 22691610 |  |
| Hams and Bacon ... |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Cwt. } & \text { Q. } & \text { Lbe. } \\ 104 & 2 & 13 \\ 19 & 3 & 23 \\ 9 & 6 & 10 \end{array}\right\}$ | 9471410 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Tobacco, } \\ \text { manut. } \\ \text { Tohace, } \\ \text { unananu. } \end{array}\right\}$ | B. W. Indies | 390 0 6$\}$ |  |  |
|  | U. Kingdom.. <br> B. W. Indies Unitod Stutes |  |  |  | U. Kingdom.. <br> E. W. Indies <br> U Kinglom | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cccc}1 & 2 & 26 \\ 1 & 2 & 5\end{array}\right.\right\}$ |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 113 13 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 46000 |  | D. W. Indies |  | 212414 |  |
| Horses .. | U. Kingdom.. <br> B. W. Indies | $\left.\begin{array}{cc}7 \\ 5 \\ \text { Feet }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | , | D. W. Indies | 109 1 22 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Tohil | U. Kingdom. | 7,000 |  |  |
| nbo | U. Kingdom.. | 20632 |  | Cigars. $\}$ | B. W. Indies | 17,600 |  |  |
| spruce \& | E. W. Indies | -36979 | 122938 |  | D. W. Indies |  |  |  |
| iV. Pine.) | United States | ; $\begin{aligned} & 317870 \\ & 714752\end{aligned}$ |  | Tallow | U. Kingdom | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { CWr } \\ \\ & 1\end{array}$ | 54 |  |

The following table shews the direction of the trade in 1865 :

Import Duties, 1866.
£ s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ..... 0
Almonds, shelled, per 100 lbs ..... 20
Do unshelled, per 100 lbs ..... 40
Arrowroot, ..... 10
Bread or biscuit ..... 20
Do fancy or sweet, per 100 lbs ..... 80
Butter, ..... 50
Bricks, per 100 ..... 50
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs ..... 80
Do. wax, sperm, or composition, per 100 lbs ..... 30
Cocua, per 100 lbs ..... 60
Coffee, ..... 60
Cheese, ..... 020
Coals, per ton
Cattle, viz:- ..... 60
Asses, per head ..... 10
Goats, ..... 06
Kids, ..... 120
Bulls, Oxen, Cows, per head ..... 60
Calves, per head ..... 50
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, per head ..... 126
Colts, Fuals, Mules, per head ..... 20
Sheep, per head ..... 10
Jambs, ..... 20
Swine and Hogs, per head ..... 40
Ficar, wheaten, per barrel ..... 20
Do. other descriptions ..... 10
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked, per 100 lbs ..... 40
Salmon, pickled, per barrel ..... 84
Do pickled or preserved in vinegar, per barrel ..... $0 \quad 2 \quad 0$
Mackerel and Herrings, per barrel ..... 080Truit, dried or preserved, per 100 lbs
40
Euppowder, (not being prohibited by Act): -Coarse, for blasting, per 100 lbs060
Other descriptions,
Grain, viz:- ..... 010
Barley, per 100 lbs.
$0 \quad 0 \quad 3$
$0 \quad 0 \quad 3$
Beans, Peas, Oats, Calavances, per bushel ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$
Maize or Indian Corn, per bushel ..... 0150
Indigo, per 100 lbs ..... 040
Lard, per 100 lbs. ..... 040
Macaroni and Vermicelli, per 100 lbs ..... 01Lime, building or slaked, per barrel
Meat, saltcd, cured, or pickled, viz:- ..... $£$
Beef aud Pork, per barrel ..... 080
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, and Dried Beef, per 100 lbs ..... 050
Sausages, per 100 lbs ..... $010 \quad 0$
Meal, Corn, per barrel ..... 20
Do Oil, per 100 lbs ..... 10
Do Oat, per barrel ..... 20
Malt Liquor, Cider, and Perry, in casks not exceeding 64 gallons. ..... 60
do in bottles, per doz. quarts. ..... $0 \quad 3$
Matches, Lucifer, per gross ..... 03
Molasses, per gallon ..... 01
Oils, viz:-
Olive, per callon ..... 8
Cocoanut, sperm, lard, fish, castor, and other descriptions ..... $0 \quad 3$
Pepper, black and white, 100 lbs ..... 020
Rice. ..... 020
Soap, ..... 020
Sugar, refined ..... 0120
Do Muscovado. ..... 080
Spirits, viz:-
Brandy, Whiskey, Cordials and Liquors, per gallon. ..... 030
Gin ..... 016
Rum and Bay Rum. ..... 020
Siates, covering, per 1000 ..... 060
Tiles, covering, " ..... 060
Do paving, ..... 060
Tea, per lb ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 4$
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 100 lbs . ..... 0126
Do manufactured (except Snuff and Cigars) ..... 0150
Long Cigars, per 1000 ..... 050
Other Cigars ..... 0100
Snuff, per 100 lbs ..... 0150
Tar, Pitch, and Rosin, per brl ..... 010
Turpentine, crude, ..... 20
Do Spirits of, per gallon. ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$
Tallow and Grease, per 100 lbs ..... 040
Varnish, per gallon. ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$
Wood, viz:-
P P Lumber per 1000 ft . ..... 076
White, yellow and spruce ditto. ..... 050
Other descriptions ..... 076
R 0 Staves ..... 050
W O do. and heading ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$
Shooks and Packs for Puncheons, each ..... 60
Do do for Hhds ..... 060
Empty Puncheons ..... 010
Shingles, Cypress and Wallaba, per 1000 ..... 40
Other descriptions, ..... 90
Cedar Boards, per 1000 feet ..... 76
Do Posts, per 1000 fcet ..... 076
Hardwood, per 1000 feet. ..... 76
Mahogany, Rose, and other Woods for cabinct makers' use, per 1000 feet. ..... 76
Other descriptions ..... 76
Wines, in wcod, viz :-
French wines (except Bordeaux, Vin-de-Côte, and Muscat), per gallon ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 6$
Teneriffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga, Fayal and Sicilian Wines, and Muscat, per gallon ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 4$
Vin-de-Côte, per gallon ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 2$

Bordeaux, Sherry, Madeira, Port; and other descriptions not enumerated, $£$ s. d. per gallon.
0. 10 Wines, in bottles, viz :-

Champagne, per doz. qts 060
0
Muscat, decriptions per doz. qts.................................................... 0 30
All other descriptions, per doz. qts
Articles of any sort not above specifically mantioned, nor included in the List of Exemptions given below, pay $£ 5$ per cent. ad valorem.

Five per centr 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- ..... £ s. d. ..... 018
42 inch hhd., 2000 lbs
42 inch hhd., 2000 lbs
40 " 1800 lbs ..... 8
38 " 1650 lbs ..... 14
010
Tierce, 1000 lbs ..... 01
Other packages of 100 lbs
08
Puncheon, 120 galls.
$0 \quad 0 \quad 4$
$0 \quad 0 \quad 4$
Hogshead, 60 ..... 00 0t
Other packages, per gall
$0 \quad 0 \quad 5$
Molasses-
Puncheon
Puncheon002
100 lbsport charges, dC.
Yort of St. Georgs-
On vessels arriving or departing, above 60 tons, per ton ..... $0 \quad 16$
" with half cargo ..... 00
" with quarter cargo. ..... $0 \quad 042$
: $\quad 0.60$ tons and under, once in every six months, per ton ..... 016
Harbour and water dues, per ton ..... 004 4년
Port of Grenville-Tax on produce shipped.$0 \quad 12$
On every hhd. sugar
On every hhd. sugar
" puncheon Rum or Molasses, ticrce Sugar, Coffee or Cocoa ..... 007
bale Cotton
bale Cotton ..... 009 ..... 009
" bag Coffee, Cotton or Cocoa ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 2$
" hhd Rum, Lime-juice or Shrub ..... $003 \frac{1}{2}$ ..... $003 \frac{1}{2}$
(These sums to be paid by both shipper and ship.)
Grenville Rates of Pilotage-
Every square-rigged Vessel drawing not less than 13 feet ..... $5 \quad 58$
" " " less than 13 feet ..... 3192
" topsail Sloop or Schooner ..... 21210
" trading Sioop or Schooner, not being a drogher ..... 0180 ..... 0180 ..... 145
island drogher (when required)


For every gallon Rum, pf
And 1d. additional for every degree stronger.

## TOBAGO.

Tobago contains 62,080 acres and a population of 15,410 souls. The public delt is $\mathbf{£} 3,900$ stg., or about $\$ 19,500$.

The Revenuc, Expenditure, Imports, and Exports, for 1862-3 and 4, were as follows :-

|  | Value of Imports. | Valuo of Exports. | Revonuc. | Exponditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | s |
| 1862 ..................................... | 276,575 | 376.740 | 40,385 | 40,955 |
| 1863 ............................ ......... | 234,345 | 244,805 | 11,460 | 46,075 |
| 1864 ....... .... ............... ....... | 23S,910 | 321,430 | 43,100 | 41,140 |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Annexed are Commercial Tables relating to the Imports and Exports of the Island of Tobago:-

Imports, 1864.-Tobago.


Exports, 1864.-Tobago.

| Articles Exported. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Countries to } \\ \text { Which } \\ \text { Exported. } \end{gathered}$ | Quantities. | Value. | Articles Exported. | Countries to which Exported. | Quantities. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hides $\qquad$ <br> Molasses.... |  | $\left.\begin{array}{rl} 81 \\ \text { Pun. } \\ 356 \\ 66 \\ 2 \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & f_{24} \\ & 2099 \end{aligned}$ | Rum $\qquad$ <br> Sugar | Great Britain.. <br> B. W. Indios.: <br> B.N. America. | Gals. | £ |
|  | P. W. Indics |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r}50384 \\ 6950\end{array}\right\}$ | 4318 |
|  | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13. W. Indics |  |  |  | reat Britain.. | 45621 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | B. W. Indies.. | $40\}$ |  |

The Imports from British North America were, £1,041 stg. ; Exports, £161. Imports
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:- ..... £ s. d:
Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Currants and other dried fruit, per cwt ..... 0120 ..... 50
Asses, each
Asses, each
Beef and Pork, per 200 lbs066
Boat, per foot keel ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 3$
Bran, per bushel
30
30
Brandy and other spirituous Liquors, per gallon
Brandy and other spirituous Liquors, per gallon .....
20 .....
20
Bread and Biscuit, per barrel
Bread and Biscuit, per barrel
30
30
Bricks, per 1,000 ..... 01
Butter, per lb ..... 01
Candles, tallow, per lb ..... $0 \quad 2$
do other kinds, per lb
100
100
Cattle, neat, each
90
90
Champagne, per dozen quarts
Champagne, per dozen quarts
16
16
China, Porcelain and Glassware, ten per cent. ad valorem.
China, Porcelain and Glassware, ten per cent. ad valorem.
Coals, per hogshead. ..... 20
do in bulk, per ton ..... 01
Coffee and Cocoa, ground or unground, per lb
90
90
Cordials, per dozen quarts
Cordials, per dozen quarts
03
03
Corn and Grain of all kinds, unground, per bushel
Corn and Grain of all kinds, unground, per bushel
10
10
Fish, dried, salted or swoked, per quintal
Fish, dried, salted or swoked, per quintal ..... 20
Fish, pickled, per barrel
36
36
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs ..... 16
do other kinds, and Meal, per barrel ..... 6
Fruit, 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 ..... 2 Hoops, wood, per 1000 ..... 040 ..... 010
do truss, per set
do truss, per set
Ilorses, Mares, Geldings, Colts and Foals, each ..... 0
Indigo, 10 per cent. ad valorem. ..... $0 \frac{1}{2}$
Lard, per lb
01
01
Lime, building, per bushel
Lime, building, per bushel ..... - 0
Lumber, white, yellow and spruce, per 1000 feet
Lumber, white, yellow and spruce, per 1000 feet
100
100
Lumber, pitch pine, per 1000 feet .....
03 .....
03
Mahogany and other hardwoods, per cubic foot
Mahogany and other hardwoods, per cubic foot
100
100
100
Malt Liquors, Perry and Cider, per hogshead
Malt Liquors, Perry and Cider, per hogshead
$0 \quad 06$
$0 \quad 06$
Malt Liquors, Perry and Cider, in bottle, per dozen quarts
Malt Liquors, Perry and Cider, in bottle, per dozen quarts ..... 0100
Marbles, Squares, and Stones or Flags for paving, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Mules, each
100
Muskets, Guns, and other fire-arms, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
Nuts, Cocoa, per 1000
Oils and Spirits of Turpentine, per gallon ..... 4 ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$
Oars, per running foot
Oars, per running foot ..... 3
Pepper and other Spices, per lb.
Pepper and other Spices, per lb.
Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Rosin, per barrel ..... 010
Rice, per 100 lbs ..... 020
Salt, per bushel. ..... 2
Sheep, Goats and Pigs, each. ..... 020
020
Shingles, per 1000 ..... 003
Shooks, hogshead and pancheon, each


Sla 1000 ............................................................. 0
Slates, per 1000................................................................................................................ 1 6
Soap, per cwt............................................................................................................... 0 2
Spars, per cubic foot............................................................................................................. 0
Staves, red oak, per 1000 pieces........................................................................... 8
do white oak and heading, per 1000 pieces...................................................... 0
Sugar, being the produce of slave countries, per lb................................................ 0 or
Sugar, not being the produce of slave countries, per lb................................... 1
Tea, per lb............................................................................................................................... 0

Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb............................................................................................................. $0_{4}$
do manufactured, per lb.
010
Turkeys and Geese, each. ................................................................................................................................ 0
Vinegar, per gallon
Wines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
All other articles not enumerated, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ 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), intitulcd: "An Act to provide additional Funds in aid of the general Revenue of this Island," to continuein operation until the 1st June, 1867. Exemptions from daty-Bullion, Coin and Diamonds.

Fresh Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables.
Ice.
Printed Books and Specimens of Natural IIistory.
And all Articles imported under the direction of Government for the use of the Island.

DUTIES ON ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE COLONI.

## 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. 6 d .

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 shal! 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 Expendi$t$ ure for 1862, 1863 and 186t, were as follows :-

|  | Value of Imports. | Value of Exports. | Revenuc. | Expenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1862 ............. .......................0. | 468,035 | 439,960 | 73,445 | 79,010 |
| 1863 ...................................... | 347,915 | 418,555 | 79,030 83,320 | 90,455 89,965 |
| 1868 ...................................... | 451,815 | 556,915 | 88,320 | 89,965 |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Annexed are Tables relating to the trode of the Island.



The export trade was almost exclusively with Great Britain and the neighbouring West India Islands. The same remark applies to the import trade, except tbat about $£ 18,000$ sterling value of goods were imported from the United States.

# TARIFFS. <br> The Commissioners append the Tariff, exportduties and other tables of charges on trade. 

## JUTIES ON MMPORTS.

The following Import Tariff is fixed by an Act of the Colonial Legislature bearing date the 8th September, 1857.

|  | $\pm$ s. d. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Flour, wheaten, per barrel. | 020 |
| do meal or other Flour, per barrel | $0 \cdot 0$ |
| Fish, dry, salted or pickled, per cwt. | 010 |
| Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Rice, per 100 lbs. | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Sugar, refined, per cent. ad valorem. | 100 |
| Rum and other spirits (as settled or may be settled by Tax Ordinance). |  |
| Wines, Cordials and Liquors, per cent. advalorem............................. | 100 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, Bouts, Snuff, per cent ad valorem. . . . . . . . | 1000 |
| do other manufactured, per lb.................. | 0 |
| do unmanufactured, perlb.. | 0002 |
| Wood, Pitch Pine, per 1000 feet. | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
| do White Pinc and others, per 1000 feet | 050 |
| Shingles, Wallaba and Cypress, per 1000. | $0 \cdot 30$ |
| do Cedar and Chips, per 1000.. | 0 1 10 |
| Masts and Spars, per inch in theaverage diameter................ | 0 0 0 |
| All other articles not enumerated, per cent. ad valorem | 500 |

## EXESIPTIONS.

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, stares and shooks, empty casks, mills, steam engincs. stills, sugar pans, furnace bars, ploughs, grubbers and carts, packages in which goods are imported except new trunks; articles for the use oris 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 clothing, building materials and building supplies imported, bona 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.

The import duty on the article Rum is especially reserved in the Ordinance, to be imposed by the annaal tax Ordinance. The duty imposed for the year 1866, is as follows:-


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."

Flour, wheaten, per barrel
Upon all duties payable on imports generally (wheat flour excepted under the provisions of the said Ordinance of 8th September,

5 per cent.
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 onc-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 which are exempted by it:-Mules, oxen, manure, wood-hoops, and truss-hoops, staves and shooks, empty casks, mills, steam engines, stills, sugar pans, furnace bars, ploughs, grubbers

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 ba | f s. d. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Logwood, per ton.. | 02 |
| Firewood, per cwt. | $0 \cdot 80$ |
| Hides, eaca. | 040 |
| Coffee, per 100 lbs | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Cocoa, per 100 lbs . | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Sugar, per 100 lbs. | 0 |
| Rum, per puncheo | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ 0 41 |
| Molasses, per puncheo | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |

Note.-Of these duties, the following are imposed until the Immigration Loan of $£ 15,000$ is paid off, namely, Sugar, 3 d per 100 lbs ., Rum, 1s. per puncheon, and Molasses, 6 d per puncheon. The other rates are permanent.

## TONNAGE DUTIES.

The Tonnage Duties leviable at St. Lucia, are :
Every vessel of 50 tons and upwards, either loading or unloading, per ton $£ \mathrm{~s}$. d.
Every vessel under 50 tons, per ton payable twice in each year, on first $0 \quad 1 \quad 8$ voyage on or after the lst January, and first voyage on or after the 1st July $\qquad$

## 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 foilowing rates, namely:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { ry shi } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ | abov |
| :---: | :---: |
| ship loading |  |
|  |  |
| sip loading |  |
| fourths of her carg |  |

(Under the Castries Dredge Ordinance, 1865.)
Upon the same vessels as above, additional, per ton............................ 0 . 0

## (Payable to the Harbour Master.)

Every vessel coming to anchor and entering at the Custom House......... 0
(Wharfage dues payable to the Municipal Corporation of Castries.)
Every ressel of 50 tons or upwards, per ton and per voyafe................ 0.010
Every vessel under 50 tons, per ton and per voyage................................. 0 0 4
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 One-fourth of the of her cargo............................................................... $\}$ above dutics.
Every vessel loading or unloading above one-fourth and not exceeding one- $\{$ One-half of the half of her cargo......................................................... $\}$ above duties.
Every vessel loading or unloading one-balf and not excceding three- Three-fourths of fourths of her cargo $\qquad$ $\}$ the above duties.
Note.-The Tonnage Duty of 1 s .8 d . 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 Harbo'r, Christiansted, is situate on the north side of the Island, and is formed by a Coral Recf. The entrance is narrow and the Harbour only adapted for vessels drawing fifteen or sixtecn 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 was....................10,722,1.97 lbs.
do Rum do ........................ 233,774 gals.
do Molasses do ................... 336,105 do.
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 1 fixed doit-

Flour (wheaten), per cwt......................................................... $\$ 0.60$
Flour do ........................................................................... 0.05
Bread, wheaten, do ....... ............................................................ 0.0.
Bread of other corn do ............... .......................................... 035
Beef, Hams, Sausages, Tongues, pickled, smoked or dried, per cwt..... 125
Pork, pickled or smoked, per cwt............................................... 0 . 00
Fish, dried or salted do ................................................................ 0.0 .0
Fish, pickled or smoked do ............................................................... 0.040
Butter . do ................................................. 150
Cheese do ................................................... 150
Lard do ................................................................ 040
Peas, per brl. 180 lbs . . ............................................................... $0 .$.
Beans do do ........................................................................ 0.25
(c) At 5 per cent ad valorem-

Iron, steel, copper, zinc, rolls or plates, sheet iron, rope, tar, pitch, luunber (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. *

[^6]Nearly all the produce of this Island is secured for the Danish market by a fen 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.


## ST. 'THOMAS.

The Island of St. Thomas, although it docs 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 FENANCE.
St. Thomas has been virtually a Free Port for upwards of a century. The only duty payable upon imports is $1 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ad valorem. The annual imports into the Island vary from $\$ 7,000,000$ to $10,000,000$. They consist chiefly of Wincs, 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. | $\underset{\text { United States. }}{\text { From }}$ | From British North America. | From <br> West Indies, \&c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steam cools (tons) ....... ... |  | 69,565 | 1,382 |  |  |
| Lumber (feet)................. | 9,253 | 0,065 | 570,000 | 1,084, 410 | 106,819 |
| Shingles ..... .................. |  | .................... | 3,334,000 | 664,679 | 77,000 |
| Fish, dry........... $\}$ Value. |  | .......... | 4,845 $\$ 12.915$ | 2,664 $\mathbf{S 9 , 6 7 7}$ | ....... ... ......... |
| Fish, wet............ $\}$ Bbls. |  | ................ | \$12.915 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 9,677 \\ 504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 268 |
| , | ............ |  | S4,605 | \$2,019 | \$857 |

Its exports of imported articles are considerable; those of its own produce, nothing. Its revenue derived from trade was in the year cnding March 1865:-

From import duties. \$83,844
" ship dues. 32,858
" harbour fees 10,117
" Registry of vesscls and boats 300

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 hundrel soldiers on the island.

The tonnage dues at St. Thomas are only 45 cents per ton on cargo landed from European ressels; 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 LNEE TOUCHING AT ST. THONAS.

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
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 Ma: Steamship Company's monthly line also calls there on its way between New York and Para, Pernambuco, Babia 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 ressels of the other European companies above Rothe assured The Representative of His Danish Majesty, His Excellency Lieut. Governor Mail Steamers f Commission of his disposition to afford the same encouragement to any ning from Europen the British North American Provinces, as is given to those already runlines expressed their and United States ports. And the managers of the various existing any such line on liberal siderable demand for the coals. It may Neotia will soon arise at St. Thomas for the a conthe steamships which frequent that port. An order for a sample cargo was obtained frpply of 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 Amorica would be enabled to make, tables of the various mail routes are subjoined :-
TABLE OF WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE, FOR THE YEAR 1866.
Approved by Mer Majesty's Postmaster General on the 7th of December, 1865.
 proceed. $\quad$. Note 2.- When hranch Steamers from St. Thomas and of the corresponding Return Mails from Tobago and Tampico, arcumstances, and the dates for Despateh the Second Mails of the Month, are laid down in this rable one day later than later than usual, but those of the Return Mails from Oolon, Santa Martha, are as of the corresponding Return Mails from Demerara are laty arrival at St. Thomas of tho Packet from Southampton, the Branch if owing to the carlaners are to be one day, or as customary. In such cases, however, if, owing to tio this Tablo, the departures from Tobago, Tampico and Janaica on the Return Voyage are to be as herein stated.

OUTWARD ROUTE．－Continucd．

| Branch No．3a． |  |  |  |  | Branch No． 4. |  |  |  |  | －Branch No．5a． |  |  |  | Brancl No． | $5 b$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barbados to Demerara． |  |  |  |  | Barbados to Tobago． |  |  |  |  | Colon to Santa Martha． |  |  | Colon to Groy Town． |  |  |
|  | Leapo Barbado |  | Arrive at Demerara． |  |  | Leay Barbad |  | Arrive at Tobago． |  |  | Learo Colon． | Arrivo at Santa Martha． | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0 \\ \text { 品品 } \end{gathered}$ | Leare Colon． | Arrivo at Groy Town． |
|  | 9 р．н |  | 5 P．M |  |  | $S$ P．${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 7 A．M |  |  | 2 p．s． | 1 p．u． |  | 8 А．＇． | 2 r．s． |
| 7 | January | 20 | January | 22 | 9 19 | January |  | January |  | 11 | January 26 <br> ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．  | January 29 | ．．． 21. | Fobruary 10 | Fobruary 11 |
| 17 | February | 4 | February | 6 28 | 19 | February | 4 20 | February |  | ${ }^{\text {－}} 33$ | Febil．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | March ${ }^{\text {Ma．}}$ ． 1 | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 29 | February | 22 | February | 22 9 | 31 | February | 20 | February March | 10 | ．．．．．．．．． | 1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 42 | March 13 | March 14 |
| 37 49 | March March | 7 20 | March March | 9 22 | 39 51 | March | 20 | March ： |  | ${ }^{53}$ | March 23 | March 29 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．． |
| \＆c．，\＆c．，twice a month． |  |  |  |  | HOMEWARD ILOUTE． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Branch No． 53. |  |  | Branch No． 5 a． |  |  | Branch No． 4. |  |  |  |  | Branch No．3a． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Groy Town to Colon． |  |  | Santa Martha to Colon． |  |  | Tobago to Barbados． |  |  |  |  | Domerara to Earbados． |  |  |  |  |
| 成迢 | Lenve <br> Grey Town． | Arrivo at Colon． |  | Leave <br> Santa Martlas． | Arripe at Colon． |  | Leave Tobugo． |  | Arrive at Barbados． |  |  | Leave Demerara． |  | Arrivo at Barbados． |  |
| 准号 | 4 P．s． | 8 A．M． |  | $5 \mathrm{r} . \mathrm{M}$. | Midnight． |  | 4 r．s |  | 2 A. |  |  | 8 A．M． |  | 4 A．3． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | January | 23 | January | 26 | 6 | January | 24 | January |  |
| 2 | January 16 <br> $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . ~$  | January 18 | 12 | －7．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．＇．${ }^{\text {January }}$ | Fobruary 2 | 14 | February |  | Fobruary | 10 | 16 | Fobruary | 8 | February |  |
| ＇．．．．．．．＂ | February 16 | Fobruary 18 |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 24 | February | 23 | February | 26 | 26 | Februnry | 24 | Fobruary |  |
|  |  |  |  | ¢ | arch |  | reh |  | March | 12 | 36 | March ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 | Maroh |  |
| 73 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | March 2 |  | 44 | March |  | March | 26 | 46 | March | 24 | March | 26 |
| 42 | March 16 | March ． 18 | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．，．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

HOMEWARD ROUTF.-Continued.

| Branoh No. 3. |  | Branch No. 2. |  |  | Branch No. 1 a. |  |  | Branch No. 1. |  |  |  | Main Line. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barbados to St. Thomas. |  | Tampico to St. Thomas. |  |  | Jamaica to St. Thomas. |  |  | Colon to St. Thomas. |  |  |  | St. Thomas to Southampton. |  |
|  |  |  | Leave Tampico. | Arrive at St. Thomas. |  | Leavo Jamaica. | Arrive at St. Thomas. |  | Leave | Colon. | Arrive at St. Thomas. | Leavo St. Thomas. | Arrive at Southampton |
| Leavo Barbados. | Arrive at St. Thomas. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Direct. | Viâ <br> Jamaica. |  |  |  |
| S A.m. | 6 d.\%. |  | 8 s | 6 P.M. |  | 71. | 98. |  | 6 р.и. | 6 А.к. | 9 р.и. | 8 A.v. | $5 . \mathrm{P}$ M. |
|  |  |  | (a) |  |  |  |  |  | (b) | (b) |  | Jan. (c) 30 | Feb. 13 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jan. } & 26 \\ \text { Feb. } & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jan. } \\ \text { Feb. } & 29 \\ \end{array}$ | 18 | J.............. | Fob. 12 | 8 |  | Jan. 26 |  | Jan. 23 | Fob. 6 | Fob. 12 | Fob. 14 | Feb. 28 |
| 26 | Narch 1 |  |  |  | 28 | ${ }_{\text {Feb. P. }}{ }^{\text {P. }} 24$ | Feb. 2 S | 30 | Fob, 23 |  | Fob. 28 | March | March 16 |
| $\underset{\text { March }}{\text { M }} 12$ | March \&c. |  | $\underset{\text { Feb. }}{\text { \&c. }}$. 23 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { March } \\ \text { \&c. } & 14\end{array}$ |  | \&c. | \%.......... | 40 | ......... | March 8 | March $\begin{gathered}\text { \& } \\ \text { co }\end{gathered}$ | March de. | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 31 \\ \text { \&c. } \end{gathered}$ |

Note (a).-Under special circumstances the Packet may be detained at Tampico until 4 f.m. If, on the IOmeward Voyage, the paoket bo in all respocts ready, she is to leave Havana on the afternoon previous to the stated time for sailing, in whioh caso the time for arrival at st. Thomas will be tivelvo hours oarlior than that stated in the above table.
Note (b).-If the Homeward Mails, \&c., are embarked in time, and the Packet bo in all respects ready, sho may in tho caso of tho First Mails of the Month Notart from Colon the provious evening, and in the case of the Second Mails of the Month, as nearly on the date stated herein as abo oan bo despatehed.
Noto (c).-If either of the steamers on the Branch Routes has not reached St. Thomas, the Packet is to avait tho arrival of the missing vossol ono clear day
 Paokets and from St. Thomas have been received on board, and she is in all respects ready for sea.
** When the tive specified for arrival at a fort is nfter dark, the Packet may remsin outside the Harbour until daylight.
TIME TABLE OF THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Route C.
Leave Liverpool ..... 10th
At St. Thomas ..... 29th ..... 29th
Leave " ..... 1st
At Santa Martha ..... 4th ..... 4th
Leave " ..... 5th ..... 5th
At Colon ..... 7th ..... 7th
Leave Colon ..... 15th ..... 15th
At Kingston ..... 18th ..... 18th
Leave ..... 20th ..... 20th
At Port-au-Prince ..... 21st ..... 21st
Leave " ..... 22nd ..... 22nd
At Liverpoci ..... 12th
Route $D$.
Leave Liverpool ..... 25th
At St: Thomas ..... 14th
Leave " ..... 16th ..... 16th
At Santa Martha ..... 19th ..... 19th
Leave " ..... 20th ..... 20th
At Colon ..... 23rd ..... 1st
Leave Colon
Leave Colon
At Kingston ..... 4th
Leave ..... 6th
(Calling at Port-au-Prince, if necessary.)
At Liverpool27 th
TIME TABLE OF THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
French Mail Steam Linc.Line from St. Nazaire to Vora-Cruz, (Mexico,) calling at St. Thomas and Havana.Connecting line from St. Thomas to Fort-de-France, (Martinique,) calling at Point-ג-Pitre (Guadeloupe).Connecting line from St. Thomas to Kingstown, (Jamaica,) calling at Porto-Rico, CapeHaytien and Santiago de Cuba.Connecting line from Vera Cruz to Matamoras calling at Tampico.Leaves St. Nazaire the 16th of each month.
raorng.
16th
16th
Leave Saint Nazaire
30th
30th
Arrive at St. Thomas
Arrive at St. Thomas
1st
1st
Leave St. Thomas
Leave St. Thomas
5th
5th
Arrive at Havana
Arrive at Havana
7th
7th
Leave Havana
Leave Havana ..... 10th ..... 10th
RETURNING.
13th
Leave Vera-Cruz
16th
16th
Arrive at Havana ..... 18th
Leave Havana
Leave Havana
22nd
22nd
Arrive at St. Thomas
Arrive at St. Thomas ..... 23rd
Leave St. Thomas
8th
Arrive at Saint Nazaire

## SPANISH STEAMERS BETWEEN ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.

Steamers leave both St. Thomas and Havana on the 1st and 16 th of each month.
GOING.
route and time table of one of them-(the other is similar).

| 1st, sail | from | Havana | and | reach | Nuevitas | the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3rd | 3rd |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4th | " | " | Nucvitas | Gibara | G | Gibara | " 0 4th

RETURNING.
16th sail from St. Thomas and arrive at Porto Rico the 17 th

| 17th | " | Porto Rico | " | Aquadilla | " | 18th |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18th | " | Aquadilla | " | Mayaguez | 19th |  |
| 19th | " | Mayaguez | " | St. Domingo" | 20th |  |
| 20th | " | St. Domingo | " | Cuba | " | 22nd |
| 22nd | " | Cuba | " | Baracoa | " | 23rd |
| 23rd | " | Baracoa | " | Cibara | "4th | 24th |
| 24th | " | Gibara | " | Nuevitas | " | 25th |
| 25th | " | Nuevitas | " | Havana | 27th |  |

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S TLME TABLE.

New York to Rio de Janeiro, stopping at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Ba7tiu.

|  |  |  | Days of Month. | Hours of the Day. | Stay at Ports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New YorkSt. Thomas.. | 1,425 milos. | Departure. Arrival. | 222929 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { r.M. } \\ & 3 \text { A.3r. } \end{aligned}$ | 12 hours. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Departure. <br> Arrival. | 29 7 | ${ }_{3}^{3} 8$ P.s.ar. | 24 hours. |
| Para..... | 1,615 miles. |  | 88 | 12 р. ${ }^{\text {m. }}$ |  |
| Pernambuco ........................... | 1,080 miles. | Departure. <br> Arrival. |  | 2 A.m. | 12 hours. |
| Bahia .................................. |  | Departure. | 15 | 2 P.m. |  |
|  | 375 milcs | Arrival. <br> Departure. | 17 | $2 \Delta . м \text {. }$ | 16 hours. |
| Rio de Janeiro........................ | 725 milos. | Departure. Arrival. | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { r.м. } \\ & 3 \text { r.m. } \end{aligned}$ | 6 days. |
|  | 5,220 milos. |  |  |  |  |
| Rio de Janeiro-Bahia ............................ ... | 725 miles. | Departure. | 2529 | 3 r.m.4 A.M. | 20 hours. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pernambuco | 375 miles. | Departure. | 291 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { P.M. } \\ & \mathrm{S} \text { P.an. } \end{aligned}$ | 14 hours. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Para ................................... | 1,0S0 miles. | Arrival.Departure. | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 10 A.M. ${ }^{6} \mathrm{P}$ P.s. | 24 hours. |
|  | 1,615 miles. |  | 7 |  11 A.M. 3 p.s. |  |
| St. Thomas ...... ........ ............. |  | Arrival. <br> Departure. Arrival. | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  | 24 hours. |
| New York ............................. | 1,425 miles. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,220 miles. |  |  |  |  |

## BRITISH POST OFEICE 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, -TThe 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, itis 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 tonch, the Commissioners hope you will not hesitate to mention them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Yours very respectfully;
(Signed,) Wm. McDocgail,
Chairman.

P. Van Vimenden, Esq.,<br>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 oue 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 ure 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 trans-
mission 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 $22 n d$ 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 (xeneral direct, as Mr. Bennett may bave left London.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

> Your most okedient servant,
> P. Yan VLienden.

## Wh. McDovgarl, Esq, <br> Chairman of the Commission on Trade and Commerce from British North America.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMmISSIONERS FOR COMmerce.

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 correspondencefrom 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 SL. Thomas or British West Indies, is 4 d ., not exceeding the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$., from the United States, 1 s .
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 correspondencé 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; 23rd February, 1866.

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.

| COUNTRIES <br> or <br> PLACES. | FOR A LETTER, PREPAYMENT COMPULSORT. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |  | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Antigua |  |  | 08 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |
| Eahamas |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barbados................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Burmada ......... ..................... |  | 0 | ${ }^{0} 8$ |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Bolivia ............. ................... |  | $1{ }^{1} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil................................... |  | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 11 \\ 1 & 8\end{array}$ | 310 3 3 |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| British Columbia ........................... |  | 1 4 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buenos Ayres.. |  | 111 | 310 |  | 5 |  | 78 |  |  | 11 |
| Cbili .................... ............... |  | 14 | 28 |  | 40 |  | 5 | ....... |  |  |
| Colon (Aspinwali) |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Colombia (United States of)...... |  |  |  |  | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Costa Rica (Republic of).......... |  | 10 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuba... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demerara (Surinam, Cayenne)... |  |  | 2 6 <br> 0 8 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Dominica.. |  |  |  | -....... |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Ecuador (Republic of) ............. |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 0 & 4\end{array}$ | 2 0 0 8 8 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Grenada (Island of)................ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 8\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Quadeloupe (Island of) ............ Grey Town (Nicaragua)........ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 2 & 8 \\ 2\end{array}$ | …........ |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
| (tuatemala........................... |  | 10 | 20 |  | 30 |  | 40 |  |  | 0 |
| Haiti (Republic of) ................. |  | 10 | 20 |  | 3 |  | 40 |  |  |  |
| Monduras (Republic of) ........... |  | 0 | 0 |  | 1 |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Jamaica ............................... |  |  | 0 | ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Martinique ............................ |  |  |  | ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montser |  | 0 |  |  | 1 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Nevis .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nicaragua (Republic of). ......... |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 11\end{array}$ | 2 3 10 | .......... |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| Paraguay......................... ...... <br> Panama |  | ${ }_{0}^{1} 111$ | - ${ }^{3} 10$ |  | 10 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 28 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Porto Rico ........................... |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { St. Kitts. ...... }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { St. Martin's ... } \\ \text { St. Bart's....... } \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| St. Lucia.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Vincent.................................. |  | 0 | 0 |  | 1 |  | 14 |  |  |  |
| San Salvador (Republic of) ..... |  | 10 | 2 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1\end{array}$ |  | 4 |  |  |  |
| Tobago.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \\ \end{array}$ |
| Trinidad (Island of) |  |  | 0 S |  | 1 |  | 11 |  |  | 04 | 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 despateh, is obviously attended with great inconvenience.
$\dagger$ Denotes that the Registration of a Letter to its destination is not complete.
The ubove rates are chargeable by avoirdupois weight.
London, 5th January, 1866.

Packet Agency in St. Thomas, upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, Colonies in the West Indies to the under-mentioned Places, by the Packets

| Registration Fees on each Letter, to be paid in advance. | Postage <br> which must be prepaid on each Nerspaper, Price Carrent, or <br> Commercial List. | For a Packet of Books, Patterns or Samples, the Postage on which mast in all cases be pre-paid in full. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Not exceoding $\mathbf{2}$ 085. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rc} \mathrm{s} . & \mathrm{d} . \\ \mathrm{i} & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ <br>  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \text { Booketer rate. } \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { S. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & \\ 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { B. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { 1 } & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { g. } & \text { d. } \\ 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 8. } & \text { d. } \\ 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 8 \\ & \end{array}$ |
| †0 6 | 04 | Letter rate. | ,........ | .... ..... | -......... | , ........ |  |
| 110 | 02 | do | .......... | ... | …........ | ........... | .............. |
| +0 0 0 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{0}^{\text {do }}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{-1 . . . . . . .}$ | 10 | 16 | 20 |
| +10 | 02 | Letter rate. | .......... | ........... |  |  | ........... |
| +06 | 04 | do | ........... | ........... | ........... |  | ...... |
| $\begin{array}{r}+1 \\ +0 \\ +0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 01 | do | ........... | .... | ........... | .......... | ...... |
| +0 +0 +0 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3\end{array}$ | do | ............ | .... | .... |  | ............. |
| +  <br> $\dagger$ 8 <br> 0 8 |  | do |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{0} 6$ | 01 | 03 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3\end{array}$ | 0 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 6 \\ 1 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 08 +08 | 01 | ${ }^{0} 3$ | 03 | 06 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}\dagger \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Letter rate. } \\ & 0 \times 3 \end{aligned}$ | 03 | 06 | 10 | 16 | 20 |
| $广 0.6$ | 0.2 | Lettor rate. | 0 |  |  | 1.6 |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 6 \\ 0 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 6 \\ 0 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 . & 6 \\ 1 & 6\end{array}$ | 20 |
| 06 $+\quad 06$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3\end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0\end{array}\right.$ | 0 0 | 10 | 16 | 20 |
| +06 | 01 | Letter rato. | 0 | 0 \% 6 |  | 16 | 20 |
| +06 | 01 | 0.3 | 03 | 06 | 10 | 16 | 20 |
| +0 +0 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Letter rate. } \\ 0 \quad 3 \end{gathered}$ | 03 | 06 | 10 | $1{ }^{1} 6$ | 20 |
| - 06 | 0 1 | 03 | 03 | 06 | 10 | 16 | 25 |
| +06 | 01 | 03 | 03 | 06 | 10 | 16 |  |
| +16 | 02 | Letter rate. | . | .... | .......... | ........... | ............. |
| +06 | 0 0 0 | do | ......... |  | ........... | .............. | .......... |
| +06 +0 +06 |  |  | ........... | $\cdots$ |  | ........... | ..... |
| 6 | 01 | 03 | 03 | 06 | 10 | 16 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  | 06 |  |  |  |
| 06 +06 | 0 1 | ${ }^{0} 3$ | 03 | 06 | 10 | 16 | 20 |
| +0 +0 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Letter }}{ }_{0}$ rate. | 03 | $\cdots$ | 10 | $1 . .1$. | 2 |
|  |  | 0.3 | 03 | 0.6 | 10 | 18 | 2 |

the foregoing ratog, may be obtained at the British Post Office at St. Thomas, at the rate of Five Dollare
to require for their outgoing Letters before the Packets arrive in Port, since the sale of small quantities

Ceas. Bennett, Surveyor, General Post Office.

## PORT CHARGES.

The following is the official statementin detail of the Port charges at St. Thomas:Vessels loading or discharging from half to the entire cargo, pay per charge in the following proportion per 100 tons register barden, viz:-
An American or British single or double deck vessel ..... $\$ 5712$
Vessels loading or discharging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{2}$ cargo ..... 3774
Vessels loading or discharging less than $\ddagger$ of the cargo ..... 2142 ..... 2142
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 ..... 408And a fixed Fort Fee, on every vessel of any nature, in ballast or loaded, viz:
A Sbip or Barque ..... 270
A Brig or Brigantine ..... 145 ..... 145 ..... 080
A Topsail Schooner
A Topsail Schooner
All other Schooners or Sloops ..... 050 ..... 050Vessels bringing coals only, and leaving in ballast, pay only one-half of the tonnage dues

## JAMAICA.

Jamaica is the largest of the British West India Islands, containing 6,400 square miles. It had a population in 1861 of 411,264 , made up of

|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| White.................$~$ | 7,295 | 6,521 | 13,816 |
| Colored................ | 38,226 | 42,848 | 81,074 |
| Black.................. | 167,277 | 179,097 | 346,374 |
|  |  | 212,798 | 228,466 |

This shews an increase of population since 1844 ( 17 years) of only 63,831 . The Is. land 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 |
| 186 | 1,392,580 | 1,078,720 |

No emigrants have of late years been introdueed 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 amoug many, to shew how the products have fallen off:

|  | Exports of Sugar. | Rum. | Ginger. | Pimento. | Coffee. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Hhds. } \\ 105.584 \end{array}$ | Pung. | $\begin{gathered} \text { lbs. } \\ 652,320 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ibs. } \\ 1,640,880 \end{gathered}$ | $11,116,474$ |
| 1800..... | $\begin{aligned} & 105,584 \\ & 122,922 \end{aligned}$ | 38,841 46,933 | 617,420 | 1,666,740 | 22,127,444 |
| 1832. | 98,686 | 33,685 | 2,355,560 | 4,024,800 | 19,815,010 |
| 1833......The Emancipation Act passed. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1838...... | Emancipation W |  |  |  |  |
| 1839.. | 49,213 | 16,072 | 1,669,200 | 3,812,760 | 8,897,421 |
| 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,540 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | 679;951 | 8,929,870 | 5,424,184 |

A Table of the Exports of 1862, 1863 and 1864, in detail, is here appended :-

| Exports. |  | In 1862. | In 1863. | In 1864. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar | Hhds. | 33,077 | 29,と98 | 25,124 |
|  | .Tierces | 4,480 | 4,320 | 3,872 |
| 6 | .Barrels | 5,406 | 4,752 | 5,866 |
| Rum | .Pnchns. | 19,831 | 17,258 | 13,502 |
| " .................... | . H hds. | ${ }^{7} 1$ | 22 | 12 |
| " | Qr. Csks. | 24 | 21 | 122 |
| Molasses | Casks |  | 1 |  |
| Coffee | lbs. | 5,601,157 | 8,485,731 | 5,424,184 |
| Pimento | " | 5,536,513 | 4,466,855 | 8,929,870 |
| Ginger .. | " | 841,330 | 7,210 | 6,071 |
| Arrowroot | " | 22,316 | 12,884 | 37,204 |
| Logwood | Tons | 30,895 | 29,984 | 27,828 |
| Fustic... | " | 1,190 | 1,261 | 3,951 |
| Lancewood Spars. | No. | 2,735 | 1,051 | 1,811 |
| Mahogany and other Wood | . Feet | 13,399 | 1 T. \& 21,175 ft. | $15 \mathrm{~T} .2,000 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Lignum Vitre and Ebony... | . Tons | 4053 | 194 | 377 Tons. |
| Succades .... | Cwts. | 215 | 269 | $225 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cwt}$ \& 5 lb . |
| Santa, or Shrub. | .Gallons |  | 175 | 56 gals. |
| Bees' Wax. | lbs. | 95,536 | 99,008 | 878 cwt. 1q 24 lbs. |
| Honey .. | . Gallons | 8,946 | 5,964 | $601 . \mathrm{cwt} 3$ qrs 4lbs |
| Cocoanats. | No. | 830,571 | 808,613 | 738,766 |
| Cottun. | lbs. | 1,949 | 15,352 | -19,147 |
| Copper Ore. | Tons | 164 |  |  |
| Lead Ore. | " |  |  |  |
| Horses. | No. | 27 | 4 | 3 |
| Mules. | " |  | 84 | 50 |
| Neat Cattle, . . . . . . . . . . . . | " |  | 150 | 30 |

The values of these Exports were :


In 1865 the Exports were only $£ 912,004$, or say $\$ 4,560,020$, sent to the following countries:-

Exported to the United Kingdom..... ......................... £723,153 8.4
France................................................................. 2,756 17 0
Hanse Towns........... ........................................... 50,197 11 . 6
British North American Colonies................................ 3, 1028 1 3
British West Indies
14,778 1610
Gibraltar
12,473 174
United States of America............................................................ $74,320 \quad 8 \quad 3$
Spanish West Indies. 3,382 1311
New Grenada 9,456 12 . 0
Mexico. 1,474 $10 \quad 0$
Republic of Hayti
14,902 104
Danish West Indies
9321311
Honduras
646 4 5
Total
£912,004 51
mports.
The Imports of the Colony are, on the average of years, about equal to the Exports. They were of the following amount:-


The articles comprising the totals were as follows:

| IMPORTS. |  | In 1862. | In 1863. | In 1864. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 98,066 | 104,540 |
| Flour ........................ ...................... | ${ }_{6}$ Barrels | 102,623 26,286 | -16,349 | 18,128 |
| Corn-Meal ${ }^{\text {Bread and Biscaits }}$..................................... | Cwts. | 4,230 | 3,897 | 3,453 |
| Bread and Biscuits .............. | Lbs. | 5,158,486 | 6,731,247 | 6,183,713 |
| Corn............................................................... B | Bushels | 26,488 | 22,846 | 22,311 |
| Peas, Beans and Calavances.. .. ................. |  | 1,128 | 842 | 708 |
| Barley, Oats and Rye............................ | " | 2,426 | 1,785 | 4,103 |
| Wheat ............................................... | " | 14,188 2 8 | 9,826 | 2,789 |
| Beef ...... ........................................... | Larrels | 2,878 15,281 | 13,377 | 10,303 |
| Pork................................................. | $\because$ | 15,281 | 1,004 | 691 |
| Wet Tongues ..................................... | Cwts. | $\begin{array}{r}531 \\ \hline 2,489\end{array}$ | 2,690 | 2,113 |
| Dry Tongues, Beef, Ham and Sausages..... | Cwts. | 11,321 | 9,957 | 9,447 |
| Butter ........................................................................................... | ${ }^{\text {Fircins }}$ | 11,346 7,478 | 6,876 | 7,594 |
| Salmon, picki...................................................... | Barrels | 1,178 | 1,078 | 1,138 |
| Do smoked.................................... | Cwts. |  | 4,117 | 5,048 |
| Smoked Herrings................................. | Boxes | 3,945 15,836 | 19,447 | 20,219 |
| Mackerel............................................ | Barrels | 15,836 5,473 | 1,587 | 3,414 |
| Alewives ............................................ | " | -3,074 | 3A,425. | 38,711 |
| Herrings ............................................. | Qtls. | 82,803 | 81,084 | 69,548 |
| Codish .......................................................................... | Gallons | 17,205 | 15,432 | 16,127 |
| Grand... |  |  | ${ }_{286}{ }_{\text {5,679 }}$ | ${ }_{367}$5,623 <br> 159 |
| Ale and Beer............................................... | Tuns | 552 \& 35 gal . | 286 \& $175 . \mathrm{gal}$. | $\begin{array}{rr}367 \\ 6 & \text { \& } 101 \\ 159 \\ \text { gal. }\end{array}$ |
| Cider and Perry................................... |  | 18155 gal. | 112 \& 198 gal. | 119 \& 146 g gal. |
| Wines in bulk................................ ..... | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | 115 \& 230 gal. | 112 \& 28 \% 750 gal gal. |  |
| Do in bottle...................................... | Cwts. | 20 \& 8 1,724 | $28 \& \underset{2,234}{ }$ | $1,647$ |
| Cheese ................................................ |  | 35,872 | 54,288 | 54,561 |
| Refined Sugar ........................................... Tea......................................................... | ${ }_{\text {Lbs }}$ | 11,145 | 15,007 | 15,782 |
| Candles, sperm ............................................................... | Boxes | 88 | 109 | ${ }^{9} 9$ |
| Do composition.............................. | " | 2,915 | 2,312 14,045 | 2,792 15,571 |
| Do tallow .................................... | " | 16,248 | 14,045 38,099 | 26,951 |
| Soap................................................. |  | 38,516 85,305 | 79,380 | 69,191 |
| Oils................................................... | Gallons | 85,377 | 37,451 | 22,879 |
| Salt ................................................. | Cuts. | 169,488 | 132,756 | 110,929 |
| Tobacco, manufactured..... ..................... | Lbs. | 169,488 | 154,922 | 136,552 |
| Do leaf.............................................................................. | No. | 677,093 | 392,128 | 341,600 |
| Bricks................................................. | Tons | 28,019 | 20,610 | 33,620 |
| Coals.... ............................................. | No. | -25 | 2 | 22 |
| Horses ......................................................................................... | * |  | 1 |  |
| Cattle... | 6 | 307 | 5 | 1 |
| Swine............................................................... | * | 26 | 16 | 10 |
| Sheep and Goats.................................... | " |  | 5 413,924 | 280,414 |
| Red Oak Staves ................................... | " | 139,045 | 173,924 | 280,44 7,760 |
| White do and Heading ................... | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | 242,017 | 171,731 | 12,334 |
| Mhd. Shooks............ ... ......................... | " | 15,195 23,754 | 74,163 | 13,190 |
| Pun. Shooks....... . | Fcet | 94,437 | 59,724 | 3,891,351 |
| White Pine Lamber...................................... | " | 4,407,433 | 2,690,719 | 60,119 |
| Cypress Shingles ................................. | No. | .............. | 222,000 $4,468,050$ | 7,540,601 |
| Cedar Shingles .................................... | " | 2,720,700 | $4,468,900$ |  |
| Wood Hoops................................. ...... | " | 613,170 | 449,900 | 420,840 |

In 1865 the total value of Imports was $£ 1,050,984$, or say $\$ 5,254,920$, brought from the following countries:-

| lowing countries: <br> Imported from | £642,784 $18 \quad 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Imported from | 17,725 1711 |
| France | 206.210 |
| British Torth American Colonies. | 107,925 194 |
| British West Indies. | 5,575 166 |
| United States of Ameri | 270,507 819 |


| Spanish West Indies. | 3,711 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Grenada......... | 1,181 | 9 | 6 |
| Republic of Hayti | 1,272 | 8 | 0 |
| Danish West Indies.. | 93 | 1 | 0 |
| Total, | 50,984 | 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 Daties, Taxes on Shipping
and Pilotage Fees, for the Island of Jamaica :-


|  | Duties. | Additional duties. | Town dues. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | E. d. | s. d. ${ }^{\circ}$ | s. d. |
| Matches, per gross; of 12 dozon boxes, of 100 in each box | $\begin{array}{ll}50 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 10 | 03 |
| Meal and other Flour, not Wheaten, per barrel........................................................................................... | S 0 |  | 40 |
| Malcs, per head ..... | 03 |  |  |
| Oats, per bushel. |  |  | 0 |
| Oil, per gallon |  | 1 |  |
| Rice, per cwt | 1 |  |  |
| Do undressed, per busbel........................................ ${ }^{\text {de.. }}$ (f........... | 6. |  |  |
| Rum, proof, British Colonial, per gane ......... ................ ........ ................ ..... | 0 |  |  |
| Sausages, dry or pickled, per cwt | 10 | 08 |  |
| Segars, per lb............... | 3 |  | 02 |
| Soap, per box of 56 lbs | \$ |  |  |
| Spirits, not otherwise described, per gallon..................... | 100 |  |  |
| Sugar, unrefined, British Coloniai, per cwt. (foreign prohibited) <br> Do refined, per lb., and Sugar Candy (foreign, except refined in bond <br> in United Kingdom, prohibited) $\qquad$ | 102 |  |  |
|  | 16 |  |  |
| Tea, per lb.... |  |  | 40 |
| Do per 100 lbs............................. | 06 | 04 |  |
| Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per lo..... ............. .............. |  |  |  |
| Do per 100 lbs.......... | 210 |  |  |
| Do unmanufactured, per 100 lo 1 l ........................ ............................................. |  | 03 |  |
| Do snuff, per $1 \mathrm{lb} . . .$. ...... ............ |  | 06 | ........... |
| Tongues, àried, per cwt. |  |  |  |
| Tongues, ariad, per cured, per barrel of 200 lbs........................................ |  |  | 0 |
| Wheat, for bushol |  |  |  |
| Whiskey, per gallon. | 3000 |  | 40 |
| Wines, in bulk, per tun |  |  |  |
| Do in bulk, per gallon.. |  |  |  |
| Do in bottle, per gallon ............................................................................... |  |  |  |
| Wood, P. Pine, per M. superficial feet 1 inch thick..................................... | 80 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Do Boston Chips and other Shingles undescribed, per M................. |  |  |  |
| Do Stares and Heading, Red or White Oat, Ash, per M......... | 1 |  |  |
| Do Hoops, per M.............................. .................................. |  |  |  |
| All othes goods and effecte of every description, not previously enure.................................................................... | 250 | .... | $20$ |

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 Bozes, Soft Soap, Castile Soap, and Surgical Instruments.

Cottons, Mancfactured.-To comprise Cotton prints, Cotton shirtings, Long cloths, Table cloths, Grey cloths, Domestics, Drills, Handkerchiefs, Hollands, Checks, Croydons, Madappolams, Platillas.
Eartifnware.-To include Chinaware, Crockery, Poitery, \&c.
Glasswane.-Lamps, Globes, Chimueys, de.
Groceries.-To comprise tins of Preserved Meats, Fish, Smeet liscuits, Pearl barley, Split peas, Bottled fruits, Jellies, Jams, and all Confectionery.
Gardware ajd Cutlery.-Toinclude all Hardware, Tinfare, Grindstones, Cordage, Nails, Brass ware, Blacking, Bath bricks, Plated ware, de.
Haberdashery and Milinery.-Ready-made clothing, Broad cloths, Flannels, Work jewcllery, Rugs, Carrier bags, Baskets, Reticules, Toys, Dressing cases, Hair and Tooth brushes, 'Tailors' materials, Bonnets, Hats, Crinoline, Glores, Robes, Braids, Needles, Belts, Embroidery, \&c.
Jewellery.-Gold or Silver watches, Rings, Clocks, \&c.
Leatier Mavufactures.-Boots and Shoes, Shoemakers' materials, Lasts, Uppers for shoes and boots, Saddlery, de.
Linen Mancfacteres.-Osnaburgh, Ducks, Drills, Dowlas, Platillas, Britannias.
Painters' Colouns ann Materials.-All painters' colours, Sitharge, Putty, Lampblack, \&e.
Perfcinery.-All Essences, Scented soaps, Pomades, íc.
Piotographic Materlals.-Glasses, Frames, \&e.
Silver and Gold Plate.
Stationery.-Paper, Cards, Bills of Exchange, Bill-heads, Bills of lading, Quills, Pens, Wafers, Envelopes, \&ic.
Winss.-The names of all Wines to be specified.

## Foireiga 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: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Note.-Three tierces are reckoned equal to two hogsheads, aud eight barrels to cne hogshead.

## otiler cimarges on commerce.

## Tux on Shipping-payable on Entry of every Vessel.

s. d.

7 Victoria, cap. 9.-Customs Tonnage Act............................. 20 per ton.
3 Victoria, cap. 66.- Morant Lighthousc.
Plumb Point Lighthouse
$0 \quad 3$ "
0 3 "
(On all vessels, except steamers, which pay 1d. per ton every three months.)
46 Geo., III., cap. 23.-Hospital tax
Droghers only once a year.

\section*{4 Victoria, cap. 32.-Health Officers' Fees- <br> 


Vessels trading within the Tropics pay once a year, viz: Customs, 2 s ; 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 fecs.
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.

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, fl 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 shooks and wood boops.

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 anuum 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 remuncrative, 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 trans-actions:-


Invorce of Sundries, shipped by
for Kingston, Jamaica, consigned to account and risk.

Neio Yorĩ, Fcbruary, 1866. on board the Master, per their order, and for their


E: \& O. E.

Invoice of Sundries, shipped by New York, consigned to

Kingston, Jamaica, April, 1866.
on board the Master, for
Merchants for Sales and Returns.

E. \& O. E.

Disbursements of a Vessel of 100 Tons.

N.B.—Steamers pay no l'onnuye dues, and only Id 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 2 d for vessels and $\frac{2}{3}$ of $1 d$ for steamers.
Wor The Port Charges on a vessel of 200 tous would not be over $£ 3514 \mathrm{~s} 5 \mathrm{~d}$, and the larger the tonnage the less the average rate per ton.

## 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 carricd 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 "Qucen 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 oities important by their size and commerce.* Its railway system, already well developed, is in course of cxtension, and will shortly reach almost all the mostimportant 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 contibuted 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 Treasury 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 Custows 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 :-

[^7]Half are to ? ${ }^{2}$ 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 committte 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 disoussed 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 partiesin 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 prodactions 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 Foreige 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 althorgh 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 :-

[^8]

The Custom House allowance for Breakage on bottled Ale, Becr, or Cider is 5 per cent. on invoice; on Butter, Lard, and Tallow the tare allowed is 16 per cent, wher 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. Purchascrs 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.
The following named articles are free of duty when imported into Cuba:-Machinery and utensils for sugar plantations, Plants and Trees, Stallions, Mares, and Jacks, Coal and 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 resemble. 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 Asplum.

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 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. entry, and 1 per cent. clearance therefrom, without other duty if exported. If imported for consumption, they pay the same duty as if they had not been wavehoused. Should they remain in the Government stores for a longer term than one year, $2 x$ per cent. on the valuation must be paid for every year, or part of a year, they may so remain. Goods imported in any Spanish vessel under sixty, or Foreign vessel under 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 $29 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 10 per cent. less on those charged $35 \frac{7}{2}$ 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 350
Foreign flour in Spanish bottoms from the United States as long as the record) $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { or Act 30th of June, 1834, will be in force, referring to the tonnage dues } \\ \text { of Spanish vessels............................................................................ }\end{array}\right\}$
Foreign flour in foreign bottoms

These rates practically prohibit the importation of flour from any other countrics 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 as well be so. They are :

On vessels above 400 tons.
Note.-No vessels are admitted between 100 and 400 tons.
On vessels under 100 tons
$\$ 800 \mathrm{a}$ ton
Note.-They are not always admitted even at that rate or at any rate.
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 $7 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on a fixed valuation. These rates amount, on the principal staples of exports, to the followirg sums:-


## 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 raprint them here in detail, but the following figures respecting the Trade of various ports, compiled from commercial data, are supplied instead :-
Conparative table of the Export of Sugar and Molasses，from the principal Ports of Cuba．

|  | SUGAR－IN BOXES－CLEARED FROM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DESTINATION． |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1865. |  |  |  |  | 安 |  | 安安 | 宗 | 容 |  | 号 |  | 感｜ | 免 | 呂 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { 由 } \\ & \text { 명 } \end{aligned}$ |
| In 1864．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Boxes1865．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Boxes | 11199172 | 250342 | 24983 | 2230 | ．．．．．．． | 3 |  | 10810 | 6496 | 14.06251 | 100926 | 622508 | 58304 | 242226 | 288762 | 33525 | 1406251 | 267188 |
|  | 1171678 | $\stackrel{286155}{ }$ | 30968 |  | 39 |  |  | 12006 | 1918 | 1507632 | 493056 | 428798 | 73033 | 212875 | 268826 | 31049 | 1507632 | 286478 |
| ， | SUGAR－IN HHDS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hhds． |  |
| Ia．1864．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Hhds． <br> 1865．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Hhds． | 10804 | 52755. | ． 52742 | 60057 | 30734 | 15916 | 40827 | 30976 | 73994 | $38470{ }^{\prime}$ | 248735 | 109149 | 3028 | 4724 | 2626 | 10445 | 384707 | 237557 |
|  | 19095 | 63883 | 62508 | 81463 | 35087 | 15800 | 35522 | 36635 | 82069 | 431952 | 338678 | 76525 | 4654 | 4082 | 1640 | 6373｜ | 431952 | 256823 |
|  | MOLASSES－IN HHDS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In 1864 <br> 1865 $\qquad$ Hhds． $\qquad$ | 13699 | 83950 | 75307 | 23235 | 11344 | 10011. | 51 | 11685 | 33493 | 262735 | 205577 | 29641 | 817 | 1032 | 216 | 25492 | 262775 | 170804 |
|  | 11497 | 84156 | 91509 | 26181 | 12581 | 9173 | 201 | 14861 | 35485 | 285424 | 226579 | 33597 | 2884 | 2823 | 463 | 20078 | 285424 | 18025 |

Comparative Statement or Imports at Havana.

Return of Britisi Simpping at the Port of Matanzas in the Year 1865.
Direct Trade in British Vcssels, from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

Return of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Matanzas in the year 1865.

| ENTERED. |  |  |  |  |  |  | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nationality of Vessols. | With Cargoes. |  | In Ballast. |  | Total. |  | Nationality of Veasels. | With Cargoes. |  | In Ballast. |  | Total. |  |
|  | Vestels. | Tone. | Vesselz. | Tuns. | Vessels. | Tong. |  | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| British .................... ..... | 171 | 50,266 | 68. | 18,600 | 237 | 68,860 | British......................... | 189 | 83,310 | 30 | 15,042 | 228 | 68,361 |
| Spanish ........................ | 173 | 30,672 | 26 | 6,981 | 199 | 36,653 | Spanish ........ ....... ........ | 168 | 30,240 | 8 | 1,440 | 176 | 31,680 |
| M United States................. | 177 | 50,003 190 | 52 | 15,204 | 229 | 65,207 | United States.... ............. | 186 | 48,492 | 33 | 10,919 | 219 | 59,411 |
| Op- Danish......................... | 1 | 180 1.826 |  |  | 1 5 | 190 2,177 | Danish ......... ............. | 1 | 190 2177 |  |  | 1 | 190 |
| - French......................... | 4 | 1,826 220 | 1 2 | 351 715 | 5 3 | 2,177 | Frenoh ......................... | 5 | 2,177 | ... |  | 5 | 2,177 |
| Russian ......... ........ ......... | 1 | 1,519 | - 2 | 715 | 3 | 935 1,519 | Russian ........................ | 5 | 1,715 804 | .. | ............ | 5 | 1,715 |
| Hanoverian.................... | 2 | 364 | 1 | . 253 | 3 | 617 | Hanoverian ........................ | 2 | 599 | ..... | ............... | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 598 |
| Norwegian .................... | 5 | 2,004 | 1 | 510 | 6 | 2,514 | Norregian ...................... | 6 | 2,514 | ............... | ............... | 6 | 2,514 |
| Sredish ........................ | 2 | 704 | 1 | 535 | 3 | 1,329 | Swedish ........................ | 2 | 794 | ............. | ............... | 2 | 794 |
| Prussian ...................... | 2 | 112 |  | ........... | 2 | 112 | Prussian....................... | 2 | 112 | ........... | .............. | 2 | 112 |
| Oldenburg .................... | 3 | 438 | $\ldots$ | ........... | 3 | 438 | Oldenburg...................... | 3 | 438 |  |  | 3 | 438 |
| Italian |  |  | 1 | 352 | 1 | 352 | Italisn ..... ................ ... | 1 | 352 |  | ............ | 1 | 352 |
| Mexican.................. . .... | 1 | 543 | 1 | 179 | 2 | 722 | Mexican ............ ........... | 2 | 722 | - | ............ | 2 | 722 |
| Dutoh .... | 1 | 177 | 2 | 427 | 3 | 804 | Dutch.......................... | 3 | 604 |  | ............ | 3 | 004 |
|  | 547 | 139,128 | 154 | 43,107 | 701 | 182,235 |  | 578 | 143,072 | 80 | 27,401 | 658 | 170,473 |

Return of Foreign Shipping, engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade, at the Port of Matanzas in the year 1865.

| ENTERED |  |  |  |  |  |  | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nationality of Vessels. | Direot Trade. |  | Indireot Trade. |  | Total. |  | Nationality of Vessels. | Direct Trado. |  | Indirect Trade. |  | Total. |  |
|  | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons, | Vessels. | Tons, |  | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessols. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| United States................ | 194 | 54,702 | 35 | 10,505 | 220 | 65,207 | United States................. | 201 | 54,207 | 18 | 5,204 | 210 | 58,411 |
| Spanish ............................ | 114 | 20,520 | 85 | 16,133 | 199 | - 36,653 | Spanish ....................... | 05 | 17,100 | 81 | 14,580 | 176 | 31,680 |
| Danish.......................... | ........... | (1.0........ | 1 | ${ }_{1} 190$ | 1 | 190 | Danish.......................... | 1 | 190 |  | .. ......... | 1 | 100 2,177 |
| - Frenoh ......................... | 1 | 580 | 4 | 1,597 | 5 | 2,177 | French.......................... | 4 | 1,826 | 1 | 351 1,715 | 5 | 2,177 1,715 |
| ORussian....... ................ | 1 | [..... | 3 3 3 | 1035 1,070 | 3 4 | 2 $\mathbf{1}, 519$ | Russian ......................... | ....... | ............ | 5 3 | 1804 | 3 | 1,804 |
| Bremen....... .................. | 1 | 440 | 3 3 | 1,070 | 4 3 | 1,617 | (1anoverian......................... | ....... | .............. | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 599 | 2 | 599 |
| Hanoverian................... | ........... | ........... | 6 | 2,514 | 6 | 2,514 | Norwegian.. ................... | ............. | ............... | 6 | 2,514. | 6 | 2,514 |
| Norregian..................... | ........... | -............ | 3 3 | 1,329 | 3 3 | 1,329 | Srrodish............................. | ............. | ............... | 2 | 794 | 2 | 794 |
| Swedish ................... ... | ............ | -............. | 3 <br> 2 | 1,329 | 2 | 112 | Prussian ............................ | . ${ }^{\text {.......... }}$ | ........... | 2 | 112 | 2 | 112 |
| Prassian ............................. |  | -............. | 3 | 438 | 3 | 438 | Oldenbarg.......................... | ........... | ............ | 3 | 438 | 3 | 438 |
| Italian ............................... |  | ............... | 1 | 352 | 1 | 352 | Italian .... .................... | ........... | ........... | 1 | 352 | 1 | 352 |
| Mexion | 1 | 543 | 1 | 179 | 2 |  | Mexican........................ | ........ ... | ............ | 2 | 722 | 2 | 722 |
| Duteb................ .......... | ..... |  | 3 | 604 | 3 | 604 | Dutch . .......................... | ........... |  | 3 | 604 | 3. | 604 |
|  | 311 | 76,794 | 153 | 36,575 | 464 | 113,369 |  | 301 | 73,323 | 129 | 28,789 | 430 | 102,112 |

## RPYISED 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:-

Foreign. National.


9th.-All steamers, engaged in the regular trade with this Island, of whatever fag 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 $\$ 0.62 \frac{1}{2}$ national flag.
11th-The Spanish Mail Steamers shall pay tonnage in accordance with their special contracts with the Government.
12th-All steamers nat. 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. |

## MISOELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Plant 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, bat 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:-


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, dec. Cjenfuégos is no mätiket for bóx shooks as few sugar bozos are made there. Iox Shooks for Cuba are to be made of 1 to $1 \pm$ inch boards, the hearier the better; and St. John, New Brunswick, and Three Rivers Shooks are preferred to those from the State of Maine because they are hearier aind ströger, Box Shooks from British America are getting more and more into the Gaban mariket: In 1864 only 19 per cent. of the 529,500 shooks, said to be imported from the United States aidd British North America, came from the latter ; in 1865,40 per cent. of the 648,500 imported were British American.
$\dot{A}$ 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, $1 \frac{1}{4}$ "
RUM SHONKS (WEITE OAK SPLIT, FREE FROM THE EXTERIOR SOFT PART).
Diameter of head, 29 inches, English.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bilge, } & 341 \\ \text { Length of Stave, } & 42 & \text { " } & \text { " }\end{array}$
Length of Stave, 42 " 1 " 1 line.
Capacity, 120 wine gallons.
COFFEE shooks (RED OAK SPLIT):
Diameter of head, 30 inches English.
Length of stave, $42 \frac{1}{2}$ " ${ }^{3}$
Thickness of " 1 " "
MOLASSES SHOOKS (RED OAK IPIIT).
Diameter of head, 30 inches English.
Liength of stave, $42 \frac{\pi}{2}$ " "
Thickness of stave, 1 " 1 line.
HOOPS (WHITI OAK $\frac{\text { nad }}{\text { or }}$ HIOKORX):
Two-thirds 14 feet, and one-third 12 feat.

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 execated in Montreal. A recent shipment from St. John, New Brunswick, to Havana, has been found to contain poornails 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 12 d ., 30 per cent. of 4 d ., and 10 per cent. of 10 d .
Small lots of 6 d ., $8 \mathrm{~d} ., 20 \mathrm{~d}$., 30 d ., and 40 d . 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.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline  \& \$ cts. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\underset{2,288}{\$} \text { cts. }
$$} <br>
\hline Cuarges. \& \& <br>
\hline Freight on 83,222 feet @ \$7 50,......................................................... \& 627
495
495
97 \& <br>
\hline Duty on do ${ }^{\text {d }} 20 \mathrm{M}$., $29 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 1 per cent. on the duty...... \& 495
1802

0 \& <br>
\hline Attendance while discharging, 4 days at \$3, note of duties and boat hire.......... \& 1800
57 \& <br>
\hline Commission 2d per cent. on \$2,288 80..................................................... \& \& 1,196 60 <br>
\hline Net proceeds...................................... ........... \& \& \$1,092 00 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Pro forma Account Sales of 200 M. feet White Pine Boards received from St. John, New Brunswick.

| 200,000 feet white pine beards landed. <br> Less 1,500 " splits. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $198,500$ |  |  |
| Do 9,9255 per cent. usual deduction. <br> 188,575 feet net @ \$30................................ $\qquad$ | . ........... | 5,657 25 |
| Chargrs. |  |  |
| Freight on 200,000 feet ( $\$ 7$ 50.................................................. | 1,500 00 |  |
| Duty on do 20 M. $29 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 1 per cent............... | 1,19180 |  |
| Attendance in discharging.............................................................. | $\bigcirc 2550$ |  |
| Boat hire and note of duties......... .......... -. ................................. .... | 450 14143 |  |
| Commission 2t per cent............ ... ................................................. | 14143 | 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 @ 82........................................................ CHARGEs. |  | $8,63600$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight @ 20 conts........... ............................. .......................... | 1,625 60 |  |
| Duty at 75 cents, 291 per cento and 1 per cent. bal.................................. | 1,816 30 |  |
| Boat hire and note of daties............................................................ | 650 21590 |  |
| Commission 2i per oent. on \$8,636...................................................... | 21590 | 3,664 30 |
| Net proceeds................................................... | -••• | \$4,971 70 |

Box shooks 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.

| 800 kegs nails cash @ \$712........................ ............................. ........... | \$ ots. | $\begin{gathered} \$, 500 \\ 4, \text { cts. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Duty $\$ 7,35 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 1 per cent. balanza ............................................................................. | 1,505 91 |  |
| Freight @ 25 keg........................ | 15000 |  |
| Receiving and delivering... | 4150 |  |
| Commission 22 on \$4,500 .............................................................. | 11250 | 1,809 91 |
|  |  | \$2,690 09 |

This is the Tariff Duty. The duty actually paid does not as a rale amount to so much in consequence of the system of evading dutien 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 12k 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.


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.

WEIGITS.
Nearly every article that seils 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. :-
 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 $33 \frac{1}{8}$ English or American inches. In comparing with our national measures, it is as follows :-

108 Spanish varas, equal to ................................... 100 English or American yards.
Molasses is generally sold by the keg of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ 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:-


## 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 regalar 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 cxclusively in use.

The population of Martinique, on the 31st December, 1864, was:-
St. Pierre ..... 21,525
Port de France. ..... 11,283
Trinité ..... 5,650
Elsewhere ..... 96,895
Emigrants ..... 15,576
Garrison. ..... 1,021
Functionaries not householders. ..... 600
Total ..... 152,550
The number of East India Coolie Emigrants on the Island is 7,250; African Emigrante,7,023; and Chinese, 662.
productions.
The number of Estates under cultivation is-
Sugar Estates. ..... 567
Coffee " ..... 305
Cocoa " ..... 112
Cotton " ..... 21
Provisions and Fruits ..... 5,495
6,500
Potteries ..... 12
Lime.kilns. ..... 58


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 :

| Sugar | hogsheads | Martinique 60,918 | Guadeloupe. 60,532 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Molasses ........ | gallons | 22,293 | 67,645 |
| Rum and Tafia. | do | 1,481,950 | 373,599 |
| Coffee | lbs | 72,300 | 920,000 |
| Cotton | do | 3,600 | 73,000 |
| Cocoa | do | 580,500 | 152,831 |
| Cassia. | do | 815,825 | 290 |
| Logwood. | do | 1,645,000 | 1,849,000 |

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, \&e., \&c. :-

| Duties. | Imports. | Cargo Prices, Duty Paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . $056 \frac{1}{2}$ | Alewives................... \$ $_{\text {P }}$ barrel. | \$5 50 |
| 038 | Beef, family.............. \% $_{8}$ do | 2415 |
| 019 |  | 1208 |
| 038 | Do mess................. ¢ $^{8}$ barrel. | 800 |
| 0 121 |  | 555 |
| $17.1{ }^{\text {l }}$ | Candles, tallow.............. \% $_{\text {\% }} 100 \mathrm{lbs}$ | 305 |
| 028 | Codfish................... \% $_{8}$ do | . 4494 large, 431 small. |
| $016 \frac{3}{4}$ | Corn, yellow.............. ¢ $^{\circ} 2$ bushels | - 315 |
| 216 | Cheese .................... \% $_{8} 100$ ths.. |  |
| $062 \frac{1}{8}$ | Flour, Am. brand........... 88 barrel.. | 825 to 830 |



Buoy I'ax.


Itealth Visit.


## Pilotaye.

| 30 tons and under |  | 320 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 to 60 tons | " | 648 |
| 61 to 100 tons | " | 972 |
| 101 to 150 " | " | 1458 |
| 151 to 200 " | " | 1782 |
| 201 to 250 " | " |  |
| 251 to 300 " | " | 2432 |
| 301 to 350 " | " | 2751 |
| 351 tons and above | ، | 3079 |

[^9]Interpreter.


## Ballası.

Stone. .....  ${ }^{\text {P }}$ tod 100

Vessels trying the market can come in and stay 3 days by paying only $\$ 210$, pilotage included.

## Wharfage.

| Bags. | 1 c. cach. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Barrels. | 2 " |
| Casks. | 5 " |
| Lumber. | $12 \mathrm{c} .\mathrm{per} \mathrm{M}$. |
| Staves. | 15 ، |
| 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. 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 thercfore 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 $\Delta$ frican origin, but no census has been taken for many years.

The country is interspersed with fertile plains and valleys, is well watared and yields spontaneously many valuable products; ancong 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 vito) trces 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, quieksilver, 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 communes. By the constitution the Sovereign power is recognized to be in the people and the Executive is placed in the hands of a President who is elected for iife; 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 universaliy used is French, which the educated portion of the community speak with accuracy.

## IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The United States appear to have carcfully 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:-

The Americans also sent more Pickled Fish to Ilayti than to any other country. The figures are:-

|  | Brls. | Kegs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To St. Domingo and Hayti. | 33,453 | 466 |
| " British West Indies.. | 11,309 | 1,132 |
| " British East Indics. | 2,161 | 6,172 |
| " All other countrics. | 26,833 | 4,420 |
|  | 73,756 | 12,100 |

The United States find in St. Domingo their best customers (after the British Provinces in Nerth America) for Pork. Their exports were :-
To British N. America...... ........................................Br!s. 125,694
" St. Domingo and Hayti........................................... " 5 . 5 ,279
" British W. Indies................................................ " 46,673
"England, Scotland and Ircland....... ........................ ". 43,615
" Spanish W. Indics............................................... " 22,681
" All other countries ........................ ..................... " 23,655
317,597
Their exports of Soap, in the same ycar, were :-
To Hayti and St. Domingo..................................... .. lbs. 2,678,313
" Mexico,.......................................................... " 1,414,995
" New Grenada and Vcnczucla................................. . " 1,006,157
" Spanish West Indics............................................ " 756,335
" Brazil............................................................. " 460,928
" British West Indics............ ................................ ". 445,037
" All other countrics.............................................. " 1,413,323
8,175,088

Their exports of Wlour 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 sot sufficiently appreciated in British America. Its Coffee crop* ${ }^{*}$ for instance, is greater than that of any other ccuntry in this hemisphere except Brazil, the average being no Iess than 23,000 tons.
trade.
The Commissioners, through the civility of President Geffrard, and the kindness

[^10]Mr. Elie, the Minister of Finance and Commerce, and of Mr. Spencer St. John, the British Charge d' Affaircs, 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 ontirely 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; $\$ 1,36 \$, 890$ in 1864.

The great increase of trade with the United States arises from the bad provision crops from which Ilayti hus 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 necessarics 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 ligh 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 principaliy of piece goods and hardware, while that from France consists of wines, articles of clothing, and prescrved provisions.

The exports of Hayti during the last thrce years are shewn by the following State-ment:-


This statement presents some curious featurcs. 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 carcful 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 conntry 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 varicd as follows:-

$$
\text { 1863. } \quad 1864 .
$$



The Revenues of the Republic arise principally from Import and Export Duties which reached

> In 1560
> §2,558,330
> 1861
> 2,319,165
> 1862
> 2,830,000
and which arc principally levied on manufactured goods and on the export of coffee.
Minor taxes and the sale of public lands produced in 1S62, about $\$ 131.705$.
Notwithstanding these large revenues, there has been, for a considerable period, a deficit every jear, which has been met by a constant issue of paper money, viz:


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................................................... § 338,8S0
Forcign Office 850,140
War and Marine. 691,805
Interior and Agriculture 858,46C
Public Instruction.................................................................. ..... 224, 125
Justice and Public Worship.
138,570

The receipts are expected to reach-
From Customs Duties.................................................... \$2,820,250
Minor Receipts.................................................................... $\frac{123,625}{\$ 2,943,875}$
Leaving a deficit of................................. .. ................
167,105
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................................. ........................ 512,000 do
Total external debt........................................ ...... 1,436,000 do
Internal debt......................................................... 1,715 do
Total
\&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 of 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 oceur.
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 cxchange averaged during the year 1861, 224 Haytien gourdes or dollars per doubloon of 16 dollars, against 204 gourdes in 1563.
TARIFF. The following is the Tariff of duties on the articles most likely to be exported from
British North America:-
Apples, per barrel

Spanish Money. .....  8040
Beer, in hhds. of 60 gallons.
Beer, in hhds. of 60 gallons.
do in half hhds. 30 gallons. ..... 200
do per dozen bottles ..... 100
Butter, per quintal ..... 025
100
Bricks, per 1,000. ..... 050
Brooms, hair or corn, per dozen ..... 100
do do hand, per dozen ..... 050
Buckets, wooden, each ..... 012
Beef, salted, per barrel
150
150
do smoked, per quintal
150
150
Biscuit, white, per quintal ..... 075
do common, do ..... 037
Boots, fine, per pair ..... 150
do half, do
0.75
0.75
do common do
050
050
Candles, tallow, per ï
002
002
Coal, per hhd., each ..... 100
do per brl., each
do per brl., each ..... 020 ..... 020
Corn, Indian, in grain, per brl
100
100
Cheese, of any quality, per lb
002
002
Carriages-Coaches and Caleches, each ..... 1000
Gigs, each ..... 500
Tilburys, each. ..... 500
For children, with springs, each ..... - 050
Carriages taken to pieces, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Fish.-Mackerel, per barrel
050
050
Codfish, pickled, per quintal
040
040
Herrings, salted, per barrel
050
050
do smoked, per box ..... 006
Sardines, per barrel .....
050 .....
050 ..... 150
Salmon, per barrel
Salmon, per barrel
do per half barrel ..... 075
do per quarter barrel
037
037
Flour.-wheaten, per barrel
150
150
Indian Corn, do. .....
100 .....
100 ..... 150
Rye, do
Rye, do
Hay, per bale ..... 030
Horses, Stallions and Geldings ..... Free.
Harness, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Hams, per 1 b .
Lumber, pine (free until 28 th February, 1868 ), per 1000 feet ..... 0.02
do oak,

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 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 Fgbruary, 1866.

SIIIPPING.
The number of vessels ontered and cleared at the Hayticn ports, is shewn in the annexed table:-

Entered.
Year, 1863................................................................ 703 Vessels.
do 1864............................................................... 745 do
do 1865.................................................... ......... 562 do
Cledred.
Year, 1863................................................................. 794 Vessels.
do 1864 .............................................................. 707 do
do 1865............ ...................................................... 548 do

DETAIL BY FLAGS.

| Entored. |  |  |  | Cleared. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nationality. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | Nationality. | 1863. | 1364. | 1865. |
| French.............................. | 126 | 130 | 93 | France................. .............. | 107 | 137 |  |
| English........... ................... | 292 | 365 | 311 | England...... ............... ...... | 114 | 32 S |  |
| American...... ..... .............. | 152 | 90 | 65 | Germany........... ...... ........ .. | 30 | 20 |  |
| Hamburg................... ......... | 23 | 14 | 13 | United States ....................... | 371 | 89 |  |
| Danish...... ......................... | 27 | 37 | 13 | Belgium... .......................... | 2 |  |  |
| Dutch........................... ..... | 25 | 25 | 17 | Italy................. .... ........... | 0 | 4 |  |
| Hanoverian........ ................. | 12 | 11 | 5 | Spain............. ................... | 3 | 12 |  |
| Bremen............................... | 11 | 7 | 3 | Donmark ........................... | 9 | 35 |  |
| Haytien.............................. | 10 | 39 | 5 | Antilles (adjoining islands)...... | 90 |  |  |
| Prussian............................. | 6 | 2 | 4 | America (Eng. continental)..... | 2 |  |  |
| Oldenburg........................... | 4 | 6 | 4 | do (South)................... | 2 |  |  |
| Italian............................ ...... | 4 | 4 | 3 | Mayti..... ............ ............... | ........ | 21 |  |
| Spanish.............................. | 3 | 17 | 9 | Hanover............................. | ........ | 2 |  |
| Norwegian...... ................... | 3 | 13 | 4 | Holland............................... | ........ | 22 |  |
| Russian............................. | 2 | ......... | 3 | Oldenburg........ ................... | ......... | 4 |  |
| Argentino........................... | 1 |  |  | Prussia.............. ............... | ........ | 14 |  |
| Belgian......... ..................... | 1 |  |  | Sreden............................... |  | 14 |  |
| Portuguese...... ................... | 1 |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| Venezuelian......... .......... ........... | .......... | 5 | 3 |  | 43 |  |  |
| Sweden................................... Mecklenburg ...... | .......... |  | 1 1 1 | do do | 10 7 |  |  |
| Mecklenburg ....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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 Carro laden at the Port of Boston, on board the Schr. - Master, bound for Port au Prince (Hayti).

| Packages or articlos in bulk. | Contents or Quantitics. | Valuo at the Port of Exportation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pork. |  | \$ cts. |
| Chairs....................................................... | 75 Barrcls.............................. ...................... | 2,625 00 |
| Matches...................................................... | 10 Cases-2. 21 | 10840 |
| Alewives. | ${ }_{95}$ Barrels and 10 half. | 14760 80500 |
| Boards.... | 10321 Feet....... | S03 <br> 288 <br> 18 |
| Shingles | $40 \mathrm{M} .-160$ bundiles.... | 170 |
| Codish | 30 Drums-qtls. 11724 | 95509 |
| Butter. |  | 42578 |
| Tobacco | 10 Bales 600 lbs... .......................................................... | 31800 - |
| Oil. | 10 Barrels and 65 cases-1, 1,051 gallons..................... | 160 64800 |
| Glass Ware.................................. | ${ }_{17}^{2}$ Packages............ ................................. | 13200 |
| Bunting...... ....................................... | 17 Poils-l, 163 lbs | 27600 |
| Potash... | 4 1 Caskes (in 1 | 5600 |
| Waste (Cotton) ................................. |  | 64 00 |
| Brushes | 1 Box-10 dozen.. | 116 158 150 |
| Nails.. | 10 Kegs-1,000 1bs.. |  |
| Wire. | 1 Box-100 lbs.... | 6700 |
| Oatum | 10 Bales-500 lbs... |  |
| Rosin.. <br> Tallow | 1 Barrel..... |  |
| Oil (Fish). | 2 Barrels-452 lbs. | 6600 |
| Oil (Linseed). | 1 Barrel-42 ${ }^{\text {B }}$ gallons. | 6450 |
| Butter.......... | 75 Kegs-1,648 lbs.. | 42200 |
| Blocks. | 72 Blocks............ | 497 6800 |
| Hakefish | 42 Drums-qtis. 20128 |  |
| Codfish | 1 S do -qtis. 75124 | $\begin{array}{r}1,01533 \\ 527 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Macker | 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels......... .. |  |
| Suap.. | 250 Boxes-3,500 ibs................ |  |
| Codfish | 100 Drums-qtls. 601118. | 4,508 71 |
| Alewivos...... .............. | ${ }_{67}^{50}$ Barrels.................. | 2,353 20 |
| Butter.... ....... ............................... | 70 Kegs-1,702 lbs...... |  |

Refort 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. 1472 | $\$ \text { cts. }$ |
|  | 500 Boxes...... .............. | 30000 |
| Por | 10 Barrels. | 29750 16735 |
| Flour | 113 do | 1,67350 17856 |
| Cheese....................... ............... | 25 Boxes-744 |  |
| Butter | 2 C |  |
| Lard. | 42 do |  |
| Sorp.. | 1,000 Boxes-14,000 lbs............. ... | 1.54000 |
| Candles................................. | 100 do - 1,000 ".................. | 18540 |
| Kerosene Oil.............................. | 12 Barrels......... | 12174 |
| Linseed Oili... ........................... | $2{ }^{\text {do }}$ - 619 lbs | 840 |
| Rosin................. ...................... | 1 Barrol-294 | 700 |
| Pitch...... ............................. |  | 13430 |
| Gum Arabic | $24 \mathrm{Kogs}-600$ 1b | $6300{ }^{\prime}$ |
| Paint. | 10 Cases and 31 Keg | 50514 |
| Mardwaro.. | 10 Cases and 1 Box 63 lbs...... | 4410 |
| Nutnegs..... .. ............................ | 1 Cox-68-80 dozen. | 6440 |
| Lnmp Chimneys.......................... | 1 Caskr-80 dozen. | 1500 |
| Castor......... ............................... |  | 9000 |
| Raisins. | 100 Qr. Bales and 25 Bales and 1 Box- $4,553 \mathrm{lbs} . . .$. | 1,180 85 |
| T'obacco |  | 82210 |
| Lu | 30,185 Feet Board and Scanting.. | 17186 |
| Shingl | 26 Tranks-445 gross..................................... | 46143 |
| Veretables........, ... ..... .. .............. | 10 Barrels.. | 58.50 |
| Bricks... ........ ............. ............. | 17 M................. | 0400 |
| Indigo....................................... | 2 Buckets- 50 lbs. |  |
| IIats.... | 5 Cases -30t dozen... | 1925 |
| Confectionery... | 4 do |  |
| Bread., | 5 Barrels-462 lbs .................... ... |  |
| Cotton Webbin | 1 Caso............... |  |
| Almonds. | 2 Barrols and 1 half |  |
| Rose W | 6 Cases-6 doz | 785 |
| Lamps................. | 1 Barrel................. ............... |  |

Account Sales of a Cargo of Provisions at present prices in Currency Dollars.


Account Sales of a Cargo of Provisions, \&c.-Continued.


## CIIARGEE:

The following are the probable disbursements of a vessel of 150 tons during 15 days' stay in the Harbour of Port au Prince:-


> Say $\$ 12475=\mathrm{Cy} \cdot \$ 2,22450$ $4125=$ 61875

$$
\$ 2,84325
$$

Pilotage, Entry and Clearance.............. ....... ............... 30000
Custom House Officers and Administration ... .................... 20000
Stamps and Sundics........ .......................................... 20000
Doctor's fees................... .......................................... 30000
Lighterage, according to charter................... ................. 50000
$\$ 4,343 \quad 25$ currency.
This, at the present Exchange of $\$ 18$ currency to $\$ 1$ Spanish, is $=\$ 2.4137$, 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, de., are very dear at all places.

## 'TURKS AND CATCOS 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 gencrally, 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 $\$ 66,363$; the expenditure to $\$ 50,445$. The Salt exported in 1862 was $1,360,0 \Sigma 8$ bushels, valucd at $\$ 108,665$; 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 population 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 trom 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 $6 d$. 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 excecdingly 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 advalorem 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 prodaction; all articles otherwise imported pay an additional duty of $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the official valuation:-

| Daty. | IMPORTS. | Quantities on Whioh the Duty is levied. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ \mathrm{cts} \\ & 046 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | Ale and Porter. |  |
| $051 \frac{1}{2}$ | Apples........ ... |  |
| 159 | Beef, salt, in pickle................................................................................................................ | do |
| 073 |  | 100 lbs . |
| 278 | Butter............ ................ . ....................................................................................... |  |
| 162 | Bacon........ | do |
| 1423 | Bread, Pilot. | do |
| 037 | Beets................................................................... ... ...................... | do |
| 0 2 282 | Brooms.......... ................................................................................. | Dozen. |
| 282 | Candles, Tallow...... ........................................................................... | 100 lbs. |
| 488. | do Composition............................................................. ............. | do |
| 056 | Codfish...................................................................................................................................................... | do |
| 056 | Haddock............... | do |
| 056 | Hake............ | do |
| 056 | Pollock....... | do |
| 209 | Cheese...... .,., .................... | do |


| Duty. | IMPORTS. | Quantities on which the Duty is levied. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ cts. |  | Puncheon. |
| $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 80 \\ 0 & 95 \\ 0\end{array}$ | Corn mcal...... ............................................................................................... <br> do | Barrel. |
| 178 C |  | 100 lbs . |
| 178 | do soda...... ................................................................ .... ....... |  |
| Free. | Coals. | Doren. |
| $0_{0} 693$ | Cabbages...... ........ | Barrel. |
| 400 |  | Dozen quarts. |
|  | Cider, in bottles...... .......... ............ ............................................................. | - 2 f gallons. |
| $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 391 \\ 0 & 53\end{array}$ | Brls. 100 ouartos <br> Herringg, pickled | Barrel. |
| $017 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
| 282 | Hams......... ........ ................................................. ........ |  |
| ${ }^{0} 12$ | Hay... ....................................................... ..................... ........................ | Eaoh. |
| 3485 | Horses, except stallions............................... ................................. | mas. |
| Freo. | do stallions. |  |
| Free. | Ice. | 100 lbs. |
| 218 | Lard............................... ....................................... .............................................................. | Barrel. |
| 071 |  | Gross. |
| 026 | Matehes.......................................... ................. .......................................................................... | Each. |
| 1185 | Mules ............. ..................... ................................. ......................... |  |
| 017 |  | Gallons. |
| 232 | 0il, Whale............................................................ ................................. |  |
| 108 | Nails.............. ............... . ............................................................... | 100 lbs . |
| 047 | Oats ............................................................................................... |  |
| 050 | Onions........ | Barrel. |
| 265 | Pork, salt in picklo | 100 lbs. |
| 029 | Yotatoes............ .. |  |
| 0 0 0 | Papar, mrapping... ................................................................................................................................ | 100 lbs . |
| 1 <br> 1 <br> 189 | Peas............................................................................................................................................ | Dozen. |
| 026 | Stones, grind..................... ......... ........................................................ | Each. |
| 212 | Soap.............................. | Dozen. |
| 1393 | Tubs........... ..... | Barrol. |
| 070 | Turnips.............. |  |
| $051 \frac{1}{2}$ | Tar...... ...................................................................................................................................... | 4 and 3-1 cuart |
| 0.03 | Vinegar...... ................... | illos=1 gallon. |
|  | Lomber. |  |
| 265 | White pine... |  |
| 265 088 | Spruee and other................................................ ...................................................................... | per 1000. |
|  | Shingles.................... Cc OPERS' Storfs. | ea. ms. sug. |
| 018 442 | Shooks and Hd..................... ............................................. | ea. mer 1000. |
| 4 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 53 | Hoops, shaved | do |

* See page 123, as to tho 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 currentat $\$ 16$. Spanish silver varies from 2 to 4 per cent. premium.
$10144-100$ 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, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Arroyo. For export thirteen, viz.: the above four, and Arecibo, Aguadilla, Cabo. Rojo, Guayanilla, Salmas, Humacâo, Fayardo, Naguabo, Viegues, 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. | Molassos, gallons. | Coffee, pounds. | Tobacco, pounds. | Hides, pounds. | Cotton, pounds. | Rum, gallons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Johns......................... | 17,149,994 | 370,273 | 3,467,3S3 | S86,356 | 328,145 | 250,780 | 1,779 |
| Arecibo......... .................. | 7,036,205 | 210,712 |  | 3,370,82S |  |  |  |
| Aguadilla............ ............ | 6,325,800 | 64,310 | 2,85S,000 |  | 50,800 | 376,000 | 1,169 |
| Mayaguez......... ............... | 22,362,005 | 809,289 | 5,783,686 | 13,362 | 176,318 | 231,937 |  |
| Ponce.............. .............. | 21,476,382 | 880,488 | 1,780,926 | 211,528 | 0,264 | 472,250 |  |
| Arroyo.......................... | 11,944,356 | 620,709 | 72,956 | 119,933 |  | 62,035 | 3,463 |
| Ilumacao, Naguabo and Frjardo. | 18,576,782 | 734,110 |  | 20,865 |  |  |  |
| Guayanilla and Guanica...... | 0,903,498 | 115,185 | 1,030,885 | 46,461 | 8,15s | 181,285 |  |
| 1864. | 111,775,022 | 3,820,078 | 14,983,83B | 4,078,333 | 560,665 | 1,575,187 | 0,411 |
| 1863 | 141,058,103 | 4,747,054 | 21,540,492 | 5,270,210 | 608,722 | 203,780 | 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................... | 57,272,174 |  | 561,238 | 150,111 |  | 551,175 |  |
| Foderal States.................. | 35,892,774 | 3,504,179 | 493,374 |  | 71,732 | 338,885 |  |
| 33. N. Americ3................... | 6,662,789 | 287,558 | 233,732 |  |  |  |  |
| Spain............ ................. | 1,386,576 | 1,368 | 4;653,215 | 88,220 | 379,775 | 411,147 | 487 |
| France.......................... | 9,291,565 | ............. | 853,172 | 199,926 |  |  | 3,000 |
| Genoa........ ................... | ............ | ............. | 595,845 |  |  |  |  |
| North Germany................. | ................ | ............. |  | 4,950,800 |  |  |  |
| Sundry Ports......................... | 1,268,844 | 26;971 | 5,645,224 | 189,177 | 118,158 | 272,087 | 2,924 |
|  | 111,775,022 | 3,820;076 | 14,903,836 | 4,678,333 | 569,665 | 1,575,189 | 6,411 |

The following tables shew the quantities of the principal articles exported from the Island, to the British Possessions in North Amcrica, \&during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, and the Ports at which they were shipped:-


The Shipping Returns give the following as the business of Porto Rico with British North America:-

|  | ENTERED. |  |  |  | CLEARED. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Flag. | Nos. | Tons. | Men. | Nos. | 'Tons: | Men. |
| 1863. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Halifax .......................... | British ................. | 63 | 5,303 | 478 | 48 | 4,656 | 347 |
| Do a......................... | American .............. | 12 | 3,055 | 74 | 10 | 2,826 | 58 |
| Yarmouth ........................ | British ................. | 1 | 55 | 6 | 1 | 55 | 6 |
| Newfoundland ................... | Spanish ..... .......... | 1 | So | 5 | 2 | 178 | 14 |
| Do ................... | British ................. | 4 | 316 | 32 | 4 | 316 | 32 |
| St. Johns, New Brunswick.... | Do ................ | 3 | 484 | 27 | 6 | 791 | 48 |
|  | Totals...... | 84 | 9,273 | 623 | 69 | 8,822 | 505 |
| Halifax .......................... | British ................. | 58 | 5,291 | 348 | 37 | 685 | 263 |
| Newfoundland .................. | Do ........ ........ | 12 | 1,624 | 81 | 8 | 3,844 | 57 |
| New Brunswick................. | American ......... ..... | 1 | 176 | 10 | 4 | -582 | 44 |
| Do ................ | British ................ | 2 | 330 | 11. | 3 | 412 | 24 |
| Nassau............................. | Do ................ |  | .......... | .............. | 3 | 1,077 | 32 |
|  | Totals...... | 73 | 7,421 | 450 | 55 | 6,604 | 420 |

PORT CHARGES


## rates of lighterage, \&C., at mayaguez.

Discharging Cargo, $\ddagger$ Lighter Load (about 40 tons)..................... 1000
Do Ballast, 解 ton ..... 050
Loading Sugar and Molasses, \% hhil. 25 cts., tee. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cts., brl. $6 \frac{1}{4}$ cts. 000
Do Coffee, per hhd. $18 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{cts}$., bars 3 cts ..... 000
Do Oranges and other cargo, $\varphi$ load ..... 1000
Do Ballast, Sand, no other to be had (Sand included), \%e ton. ..... 075
Do Hides, cach, 1 ct.; Cotton and Tobacco, per bale. ..... 003
Hose-hire, for filling Molasses, $\%$ puncheon ..... $006 \frac{1}{4}$

Lumber is usually landed in Rafts by crerr, and received from water by shore laborers,
 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 aud departing with cargo entirely of Molasses, are also exempt from tonnage duty; bringing cargo and departing with entire carge 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 seading a boat ashore to communicate at a short distance from the wharf, without landing, and proceed again to sea, in whick case they will avoid port chargos. If the ressel anchor, and then leave without discharging, she will be subjent 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 tonvage 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. Th hid. 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.

## AIPROXIMATE NOTE OF A WELL-ASSORTED CARGO OF PROVISIONS AND SUNDRIES.

50 brls. Mess Pork \{ each brl. of 200 lbs . net, fresl, fat and free from bones as pos-
10 " Clear do sible. Prime is vcry little used.
50 " Mackerel (medium No. 3).
75 Hams, weighing 12 to 15 lbs . cach, lean, covered with cloth, and ought to come loose.
$12 \neq$ brls. Family Beef.
100 brls. Pilot Bread, packed.
300 Round tin pails Lard, 25 Itbs. each; "Leat" refined preferred.
50 " Butter, 10 to 25 Itbs. each.
400 Boxes Candles, 20 Hbs . each ; 18's and 20 's preferred.
100 : Cheese.
100 " Soap, 18 lbs. cach.
50 "Smoked Herrings (small and medium).
25 Kegs Epsom Salts, 20 to 25 Hbs. each.
400 Reams Wrapping Paper (full size, grey or yellow).
30 brls. Oats (black or white).
50 " Alewives.
100 : Wheat flour ( 196 lbs.), white and fresh, and the brl. with round hoops.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}250 \text { " Corn-meal. } \\ 25 \text { pchs. do }\end{array}\right\}$ Bright yellow and fresh.
50 Boxes Kerosene Oil (each box two tins of 5 gals. each).
50 Grindstones (small size).
$\left.\begin{array}{l}100 \text { Kegs } \\ 100 \text { Tins }\end{array}\right\}$ Fine assorted Crackers, Lemon, Water, Butter, Sugar, Mill, Soda.
100 Tins Bags Rice ( 2001 lbs . each, common East Indian Rice).
150 Brls. Potatoes.
100 " Onions (in bunches).
25 Boxes manufactured Tobacco (dark color).
5 Brls. Pied Beets.
25 " White Beans.
25 ": Cooper Nails.
25 " Rye Flour.
25 " Apples.
To the above may be atteded.
150 Tierces Codish (small sized casks. The Fish to be of middle size and well cured).
50 " Haddock (never ship Hake nor Ling fish).
Further.
1000 Sugar Shooks, with heals.
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 $\$ 1648$ cts.; according to their abundance or scarcity. Spanish Doubloons at from 5 to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, say from $\$ 1680$ cts. to $\$ 17$.

All the chuties and taces 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, \&cc., are sold at 4, 5 and six months; sometimes, if the cargo be very large or the article very abundant at 9 nonths. 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.c., 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 inproved. 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. $\quad * \quad * \quad * \quad$ 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 $£ 100-90$ 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.
ACCOUNT SALEs, \&C.
Aecount Sales arc appended of Cargoes of Fish and Provisions. Also pro formáa Invoices
of Cargoes of Sugar and Molasses.

Pro forma Account Salc of a Cargo of Fish from the Pritish North American Provinces, for Mayaguez, P. R.


[^11]Pro forma Account Sales of a Cargo of Provisions for Mayaguez.


Note.-The above is an actual sale, made on tho 0th December, 1865.
The remarks on some articles refer to the quality which is preferred at Mayaguez.
The Codish mast be of middle size, hard and well cured.

Pro Forma Invoice of 338 Puncheons of Molasses; Shipped=at-Ponce; P: R., to Canada.

| 348 Punchoons of Molasses, of.which : $49,710$. gallons Molasses......................... ......................................................... 30.110 8110 | $\$$ cts. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 13,55727 \\ 2,85120 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 16,408 47 |
| Crarges. |  |  |
| Cooporage on shore and on board, labor, rolling.and shipping at. $\$ 1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. <br> do on 20 empty casks returned.at......... ...................................... 2.00 <br> Consal!s Certificate, at par............... .................................. ................... 2 £0 | $\begin{array}{r} 348.00 \\ 58 \\ 2.60 \end{array}$ |  |
| Consal's Certificate, it par............... n.............................. ................ 2 ¢0 |  |  |
| Commission 5 per cont..................... ....... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,81713 \\ 84086 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 17,657 99 |

[^12]
## Pro Forma Invoice of Sugar, Shipped at Mayaguez.

|  | \$ cts. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \text { ots. } \\ 3,06936 \\ 3,023 \\ 96 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 93 114,723s. |  | 6,093 2S |
| Charges. |  |  |
|  <br> Premium on Spanish Coin..... ............................................................ 224 |  |  |
|  | 8809 |  |
| Lighterage from the estate. <br> Labor and Cooperago.................................................................................. | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 6500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 19634 |
| Commission $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cont. |  | $\begin{array}{r}6,280 \\ 157 \\ \hline 84\end{array}$ |
| Covered by draft 00 per cent. on London against a confirmed Banker's Crodit for $\mathcal{E 1 , 2 8 9 7 8 . 5 d . \text { at } 5 0 0 \text { . }}$ $\qquad$ Such drafts Merchants tako themsolves at purchasing rates, or sell them in the market, in which lattor caso I per cont. is charged for endorsing. |  | 6,446 86 |
|  |  |  |

Pro forma Invoice of 343 Hogsheads Sugar, Shipped at Ponce, P. R., to Canada.

| 343 Hogsheads Sugar, Gross..................................................................... $\begin{array}{r}\text { 514,500 } \\ \text { 61,740 }\end{array}$ | $\leqslant$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net.................. 452,760 at \$500 | $\cdot$ | 22,638 00 |
| Cranats. |  |  |
| Local dues on $452,700 \mathrm{lbs}$. $\qquad$ Promium 6t por cent. $\qquad$ | 14149 884 |  |
|  | 15033 |  |
| Weighmaster of Custom House. <br> Cooperago, extra hoops on 343 hds nt $50 \mathrm{c} . . . . . .$. . ................................................. 50 <br>  | 2175 |  |
|  | 15750 12862 |  |
| Consul's Certificate at par............. ............................................ ................ 50 | 12868 260 | 46056 |
| Commission $2 \frac{1}{\text { p }}$ per cent..... ... ................. | ...... | $\begin{array}{r} 23,00886 \\ 57747 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | \$23,676 33 |

Pro forma Invoice of Molasses, Shipped at Mayagucz.


If Sugar and Molasses are shipped togeiher, say $\frac{2}{8}$ Sugar and $\frac{1}{3}$ Molasses, the usual
Commission with funds in hands is only $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
解然The Municipal Duty ( $3 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~s}} \mathrm{cts}$.) on Sugar will be abolished shortly.
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## 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, aud 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 Govcrnment 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......................................................................... 8869,560

Exports.........................................................................1,198,150
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......................................................... 59. 5017
United States......... ...................... ................................... 255,360
Other Foreign Countries...................................................... 37,012
Total
\$869,560
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 Esports to the United Kingdom in 1863; was. . $\$ 1,096,035$
do do to British North America................ 11,977
do do to the United States...................... 10, 1052
do 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 Antigaa in the year 1863 :-


| Cleared. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nationality of Vessels. | No. of Veisels. | Tonnage. |
| British... | 411 | 26,402 |
| American | . 2 | 250 |
| French. | .. 20 | 396 |
| Dutch.. | 6 | 151 |
| Danish. | 2 | 117 |
| Swedish. | .. 13 | 319 |
| Portuguese. | .. 3 | 432 |
| German.... | ... 1 | 74 |
|  | 458 | 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. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ale and Beer | 8,249 dozens and | 9d. stg. per dozèi £2 stg. per ton... | \} Noarly all from the Crited Kingdom. |
| Bread and Biscuits... $\{$ | [5731 barrels and |  | Nearly all from tho United States. |
| Beef and Pork.. | 3,075 barrels...... | ld. per lb.......... | Principally from the States. |
| Cheose ....................... | 03,187 lbs ........ | 1d. per lb......... |  |
| Fish, driod.................. | 8,746 quintals..... | 1s. per qtl........ | ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
| Butter ....................... | 99,471 lbs.......... | 1d. per lb.......... | Partly from United States and partly fro:n United Kingdom. |
| Fish, pickled.......... ... | 6;622 barrols..... | 2s. per brl........ | Partly from United States and partly from British North America. |
| Flour ....................... | ,986 barrels..... | 5s. per brl........ | Principally from United States. |
| Hans, Bacon, Tongues, \&c. $\qquad$ | 67,840 lbs... ....... | 1d. per lb......... | Half from United States, balance from United Kingdom and other countries. |
| Lard......................... | 30,838 lbs.. | 1d. per lb. | Partly from United States. |
| Monl......................... | 14,341 barrely | 23. per brl. | Principully from United States. |
| Peas, Corn. Oats, tc..... | 74,087 bushels ... | 3d. jer bush |  |
| Lumber-Wbito Pine and Spruce .............. | 1,325,893 .......... | Ss. 4.d. per 1000 ft . | Neariy all from British North America. |
| Shingles-Cedar and Pinc........................ | 1,324,584 ........... | 2s. 4d. per 1000 ft . | do do |
| Wood hoops ................ | 311,250 ............. | 5s. per 1000........ | Nearly all from tho United Kingdom. |
| Woop staves................ | 244,473 ............. | 10s. 5 d . par 1000.. | Nearly all from British North America. |
| Shooks ....................... | 6,999 ................ | 9 each | Partly from Jnited Kingdom and partly from British West Indies. |

The Commissioners could not obtain the latest returus from Antigua and Dependencies, 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 volcann, the crater of which is still apparent. The principal staples of export are Sugar, Rum and Molasses. Itis 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 tieroes | 7,359 bbls. |
| do 1864. | 5,188 do | 220 do | 4,756 do |
| num. |  |  |  |
| Year 1863. |  | 1,045 puns. | 16 hhds. |
| do 1864. |  | 321 do | 15 do |
| molasses. |  |  |  |
| Year 1863 | .. 3,032 | uns. 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, Erecutive 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.
Year 1862 ..... $\$ 111,930$
EXPORTS. .
Year 1862 ..... \$ 74,410
do 1863 ..... 74,690
REVENUE.
Year 1862 ..... \$ 21,954
do 1863 ..... 21,900
EXPENDITURE.
Year 1862 ..... 22,330
do 1863 ..... 19,280
21. ..... 161

The following Table will shew the Exports of the produce of the Island for 1862, 1863 and 1864 :


## 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.
Year 1862 ..... \$ 155,625
do 1863 ..... 180,105
do 1864 ..... 141,130
VALUE OF EXPORTS.
Year 1862 ..... \$ 214,345
do 1863 ..... 249,960
do 1864 ..... 80,295
REVENUE.
Year 1862 ..... $\$ 33,360$
do 1863 ..... 33,120
do 1864 ..... 23,965
EXPENDITURE.
Year 1962 ..... \$ 30,810
do 1863 ..... 32,470
do 1864 ..... 22080

## 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 mnuntain, is 5,300 feet above the sea. Its valleys are fertile and well watered by numerous st:eams. It contains valuable timber.

The priacipal 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 Charlotte Town is the capital.

The value of its Imports and Exports, its Revenue and Expenditure from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, was as follows :-


## 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 Istards is 92 square miles, and their population 6,051 .

Tortola has a maguificent 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 end Legislative Assembly.

The following will shew the value of the Imports, Exports, Pevenue and Expenditure of the British Virgin Islands, for the years 1862, 1863 and 1864 :-


Valde of exports.
Year $1862 . \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
do $1863, \ldots 55$
do 1863.................................................................... 57,065
do 1864 ..................................................................... 61,530



do $1863 \ldots . . . .$. ........................................................ 9,270
do 1864................................................................... 10,850
Produce shipped from the Islands during the following years, viz:-



| Year 1863 | COTTON. |
| :---: | :---: |
| do 1864 | .. $5,375 \mathrm{lbs}$ |

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 trifing 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 latitudes 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-coffec, cocoa, tobacco, arrowroot, sago, tapioca, spices and valuable fruits; and their forests yield abundantly useful gams 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 elsewherc, 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 frec 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 :-

Nova Scotia, 1865.

| British West Indies............................. | Imports. <br> $\$ 667,206$ | Exports. \$1,966,459 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Danish |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1 } \\ \hline 18069\end{array}$ |
| Dutch $\}$ West Indies.. | 1,298,921 | 1,617 |
| Spanish ${ }^{\text {French }}$ ( | 1,2•8,921 | 153,275 |
| St. Domingo. |  | 21,067 |
| Brazil........ | 6,493 | 12,000 |
| Mexico. | ,...... | 14,331 |
|  | 81,962,620 | \$2,558,712 |



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 BRITIEH AND SPANIEE 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:-

| Britisa West Inties. | Imports, 1864. | Exports, 1864. | Population, 1861. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Guiana............... .......................................... | \$7,542,800 | \$9,226,760 | 156,907 |
| 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. |
| Baiamas (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....................... ........ ................................. 1 | 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................ | 217,780 | 244,045 | 25,085 |
| Nevis............... | 141,130 | 80,295 | 9,822 |
| Montserrat (1863). Virgin Islands.... | 100,500 | 74,890 | 7,654 |
| Virgin Islands................................................. ..... | 40,740 | 61,530 | 6,051 |
|  | \$28,866,408 | \$31,678,539 | 1,116,028 |
| Spanise West Indies. |  |  |  |
| Cuba, $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Porto Rico. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 129,542,383 \\ 10,370.824 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 166,446,718 \\ 4,965,382 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,396,470 \\ & 603,181 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$139,922,207 | \$171,412,100 | 1,999,651 |
| West India possessions of other Potrers,..........(say) | \$13,000,000 | \$13,000,000 | 420,000 |
| Inderembent. |  |  |  |
| Hayti. <br> St. Domingo. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10,206,665 \\ \mathbf{1 . 0 0 0 . 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 9,475,000 \\ & 1, .500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0<0,000 \\ & 100.000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$11,726,665 | \$10,975,000 | 1,150,000 |
| Total......... | \$193,515,280 | \$227,065,039 | 4,684,679 |

While the Commissioners are disposed to set a high vaiue 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 rejards labor, and thus assist proprietors to relieve their estates from encambrances; 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 belcw the
truth. They enable us, however, at a glance to appreciate the wonderful productiveness and commercial activity of these possessions. Their population is nearly double that of all the British West Indies togetber; the volume of their trade is five fold greater; they have a comparatively 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 mentioncd 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. Coarsc bran oan always be imported cheaper from Spaia.

Chairs. -The chairs used in the Spanish Islands are almost exclusively wooden or canc bottomed. The same remark applies to sofas. These as well as furniture of all descriptions 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 cven from England. It is usually done up into bales of 240 lbs .

Machinery. - The demand for machinery is very large in Cuba, and will increase from year to year. Railroads are in course of extension through the Island-Steamers for the 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 sapplied from the United States, but there is no reason why our engine, boiler and locomotive makers, should

not be able to compete with them successfally. With this view the Commission would recommend some of our practical engineers and machinists to visit Caba, 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,* which cannot be sent from British America.

## Can British America compete sticcessfuliy witif tite United States for tie 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 pablic opinion of the most enlightened nations of the world, has followed in the wake of war, and greatly cnhanced 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 via 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

[^13]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 shonld contribute a fair proportion towards the establishment of an improved service, and the highly importan: 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 win 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 crident 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 shers that a portion of the West Indies, namely, Porto Kico and the Islands lying south and cast or windward thercof, 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 onc-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 geograpmical position of tife provinces confared witil that of tire 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 ky consulting the map appended to this Report, in which the meridian running near St. Thomas is centrai, that the difference in distance in favor of Boston and New York is not material. This is further shown by comparing the aetual distances from St. Thomas to various ports, which are :-

Geographical Miles.


In the case of Brazil the figures are:-

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Geographical Difference against } & \text { Difference in favor } \\
\text { Miles. } & \text { New York. }
\end{array} \text { of New York. }
$$

| Pernambuco to | Halifax................... 3331 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - " | New York................ . 3364 | 33 |  |
| " | Gaspé ....... . . .......... 3762 |  | 398 |
| " | Quebec................... 4116 |  | 752 |

Thus Halifax is actually nearer to the Brazilian ports than New York. The distance from Peraambuco 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 clement in considering the subject, is not of so much commercial significance as has been supposed. The true question is-what is 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 chcaply on the northern as on the southern side of the international boundary. Thus, while our ports are at a very siight 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 tise 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 generaily 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 Islunds-Credits on Paris beiug available in those of France.

In Caba and Porto Rico a large portion of the circulation is gold and silver. Notes of the Havana Bank are also current, but arc only issued of large denominations.

This jugkeut the British Weat India Islands, the rate of interest on money is gonerally

# high, while at Havana, where capital has accumulated largely, good commercial paper is nut uncommonly discounted under six per cent. per annum, and the price of money is gencrally moderate. 

## COMPARISON OF TARIFFS.

The Commissioners submit the following Statements to shew the different rates of cluty charged in the various regions they visited, on the leading staples of British Americathe whole being reduced to a uniform unit of valuc. 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 Indies 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 appcars very desirable that a uniform standard should be adopted, and that all changes should be in the direction of reduction :-

## flour.

Duty in- Per bri.
Brazil
Santa Cruz ..... §0 45
Martinique ..... 050
St. Lucia. ..... $062 \frac{1}{3}$
St. Vincent ..... 079 ..... 067
Grenada.
Grenada.
British Guiana ..... 097
Barbados ..... 100
Tobago ..... 106
Trinidad ..... 120 ..... 122
Hayti
Hayti ..... 165
Jamaica.
Jamaica. ..... 195
Cuba
Cuba ..... 400
Porto Rico.
Porto Rico. ..... 400
WHITE PINE LUMBER.
Daty in- Per M.
Hayti. ..... Frec.
Barbados ..... \$0 63
St. Vincent ..... 0 97렬
Grenada ..... 122
St. Lucia ..... 128
Trinidad ..... 146
British Guiana ..... 200
Jamaica ..... 219
Porto Rico ..... 265
Brazi ..... 500
Cuba ..... 596
FISH-(DRY COD.)
Duty in- Per 100 tbs.
Barbados ..... \$0 05
Santa Cruz ..... 023
St. Lucia ..... 024
Per 100 lbs
Trinidad ..... 024
Grenada ..... 024
Tobago ..... 029
Brazil ..... 030
Hayti ..... 044
St. Vincent ..... 04.
British Guiana. ..... 045
Porto Rico ..... 056
Cuba ..... 104
BUTTER.
Percwt.
Duty in-
St. Lucia
St. Lucia ..... $\$ 089$ ..... $\$ 089$
Hayti.
Hayti. ..... 112 ..... 112
St. Vincent
St. Vincent ..... 146 ..... 146
Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz ..... 150 ..... 150
Barbados
Barbados ..... 212 ..... 212
Grenada
Grenada ..... 218 ..... 218
Jamaica
Jamaica ..... 219 ..... 219
British Guiana
British Guiana ..... 224 ..... 224
Trinidad
Trinidad ..... 227 ..... 227
Porto Rico
Porto Rico ..... 311 ..... 311
Tobago
Tobago ..... 317 ..... 317
Cuba
Cuba ..... 534 ..... 534
Brazil
Brazil ..... 670 ..... 670
LARD.
LARD.
Daty in-
Daty in-
Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz ..... 049 ..... 049
Trinidad
Trinidad ..... 068 ..... 068
St. Lucia
St. Lucia ..... 070 ..... 070
Grenada
Grenada ..... 108 ..... 108
Jamaica
Jamaica ..... 122 ..... 122
Tobago
Tobago ..... 160 ..... 160
British Guiana
British Guiana ..... 224 ..... 224
Brazil
Brazil ..... 259 ..... 259
Cuba
Cuba ..... 482 ..... 482
porf.Per brl. of 200 tbs.
Duty in-
Santa Cruz ..... $\$ 143$
St. Lucia ..... 146
Hayti. ..... 150
Brazil ..... 186
Grenada. ..... 195
Trinidad ..... 203
Tobago ..... 205
Barbados ..... 206
Porto Rico ..... 265

Per brl. of 200 lbs .

| British Guia | 300 |
| :---: | :---: |
| St. Vincent.. | 300 |
| Jamaica | 347 |
| Cuba | 430 |

## IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TIIE 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 exceuted as far inland as Oakville, Canada West. These are encouraging 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 wore 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 awnken and direct, will find ways of overcoming or removing the difficultices which may at first present themselves.

## PORTS OF HNTRY 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 Demerara.
Roseau Dominica.
St. George's. ..... Grenada.
Kingsion, *Savana le Mar, *Montego Bay, *St. Louis, *Port Antonio, *St. Ann's, Falmouth, *Port Maria, *Morant Bay, *Annotto Bay, *Black River, *Rio Bueno, Port Mor- ant, *Old Harbour ..... Jamaica.
Plymouth ..... Montserrat.
Charlestown ..... Nevis.
Basseterre ..... St. Kitt's.
Castries St. Lucia.
Kingstown St. Vincent.
Scarborough Tobago.
Road Harbour ..... Tortola.
Port of Spain, *San Fernando, and *Mayaro ..... Trinidad.Those marked thus* are not Warehousing Ports.

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VALUES of EXPORTS from the United States to the under-mentioned Countries, of various Articles, \&c.-Continued.

| ARTICLES. | British West Indies. | French West Indies. | Spanish West Indies. | Hayti and St. Domingo. | Mexico. | Central Amerira. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { New Grenada } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Venezuela. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Brazil. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Argentine } \\ \text { and Cisplatino } \\ \text { Republics. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | 1 | \$ |  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Pork. | S03,467 | 73,153 | 414,914 | 920,254 | 7,160 | 3,769 | 35,128 | 8,263 | 1,337 |
| Potatoes | 62,616 | 2,299 | 309,615 | 5,828 | 35,927 | 581 | 16,742 | 47 |  |
| Printing Presses and Type..................... | 10,264 |  | 21,918 | 1,504 | 13,690 | 722 | 14,187 | 756 | 4,161 |
| Rye-meal................ ........................... | 4,870 | 1,055 | 7,110 |  |  |  | 4,116 | 152 |  |
| Oats............... ........... ...................... | 10,90\% | 163 | 34,699 | 2,041 | 20,063 |  | 823 | 333 |  |
| Beans .... .............. ............................. | 9,278 | 1,714 | 102,897 | 4,051 | 8,695 | 69 | 4,291 |  |  |
| Peas.................... ............................... | 98,302 | 127 | 6,748 | 29 | 350 |  | 642 |  |  |
| Barloy................ ..... ......... ............... | 205 | 77 | 2,326 |  | 816 |  | 228 | 697 |  |
| Bran and shorts .... ............................. | 2,148 | 31 | 1,549 | 114 | 230 |  |  | 244 |  |
| Saddlery and harnese | 9,048 | 115 | 13,949 | 2,511 | 51,655 | 469 | 9,189 | 1,520 | 167 |
| Scales and balances.......... ...................... | 2,923 | 62 | 8,165 | 2,202 | 11,449 | 210 | 7,186 | 5,308 | 1,050 |
| Sowing machines | 6,254 | 95 | 68,687 | 1,191 | 53,861 | 1,272 | 46,718 | 50,281 | 53,737 |
| Skirts | 13,153 | 164 | 51,595 | 1,105 | 31,466 | 76 | 59,085 | 51,805 | 30,094 |
| Snuff. | 3,212 | 329 | 6,041 |  | 3,494 |  | 598 |  |  |
| Soap. | 42,932 | 365 | 67,391 | 250,263 | 138,078 | 305 | 103,186 | 39,611 | 650 |
| Spirits, viz: Whiskey.......... ................... | 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 |
| Stareh................................................. | 8,919 | 1,120 |  |  | 5,961 | 136 | 511 | 493 | 20,001 |
| Stares and heading | 91,534 | 16,605 | 713,955 | 325 | 260 | ? 1,625 | 604 | 2,962 | 3,033 |
| Shooks | 170,915 | 22,274 | 1,432,134 | 5,270 | 2,151 | , ............... | 8,833 | 11,272 | 16,537 |
| Hoops...................... ............ | 6,563 | ............. | 454,719 |  | 2,846 |  |  | 1,790 | 32 |
| Barrels and Hogsheads. crapty... Stoves and stove furnishings........... ..... | 1,634 |  | 134,114 | 428 | 577 |  | 62 | 750 |  |
| Stoves and stove furnishings.............. ........ <br> Straw goods...... ... . .................................. | 1,627 69 | 1,613 | 1,613 13,075 | 1,166 | 11,369 | 1,373 | 1,888 | 2,000 | 415 |
| Trallow....................... | 6,847 | 353 | 148,661 | 600 | 2,829 |  | 81,988 | 5,276 |  |
| Timber, rough or hewn |  | 20 | 230 |  | 53,749 |  |  |  |  |
| Tin-ware. | 4,783 | 27 | 6,349 | 1,711 | 7,524 | 522 | 6.693 | 2,397 | 1,584 |
| Tobacco, manufactured, and Cigar3............. | 83,400 | 39,371 | 97,155 | 6,975 | 70.425 | 623 | 50,301 | 31,043 | 43,769 |
| Trunks and valises ....... .\% ... ....... ......... | 6,570 | 632 | 36,091 | 6,501 | 30,425 | 75 | 4,592 | 2,015 |  |
| Varnish ............... | 1,477 | 79 | 27,793 | 546 | 4,703 | 1,339 | 3,048 | 396 | 4,330 |
| Vegetables. | 6,647 | 595 | 3,320 | 1,435 | 9,742 | 403 | 6,591 | 156 |  |
| Vinegar,.................... .......................... | 9,002 | 11 | 4,714 | 154 | 5,449 | 474 | 2,128 | 525 | 443 |
| Wagons, carts and wheol-barrows........ ...... | 8,913 | 2,010 | 17,599 | 1,253 | 34,214 | 58 | 8,031 | 4.687 |  |
| Wheat........................ ........................ | 11,453 |  | 62,429 |  | 23 | 1,718 | 69,382 |  |  |
| do flour...... | 3,134,348 | 556,807 | 428,562 | 983,450 | 855,744 | 35,853 | 491,555 | 3,432,223 | 222,510 |
| Wooden wares................ ................ ....... | 16,121 | 602 | 26,350 | 3,684 | 30,213 | 804 | 3,566 | 10,114 | 3,648 |
| Wood manufactures, not specified. Woollen do do | 25,541 | 3,693 | 94,932 | 17,167 | 37,903 | 3,067 | 22,485 | 11,423 |  |
| Woollen do do |  | 350 | 3,100 |  | 12,232 | 646 | 3,000 |  |  |
| Total Exports from the U.S. of the produce or mannfacture of the U. S.. | 10,638,616 | 1,427,740 | 18,203,817 | 4,272,864 | 10,02i,960 | 312,721 | 7,247,369 | 5,434,772 | 1,469,701 |

TABLE of the Principal Imports into the United States from the under-mentioned Countries, 1864.

TABLE of the Principal Imports into the United States from the under-mentioned Countries, 1864.-Concluded.


## RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th July, 1866 ; for copy of all correspondence and contracts sinco 1st May, 186t, 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. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Secretary's Office, } \\ \text { ttawa, 23rd Julg, 1866. }\end{array}\right\}$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 fire 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 cubic feet. Some of them contain under three hundred, and they are occupied by dirty 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 propriters are open to blame for permitting the number of patients to be so much increased as it has becn, it 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 chanoes of recovery are mach 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 provido the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the patients who now occupy the Ifichardson House, the sheds attached to and the objectionable attic rooms in the main building.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. LeMorne, Secretary, C. I. A.

## Quebre Ilunatic Asylum, July 1lth, 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 1.unatic 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 anuex 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 Lunatic 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 Colong 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 asslums 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 deroted 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 Fremont's death many thousands of pounds have been expended in rendering the Quebec Lunatic Asylum capable of accommodating fire hundred patients. The reconstruction of the White Mouse, and the erection of the necessary wings for the accommodation of one hundred end 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 necessily 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 reutarks of the Commissioners as to the adrautages 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
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 Lunstic Astlum;

July 13th, 1864.
Sir,-In connection with that part of our letter to you of the 1lth instant, having refcrence to the neeessity of increased accommodation for the insanc, we bave the honor to inform you that should the Government think proper to enter into a new arrangement for the care of insane 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 mect 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 statc of both continents renders imminent.

Wc have the honor to be,<br>Your obedient servaut,<br>(Signed,) J. Douglas.

Honorable William McDougail.
(Copy.)
Quebec, 17th November, 1864.
Gentlenen,-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 16 th of May, $185 \overline{7}$, 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 hondred and fifty as a miniman, and six hundred and fifty as a maximum.

Thirdly, The proprietors of the Asylum to provide suitable accommodation for sair patients, in such manner as will meet the approval of the Prison Inspectors.

Fourthly, The resident Physician to be appointed ky 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 anuum, 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. Lanaevin, Solicitor General, Lower Canada.

The Prison Inspeetors, Quebee.

## Board of Inspection of Asylums, Prisons, \&c., \&c., Quebec, 26th November, 1864.

Sir,-In reply to your letter of the 17 th 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 obserre that the Inspectors are satisfied that the Asylum is at present very much over-crowded, and that in consequence places are made use of an 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 paticats 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 sn 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 Fiee 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. Mereditif, 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 upou 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.

Fythly, 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 sucheh 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 iedemnity, and may purchase said Asylum and appurtenances for an amount to be determined by experts.

## (Beauport Lunatic Asylum.)

Quebec, 28th November, 1854.
On the application of the Proprietors of the Beauport Iunatic Asylum dated 13th July, 1864, the undersigned has the honor to report:

Firstly, That after carcfully 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 rcasonable one, and quite large enough to be remuncrative 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 aud 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 sir 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.

Forrthly, 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.

S'ixthly, 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 lodg. ings, light, fuel and water furnished by and at the expense of said proprietors, for said I'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 indempity 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 Asylem,

 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 thercin 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 werc being made, the Inspectors of Prisons were absent from Quebec, with the exception of Doctor Tache, 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 MIr. 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 niore 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. J. J. Landry.

Sir,-I beg to transmit to you copies of Quebec, 23rd September, 1864. missioners appointed to superintend the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, I as one of the Comdaty to enter, on, nyy last two visits, in the book kept at the Asylum by the Commissiong 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,

> To the Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Seoretary, \&c., \&c.

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 cach 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 threc 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 Hamilion.

## (Copy.)

11th September, 1864.
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 fear 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.
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$
-
(Signed,) Robert Hamilton,
Commissioner.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive C'ouncil, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the $29 t h$ 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 erected a nerv 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 revisiou 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 16 th 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 siz hundred and fifty as a maxinum.

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 daties of the Visiting Physician be determined by Tour 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 ssid proprietors shall have no claim against the Goverument 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 modifed 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 Asslum be authorized to sign a controct as above mentioned with the said proprietors, in their quality as such Commissioners, and for and in the name of Her Majesty.

The Committees submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.
Certified.
William H. Lee,
Clerk Executive Council.
Quebec, 31st March, 1865.
Gentlemen,- - 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 subjezt as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, \&ce.,

> (Signed,) William McDougall.

$$
\text { Doctors } \underset{\substack{\text { Douglas and } \\ \text { Proprietors, Beauport Lunatic Asylum. }}}{\text { Landry }}
$$

SIR,-I have the honor to transmit to you herewith cope of an Order in Council authorizing the Commissioners of tho Beauport Lunatic Asslum 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.,
(Signed,) William McDovaall.
Alexandre LeMoine, Esq.,
Secretary, Beauport Lunatic Asylum, Quebec.

Sir,-I am dirented by the Commissioners of the Quebec, 4th April, 1865. receipt of your letter of the thirty-first ultimo, eaclosic Beauport Asylum to acknowledge the execution of a new contract with the proprietors, and copy of an Order in Council for sioners may be allowred, before causing the new deed of contracquire whether the Ccmmisfor your consideration, in the int on the subject.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Honorable Wm. McDougall, } \\
& \text { Provincial Secretary. }
\end{aligned}
$$

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours, \&c., \&c.,

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { (Signed,) Alexandre LeMoine, } \\
& \text { Secretary, C. B. L. A: }
\end{array}
$$

## (Translation.)

Sir,-In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, $\quad$ Quebec, 5th April, 1865. the Government will willingly receive the observations or sugreations to infurm you that of the Lunatic Asplum at Beauport, upon the subject of the new contract Commissioners into with the proprietors of that Asylum ; but it is desirable that that should to be entered the shortest possible delay.

I have the honor, \&c.,
(Signed,) Etienne Parent, Assistant Secretary.

Alexander LeMoine, Esq.,<br>Secretary, C. B. L. A., Quebec.

Sir,-Mr. Assistant Secretary Parent's Quebec, 6th April, 1865. before the Commissioners, I am directed to state, for the information of having been laid 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 Governwent being, "that such alcerations 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 LeMorne,
> Secretary; U. B. L. A.

Sir,-In reply to your letter of yesterday 1 have Quebec, 7 th April, 1865. suggestion of the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Aonor to inform you that the a point which had not escaped the consideration of the Government, and that the refs to to be performed by the Visiting Physician will be ample enough to mad that the duties 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.

> I have the honor to be, \&c., \&c.,
(Signed,) Etienne Parent.

Alezandre LeMoine, Esq.<br>Secretary, C. B. L. A., Quebec.

## (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 a copy of an Order in Council had been transmitted to the Commissioners of the Asslum, 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 mysclf entirely ruinous, and several, moreover, place ùs 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 sisty 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 riew 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 fire hundred and sixty-twolunatics, 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 forgoten that the Asylum is only worth what it cost, as an Asylum, and not otherwise.

War with the Cnited States is impending and the attention of the State is directed to it. 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 onc 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, doc.
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 modifying 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, $$
\text { (Signed,) J. E.J. LaNDry. }
$$

Honorable W. McDougall,
Provincial Secretary, \&c., \&c., \&c.

Law Departments, Quebec, 8th April, 1865.
Jn the new application of Doctor Landry, one of the two proprietors of the Beauport Luantic Asylum, for self and colleague, dated the 7 th 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 hundrel 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 sisty, the Government could under the prosent 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 casc 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 clausc meaus that such transfer, \&c., may be made to any person whomsoever, provided that parson is a person in whom the Governor has confidence, and that confidence is expressed by tie frovernor assenting to the transfer, \&c.

The undersigned is, therefore, of opinion, that the Order in Council, passed on rhe 29th March last, should be modified in accordance with the above.
(Signed,) Hector L. Langevin,
Solicitor General, Lower Canada.

Qmebec, 7 th 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 exeouted, an understanding should be arrived at between the Gorernment and them on the following points:-

Firstly, That there shall be a regular classification of the inmates.
Sccondly, 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 arc curable.

Thirdiy, 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 te totally discontinued.

Fifthiy, That the corridors shall not be used as dormitories.
Sixthly, That the cells designed for one patient shall no Ionger 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 decm requisite for the comfort of the patients shall be made in the buildings, as wel! in respect of vermin and other matters, as in respect of ventilation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) Robert Hamilton,
Onc of the Commissioners of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum.
The Hon. Sir Etienue P. Tache, Receiver General, \&c., \&c., \&c.
[A copy of the above letter wous also sent and addressed to Hon. Wm. McDougall, Proviscicl 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 Asslum 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:-

That the contract shall be for eight years instead of five, as proposed by the said Order in Council.

That the clausc 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., \&e.,
(Signed,) Etienne Parekt,
Assistant Secretary.
Alexandre LeMoine, Esy., S. C., B. L. A., Quebec.

Quebec, 10th $A$ pril, 1865.
Sir,-In answer to the objections, offcred in your letter of the 7 th instant, to the terms of the proposed renewed contract of the Government with the preprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether any valid objection cxists 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 20 th 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,) Etienne Parent,
$\Delta$ ssistant Secretary.

## (Translation.)

Quebec, 10th April, 1865.
Sir,-I have the honor to arknowledge 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 Gorernment allow the spirit of it to remain, by ictroducing into a new Order in Council the words: "Without, however, recognizing any right of compensation to the proprictors." 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 Goveroment refuse to accede to the number of siz liundred and fifty asked for by us. This would be an increse 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 albitrary 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,) $\quad$ J. E. J. LaNDRy.

## Hon. William McDougall: Provincial Secretary, \&c., \&c., \&c.

(Translation.)
Sir,-I have seen my colleague, Dr. Duaglas. We boebec, 8th March, 1865 . 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, thercfore, belicve that the Government would act wisely in adding such a man to the Commission; the one who is already upon it cannot, in riew 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 okject which the Government has in view would not be attained. Should he consider that he perceived abusas where we could see none, or should he consider certain measures necessary, as to the expediency of which we might be doubtful, his position would be false and cmbarrassing, and he would have to decide between the authority 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. Langevia,
Solicitor Gencral.

## (Translation.)

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 lunaties 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 cight hundred dollars to remuserate a physician, whom it is proposed to add to the Com. mission. The contract to last ten years, as agrecd upon, datiog 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 prescot.

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 thit 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 hare been more at liberty than we now are.

I have the hooor to be, Sir,
Yonr very humble and
Yonr very humble and obedient scrvant;
(Signed,)
J. E. J. Landry.
Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Solicitor General, Lower Canada, \&c., \&c.

## memorandum.

After examination $I$ concur in the report of the Honorable the Solicitor General (East), on the subjent 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 Pissician. At present all payments and disbursements out of the Legislative Grant for the support of the Asslum, cren including the accounts of the proprietors, are made through and by the Commissioners of the Institution representing the Goverument, and in favor of whom marrants issue quarterly on their application for the same with proper vouchers, \&c. I sec no reason why the salary of the Visiting Physician should not be paid in the same war, whilst the mode proposed would necessarily produce some additional trouble and inconverience in the keeping of the aecounts. Should my suggestion be adopted the tro 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 proprictors 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 proprictors and the salary of the Chaplain of the Asylum are paid.
(Signed,) William McDofgall, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, 27th March, 1865.

## Quebec Junatic Asplem, December 5th, 1864.

Sir,-We have the honor to inform you that on the 13th of July last, we addressed a letter to the Honorablo the Provincial Secretary, requesting a renewal of the contract for the care and maintenance of insane persons.

We have reason to belicve that Government intend shortly to act upon tinat letter, but as it does not contain all the reasons which induced us at that time to claim such rencral, we deem it due to the Government and to ourselves to state the grounds upon which we think it right to urge the rencwal 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 colarged the centre building and crected 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 erectiun of a new building capable of affording ample space for the accommodation and classification of two hundred and fitty 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 consequenoe 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 a 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 proprictors 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 huadred dollars per annum, payable out of the sums becoming due from time to time to said proprictors.

The undersigned therefore desire to amend the conclasions 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 proprictors 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 tinse 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.

Scventhly, 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 Gencral, 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 Asslum, 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 kuilding now or hereafter in use for the patienta as may be recommeaded by said Inspectors to secure efficient rentilation in the establishment.

Tenthly, The Goverament to have the right if they deem it proper, to parchase said Asplum and appurtenances for an amount to be determined by arbitrators.

Eleventhly, The said proprietors to have no claim against the Goverament, 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 auch
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,) Hegtor 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 Gencral 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 13th instant, statiog 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 eontained in his former report of the sth 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.

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 l:aving beon approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 17 th 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 houor, \&e., $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Etrenne Parent, } \\ \text { Assistant Secretary. }\end{array}
$$

Alezandre LeMoine, Esq., Secretary, C. B. L. A., Quebec.

Quebrc Lunatic Asxluni, April 15th, 1865.
Sir,-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 unduc pressure, I consented through my partner, to sign the modified contract, I disapproved of many of the conditions as tendiag to render it extremely hazardous if not absolutely ruinous.

If the proprietors had known that the minimum number of patients would be fired at five bundred 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, hovever absurd, in the present or in future buildings, and this at the expense of the proprietors.

The duties and powers of the Visiting Physician ara not defined. He may possess ex-
perience and common sense, and he may not be cmporvered 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 ouly.

Individually $I$ am anxious to be relieved from so onerous a responsibility and from so hazardous a rish, and I would refuse no offer which would repay me the cost of the adventure.

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,
Honorable William McDougall, Secretary to the Province. \&c., \&c., \&c.

Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt Qubbec, 17th April, 1865. remonstrating against certain conditions of the new of your letter of the l5th instant, prietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum and the Gontract passed between the proCommissioners of the Asylum.

I have, \&c.

Etienne Parent, Assistant Secretary.

Doctor J. Douglas,<br>Beauport.

(Signed,) J. Dovalas.
, dc.

Prisons, \&c., and of the Visititg 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 15 th 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 monagement 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 hercafter 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.
(Signed,) Wiliian McDougatl, Secretary.

James Douglas, Esquirc, M.D., Quebec.

Gentlemen,-I have the bonor to request, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, that you will inform this Department if the proprietors of the Eeaupurt Lunatic Asylum have signed the new contract, and in casc 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, de., \&e., \&c.

William McDovgall.
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
insisted upon, whether these, my reasonable requests, are acieded 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,

Honorable William McDougall, de., de., \&c.
(Signed,) J. Douglas.

Quebec, 21st April, 1805.
SIR,-I have the honor to inform you that the new coutract with the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum is now complete. It was signed by the Commissioners and Doctor Landry, on the 15 th instant, and this day by Doctor Douglas. I beg also to enclose you heremith a letter from Doctors Douglas and Landry on the subject of their sigaing the new contract, the said letter was received by me from Dostor Douglas immediately after the signing the said contract.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Ynur most obedient servant,
Alexandre LeMoine,
The Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

Sesretary, C.B. L. A.

-     - 


## Quebec Lunatic Asylum,

21st April, 1865.
Sri, -In conformity with our promise we propose signing a new contract.
We wish it however to be distinctly understood that we dowso 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,
Alexandre LeMoine, Esq.,
Secretary to Commissioners of Quebec Lunatic Asylum.

## (Translation.)

Quebec, 24 th 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,

Alexandie LeMorne,
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

Massale, Joseph Painchaud, Errol 13oyd 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 Canardiere in the Parish of St. Roch of Quebec, and Jean Eticnne Landry, of the said city of Qucbec, Esquircs, sole owners and proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum and medical superintendents thereof, of the other part;

Which said partics 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 huudred 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 proprictors of the said Asylum having recently made extensive changes in the present Asylum and having conmenced 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 agrecment be extended for a further period, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to sanction the extension of the said agrecment or contract for tho term and subject to the clauses, changes and conditions hereinafter provided.

Now, therefore, these presents, and we the said Notaries witness that the said agreement or contract of the sixteenth day of May, onc thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be and the same is hercby extended for a period of eight years, to be computed from the first day of May next, with the following amendments thereto and subject to the clauses, charges, reserves and restrictions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:-

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 buildirgs now in eourse 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 proprictors, 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, prorided the individual sclected 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 ijso facto put an end to the said contract whenever they think propor.

The rates to be paid by the said Provincial Goyernment 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 Asplum, under and by virtue of the said agreement of the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight huudred 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, comfcrt and safe keeping.

This done and passed in the said City of Quebec, at the office of Edward O'I rinn, one of us the said Notaries, on the day and year first above written, under the numb:r two hundred and sixty-eight.

In faith and testimony whercof, the said parties acting as aforesaid, have to these presents, first duly read according to law, severalify set their hands in the presence of us, the said Notaries, also hereunto subscribing.

| (Signed,) | Louis Massue. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Joseph Painchaud. |
| Errol Boyd Lindsay. |  |
| Daniel MoGie. |  |
| Alexander Bentamin Sirois. |  |
| Joseri Bowles. |  |
| James Dovalas. |  |
| 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 hupdred 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 establishmont.
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 botin sexes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,
Honorable William McDougall, Provincial Secretary.
(Signed,) J. E. J. Landry.

Quebec, December 30th, 1865.
Sir,-I have the honor to state that acting as Attorney for my father, James Douglas,
M.D., I hare 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 contrac; of April last.

I have, therefure, 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 Dodglas.
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 Aerlum at Beauport, Dr. James Dcnglas, has sold to Dr. Francois Elzear Roy, one of the undeasigned, tro-thirds of his whole interest in that institation, 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 clanse of the contract which aucompanies this letter, they have the honor to request the Government to continue their institution on the same footing as heretofore, and ${ }^{\circ}$ that Dr. Roy, one of the undersigned, may be substituted in the room of Dr. Douglas.

We have the houor to be, Sir,
Your very hamble servants,
(Signed,) James Dovglas, Jr., for James Dovglas.
J. E. J. Landry.

Prancois Eizear Roy.

> Honorable Hector L. Langevin, Solicitor Geueral, Lower Canada.

## Extract.

Quedec, 2ad January, 1866.
The said proprietors or any of them shall not transfer lis or their share of said contract or agreement as hereby amended to any perion whatever without the consent previously 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 proprictors without obtaining the consent of the Governor General therefor, and if such consent be refased 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 Gavernor 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 trenty-first April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
(Signed),

> Alejandre LeMorne,
> Secretary, C. B. $. ~ A . ~$

## (Translation.)

## (In re Beauport Lunatic Asylum:) <br> 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 Asslum, and the other tro-thirds to. Dr. Frangeis 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 ranction of the Government; and that the said proprietors, and Dr. François Elzear Roy, pray that that: sanction may be granted.

The undersigned recommends, in consequence, that the said sale should be assented to and sanctioned by his Excellency, the Administrator.

(Signed,) Hector L. Langevin, Solicitor General, Lomer Canada.

## Copy of a Report of " Committec of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 6th Janiiary, 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 Francois Elzéar Roy. representing that the said Dr. James Douglas has sold to the said Dr. Roy, two-thizds of all his right and interest in the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, and the other third to his present associate, the said J. E. J. Jandry, 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.

War. H.Lee,<br>Clerk, Executive Council.

Ottana, 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 sa!e, by Dr. James Douglas, to Dr. Franguis Elzear 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 30 th December last.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I have, \&c., } \\
& \text { Etrenne Parent, } \\
& \text { Assistant Secretary. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Doctors James Douglas,
" J.E.J. Lindsay,
" François Elzear 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 Lanc':y, and which he of course holds.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
James Douglas, junigr.
To the Honorable William McDougall, Provicial Secretary.

Ortawa, 19th February, 1866.
Sre,-The best answer that can be made to your letter of the l6th of February, is, I think, to send you a do jlicate of the letter addressed to Dootor Dougias, Landry and Roy, in answer to their. int letter of the 9th altimo.

Rev. James Dougle

Quebec, December 30th, 1865.
Sra,-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 Asy'um to Frangeis Elzear Roy, M.D., and the other one-third to J. E. J. Landry, M.D., who have undertaken to falfil his obligations towards the Government, under the contract of April last.

I hare, therefore, to request that you will obtain His Excellency's sanction to the sale, and cause the new proprictgrs to be substituted to Doctor Douglas under the contract.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
James Dovilas, Junior.
To the Honorable William McDougall.

## ANNUALREPORT

OF THE

## NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMIMAR

AND

## COMMON SCHOOLS

IN UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1865, with appendices,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

引printè by ©rieer of the Eegislation Asssurbly.

(1)ttama:

PRINTED BY HUNTER; ROSE \& COEV 1866.


## department of public instruction for upper canada.

## Educatron Office,

Toronto, ©4th 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 ${ }^{\prime}$ 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 estension 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.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

#  

OF UPPER CANADA,<br>FOR THE YEAR 1865.

PART I.--GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Moncs, Governor General, dec, "er", \&ec. May tr 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 adzance on that of, any preceding year,

## THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

## I. Table A.-Receipts and Expenditures of Comyon School Moners.

## 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 parchase 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.
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 spacial meeting cailed 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 schooks shall be free or not. In no case can a rate bill be imposed exceeding twonty-five cents per month for cach pupi!. 'rhe amount of rate bills imposed upon and collected from pupils, was $\$ 60,696$-incrcase, $\$ 1,059$.
6. Amount received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and cther sources, was $\$ 90,131$ decrease, $\$ 15,165$. The Clergy lieserve 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.
7. The amoust arailable 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 ycar 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 librarics, $\$ 22,571$-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 $1865, \$ 1,355,879$-inerease, $\$ 70,561$.
7. Balance of school moneys not expended at the end of the year, $\$ 189,121$-decrease, \$9,748.

## II. Table B.-Schoor Podulation, Pupils attending Common Schools, and in difterent brancies of instruction.

Though an old Statute requires the legal returas 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 sohools 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 uable to say.
2. The number of pupils between 5 und 16 years of age attending the schools was 361,617; increase, 10,692. The number of pupils of other ayes 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 loys attending the schools, was 204,320 -increasc, 6,296 . The number of $g$ oirls 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.
5. I deeply regret to observe that the number of children reported as not attending any sohool, 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. Hut 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 304,336 , 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 $881,184-$ the number reported as attending the private schools, being 32,302; the number not accounted for, 394,336 . There are, 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 of vice and lawlessness. The safety and best interests of our country, and christian duty 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, Ceritifioates, Annual Salaries of Teachers.

Male and Female Teachers.-According to this Table, in the 4,303 schools reported as opon, there were 4,721 teachers employed-increase, 96 ; Niale 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 fomale 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 feriales. In Canada, I think the tendency is to undervalue female teaching, and therefore the salarics 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 eighttenths 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 chicf 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:-Shurch of England, 828-decrease, 26; Church of Rome, 534decrease, 10 : Presbyterianc,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. Tho employment of mon Roman Catholio tenober in
the Public Schools is worthy of remark, in connexion witli the provisions for Separate Schools and the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical hostility against the Public Schools, crincing, 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. Certificutes.-The number of Normal School Teachers holding Provincial Certificates ewployed, 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 bolding legal certificates, 4,575 --increase 76.
4. The number of schools in which the teachers were cnanged 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 teachcrs, $\$ 447$-of female teachers, $\$ 265$; in villages, of male teachers, $\$ 387$-of female teachers, $\$ 192$. A small increase on the preceding year in the average salarics 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 Seotions 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 freewholly supported by rate on property, with no rate-bills or fees required from the pupilsand 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-hcuses 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 Clergymen, 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 .
5. 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 threc-fourths as many as there were schools open, and showing a neglect of duty prescribed by law.
6. Time of heeping 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 schosls 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 schoon.
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 bo a quarterly Publio 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 Sehool Section.
9. School Prizes and Merit Cards.-The number of schools in which prizo books, \&o., 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 oarefullyselected 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 a warded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One ciass 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 cvery 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 irrespeotive of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalship and a single examination is avoided, ana each pupil is judged and rewarded acoording to his merits, as exhibited in bis cvery 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 charaoter 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 ontertaining and useful reading.

## V. Table E.-Text Boors, Maps, and Apparatus used in the Sohools.

## 1. General Remarks on the uniformity of text books in Public Schools.

There is perfect unanimity among educationists in both Europo and Amerioa, as to the importance of a uniform series of test-books for tho 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 re-marks-" 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 threc, to the great improvement of the school. This case illustrates an eril not uncommon, which would at ouce 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. Indecd, 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 sorios 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 Legialature shall pass an act learing the choice of text-books to the Department. Something ought to bo donc in this matter, as it is a scrious drawback to progress." In former reports I have spoken of the steps and means taken to remove the great evil of various and foroign text-books from our Cavadian 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 boen supplied, and a widely-felt want had been provided for by the preparation and adoption of a Canadian Gcography and History, and the adaptation of the National Arithmetio to Canadian Currency and Schools. It only remains for the series of National Readers to be revised and adapted to our schools; and this is being done by two 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 bo public property to publish and sell, as well as to purchase. Thus the enterprise and omulation and rivalry will not be to get up, and try to get foisted into the schools, a variety of text-books, and thereby to causo 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 whioh our schools have been rescued; but the enterprise and cmulation will bo the printing and salo 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 bost 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 recaders; and the chief objection to them is, that they are "behiud the times," as advancement aas 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 loarner 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 importauce, 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 cspecially since there are other specially prepaied and authorized text-books, on the elements of both Clemistry 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 Eugland 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 olass tachers prefer them to all other late publications in both England and Seotiand, The
readers consist mostiy of extracts from standard authors, whose works will never erow 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 stercotyped upon the reasouable 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 ton 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 cevery 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 cmployed to provide for the public schools-the best police for the countrythe text-books or tools that are required for the highest efficienoy 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 speculation may persuade, any more than for the gunsmith or the tailor to say that his productions are best, and thercfore 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 cvery 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 4,223increase 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 unifornity 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.
3. Spelling-Books.-Mavor was used in only 58 schools-increase, 7 ; Canada Speling Book was used in 367 schools-increase, 183 ; Suilivan'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 curreacy 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, 37 . Sangster's National Arithmetic was used in 3,437 schools-increase, 423.
6. 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-incresse, 142 ; Various, including Bullion's, 751, increase, 341. Two Canadian editions have been issued of Bullion's excellent grammars, authorized by the Councii of Publio 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 Kevised 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 Sazon, 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 respeot to Canada and British Amerioa) was used in 685 schoolsdecreasc, 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 (ieography, (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 net 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, $6 \bar{u}$.
9. Mensiration 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-inorease, 169 ; Various in 59 schools-decrease, 18.
12. Maps, Globes, Apparatus, de.-Whole number of maps supplied to the schools 24,417 -inorease, 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, 10. Sohool 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, 18?. The number of schools in which the Bible and Testament were read 3,036-increasp, 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 arc according to the Roman Catholic Church; in other, and the great majority of places, these exercises are Protestant. The proportion of three-fourths of the schools in which religious 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 sohools are non-denominational and that equal pro-
tection is secured to the Roman Catholics with any and every other religious persuasions, and besides the fact that upwards of three hundred Kioman Satholic teachers are empleyced, and about forty-five thousand of the sisty thousand Roman Catholie 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 Schouls. In 1863, the Legislature passed a Separate School Act which was accepted by the autheritics and representatives of the Roman Catholic Church as a final settlement of the question, as far as related to Upper Canada.

1. The number ol Separate Schools reported was 152-incrcase 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 librarios-upon the usuai condition of an equal sum being provided fiom local sources- Tas \$263-increace $\$ 75$. The amount provided by rates on the supporters of Separate Schools was $822 ; 788$-in. erease $\$ 3,287$. Amount subscribed and paid by supporters of Separate Schools aud from fees and other local sources, was $\$ 1 \pm, 802$-ivcrease $\$ 136$. 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 202 -increase 10. Of these 81 were nales-decrease $\because$; 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 bigher subjects of a common school education, as also the increased number of schools in which maps, blackboards, de., are used.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## VII. Tarle G.-Receipts, Expenditure, Popils.

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 iucreasc of aid was obtained with the intention of inereasing 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 enifurced 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 effciency of those already established. This cvil has, however, been remedied by the amended Grammar School Act, passed last year, and which came iuto operation at the beginning of the current year.
3. For the purchase of LIaps, Apparatus, Prize-Books and Libraries, there was apportioned and paid out of the Legislative grant the sum of $\$ 1,058$-increase, $\$ 399$. This apportionment 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 Grauts $\$ 14,963$-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 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, $\$ 8$,-
13
6. For building, rent, and repairs, $\$ 5,251$-decrease $\$ 888$. For maps, apparatus, prizebooks and libraries, $\$ 2,229$-increase, $\$ 630$. For fucl, text-books and contingencies, $\$ 5,197$ -increase, $\$ 879$. Total expenditures for Grammar School purposes, 894,240 -increase, 88,424.

Balances on hand at the end of the year, $\$ 6,413$-iucrease, 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 4,22S-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.

## ViIf. Table H.-Number of Pupils in the various branches of Instruction.

This Table shorss, 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 sercral classes and subjects of IJatin, 3,669 -increase, 844 ; in Greek, $73 \overline{5}$-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, 1,557 -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 ? ules of Algebra, 1,165 -increase, 298; in higher rules in Alrebra, 1,303 -decrease, 334 ; in Euclid, Books I aud II, 1,149-increase, 131; in Euclid, Books III and IV, 708-decrease, 39 ; total in Geography, $\mathbf{5}, 281$-increase, 318 ; in Ancient Gcography, 1,221 -decrease, $12 \frac{5}{5}$; in Modern Geography, 4,996 -increase, 250 ; in Canadian Geography, $3,562-$ increase, 596 ; total in History, 4,532 -decrease, 117; in Greak and Roman History and Anticuities, 1,209-decrease, 202; in other Ancient History, S56-decrense 19; in English History, 3,639-decrcasc, 194; in Canadian History, 1,696-increase, 208; total in Physical Science, 2,429-decrease, 482; in the Elements of Natural Histery, 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, 4,96-2-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 Lativ, 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. Tarle I.-Grammar Scmoor 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, apparatns and furniture ; number of schools in which gymnastics aud military drill are practised ; number of pupils who have obtained prizes at examinations during the year, or who hare matriculated at any University, and with what houors, or who have been admitted into the have Society. The Table is referred to for information on all these subjects in regard to each Grammar School in Upper Canada.

## X. Table K.-Meteorologhcal 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 Surcrintendant of Education at Toronto. The sevior schools (i.e. those situated in the county town of each county) had, under a presious cnactment, been cspecially 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 instrumcuts 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 does not apply, and who continued to send valuable abstracts which are preserved in the Education Office.

In $\mathbf{i 8 6 5}$, 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 Metcorological stations, at which the daily obser. vations are made, as required by law, shall be entitled to an additional apportionment out of the Grammar Schicol 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 recummendation 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 iustruments, 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 opservers 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 cenergetically 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 ; ; onc 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 cbservations, which is prepaied for publication in any local newspaper the observer may select. Abstracis of the results for cach month are

[^14]rcgularly published in the Journal of Eulucation, 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 10 th ultimo, that $* *$
You are already aware, from previous correspondence with the Department, that the Legislature of the Province, at the instance of the Chief Superiutendent: of Education, authorized the establishment of a nicteorological 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: B3arometer 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 Toronto Obscratory. They are excellent instruments and may be relied on. Each station is also supplicd with a wind vanc and rain gauge. Full instructions aud 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 observaiions weve not duly taken, it was deemed nccessary in 1865 to obtain further legislation and reyulations on the subject. Although some obververs faithfully performed their duty under the furmer systen, 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. $83^{\circ}$ and $74^{\circ}$ W., and Lat. $42^{\circ}$ and $46^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. The observers are educated men, and graduates of uviversitics. Arrangements have also been made for the careful cxamination and comparisou of the records of the observations at this office. The results will appear monthly in our official journal.

I scnd, herewith, copies of some recent regulations which we have issued to our stations.
As our metcorological establishments are now being placed on a more satisfactory footing, we may hope to contribute information of a permanent ralue, and your Institution would confer a fevor 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. Georae Hodains, 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, taiken at the Stratford Grammar School station-the most perfect of any reported for the last year.

## XI. Table L.-Operations of tee 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 prcparatory educution 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 aro 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 themselvers for their profession-a declaration similar to that which is required for admission to Normal Schools in other conatries. Nor is any candidate admitted without passing an entrance examinaion 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 quali-fication-many of them first class certificates.

The Model Schools (nne for boys, and the other for girls, each limited to 150 pupils, each pupil paying a dullur per month, while the common schools of the city are frec). are appendages to the Normal Sckool. 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 Mudel School, teashing 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 cack 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, $1,8: 20$; amount of annual income or legislative aid, $\$ 150,000$; amount received from fees, $\$ 14,000$. 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, $\$ 2,128$; total number of Colleges, Academics and Private Schools, 276-increase, $\overline{5}$; total number of students and pupils, 7,786 -increase, 148 ; total amount reccived and expended from all sources, $\$ 244$, 899 -increase, $\$ 2,128$. The information respecting these institutions cannot bo considered complete, as it is only obtained and given voluntarily.

## XiIf. Tabre 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 Publio Instruction. The books are procured by the Educational Department, from publishers both in Eurore and America, at as low prices as possible ; and a carefully prepared classified cata-
logue 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 reccive 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. Nonc 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, Pbysiology, 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 branck 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; 13cteny, 2,617; Phenomena, 5,655; Physical Science, 4,420; Geology, 1.893 ; Natural Philosophy and Manufactures, 12,132; Chemistry, 1,4:9; Agriculturai Chemistry, 756 ; Practical Agriculture, 8,730; 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 $210,44^{\circledR}$, besides 8,293 volumes for Mechanic's Iustitutes; making a grana total of upwards of 430,000 volumes.

## XIV. Table O.-Maps, Apparatus, Prize-Books, supplied by the Department to Graminar 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 supplicd 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.


I think it proper, at the samo time, to repeat the following explanatory obscrvations:
"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, aro 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 discoverics of voyagers and travellers, and are execited in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical forms, \&c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. 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 suppiies them only to municipal and school authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistical skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to schools and domestic instruction, heictofore 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 aud 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 are 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 thit 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 $74 \frac{1}{2}$ years; the length of service in Upper Canada ras $21 \frac{1}{2}$ years. No time is allored applicants except that which has been employed teaching a Common school in Upper Canada; though their having taught school many years in Eagliand, Irelaud or Scotlind, or other British Provinces, has induced the Council, in some instances, to admit applicants to the list of worn-out Commun School teachers after teaching only a few years in this country-which would not have been done, had the candidate taught, altogether, ouly a few years of his life. The reports in former years contained the naucs of the parties on whose testimony the application in regard to each case was grauted, together with the County of each pensioncr's residence. That part of the table has been omitted to sare expense in printing, though the record is preserved in the Department.
XVI. Table Q.-Distribution of the Legislative Grant, together witif the sume raised as an equivalent, and otier moneys provided by Municipalities and Trestees.
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, $\$ 69,735$. 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, fromi 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 cducational 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 nambers were respectively 104 and 5,754increase 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, 142,572 -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 3,595increase, 2,384 , or an average increase of 238 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 Museda.

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, bo 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 speoimens of the natiral history of the
country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, \&c., selected from the principal muscums 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 familiur with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Sclect Committec 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 refincd 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, cven in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to sce, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the works of Rafielle 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 bcen 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 cosnected with the Department.

The more extensive Educational Muscum at South Kensington, Loudon, established at great expense by the Committec of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive reports, to be exerting very salutary influence, while the school of Art connceted with it is imparting instruction to hundreds, in drawing, painting, modelling, \&o.

A large portion of the contents of our museum has been procured with a vicw to the School of Art, which has not yet becn established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the muscum has been found a valuable ausiliary 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 agaiu and again; ard, I believe, the influence of the muscum rquite 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 Exctracts.-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 municipalitios in Uppor Canada. The Local Superintendents, in many townships, and in several villages, towns, cities, and ceven 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 scveral 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, pities, 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 sehool system, which, like the municipal system, is a power and agenoy 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 codeavor to help themselves in the great work which lies at the foundation of the country's frcedom 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 ant Office of County Boards.-Progress.-Third Class Certificates should be limited and given only in cxitreme cases.-They exhibit a very gratifying improvement in the mode in which County Boards of Public Instruction conduct the oxamination 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 qualifcations 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 cducation; they thus wrong individuals who are taxed for the support of the schools, degrade the office of the teacher, and bring a really uncualified 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 ouly on the application of the Trustecs of such section, satisfying the Board of their inability to cmploy a teacher of higher qualifica-tions-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 guardiaus of the schools, so far as the character and qualifications of tenchers are coucerned. It is a maxim founded on experience that the teachermakes the sehool, and it is the County and Circuit 13oard that (legally) make the teacher. I earnestly hope the County Boards will advance in the nuble cause which so many of them seom to have pursucd during the last year, and the schools will soon be frecd from the nuisance of an incompetent teacher, who often obtains a second or third class certifiate through the lasity of some County or Circuit Board, and then sneaks from one school section to another endeavoring to supplant some really cumpetent and efficient teacher, by offering to teach at a lower salary; and when such supplanter mects 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 nore advanced pupils and their parents, and to the great injury of the school. Such i teacher is unreasonably dear at the lowest price; and if any Corporation of I'rustees can yet be found to sacrifice the interests of the children committed to their trustecship 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 persou at all as a teacher.

Seconcl.-Evits 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 vicws 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 eesential 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. Yct, many Trustees are so deluded by a narrow-minded selfishness, that they act differently in the cmployment 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 belicre cheap teachers-cheap as to their attainments and qualifications for the duties of the school-room-are the most expensive luxury with which parents ever 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 trifling with a trust that is second to none in importance. If we are sich. 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 welfase of the rising generation to a mere adventurer in the art of teaching, even though he may be secured at moderate wages."

Fourth.-Euils of changing Teachers.-These extracts from local reports illustrate also the cvils 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 clficient teacher should be retained as a rare and valuable treasure. No college or private school would lee 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 orn, 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 schocl, 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 majority 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 intluence; 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 manlind 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 cotertaining 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 bo sur. prising, 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 againt 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 scen 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 thronghout 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 shall be provided from loeal 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 perasal 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 papils in the school, is a temporary evil, and will soon cure itself. But the

[^15]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 bencfits will arise in the improved cfficiency 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. Mifitary 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 ost 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 Irustees in Port Hope have done the same. The extracts from the Report of 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 certtficated 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 ueighboring 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 Legishature 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 tho State was Chairman) to investigate the subject, and to enquire into the result of an experiment which has been tried for two or thrce 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 successtully inculcated by this system of instruction than by any other with which we are aequainted. A perfect knowlege of the duties of a soldier can be taught to the boys during the time of their atteudance at the schools, thus obriating 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 seuse 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 countrg."
E. A. Mercdith, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Secretary of the Province, read before the Litcrary 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 Systew." This paper embodies much curious and useful information, and many facts as to the success and effects of fewer school hours cach 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, torether 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 comprehonsively 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 otherwisc 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 iny 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 cducation 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. The result of these free and numerous consultations, I embodied in a short Draft of Bill, which I 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, ithas been thought advisable to submit the further consideration of our school law to a purely Upper Canadian Legislature, especially as there is no pressing necessity for immediate legislation on the subject. In the meantime I hope to be able to make another and final examination of the sohool 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,<br>Your Excellency's Most obedient humble servant. E. Ryerson:

Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, Toronto, July, 1866.

## STATISTICAL REPORT. <br> 1865.

TABLE A.-The Common


29 Victoria.
Sessional Papers (No. 45).
A. 1866

Schools of Upper Canada.

|  | EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For Teachers' Salaries. |  |  |  |  |  | Balance. |
| 5 cts. | S cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  |  |  |
| 1598734 | 975815 | 9709 | 172629 | ${ }_{367} \mathrm{cts}$ - | $\mathrm{s}_{544} \mathrm{cts} \mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{cts}}$ | ${ }_{12482} 58$ | - ${ }^{\text {cts }}$ ct |
| 1000335 | 776792 | 2000 | S4683 | 19995 | ${ }_{3} 379635$ | 1249258 91743 |  |
| 1337525 | 926121 | 3255 | 160135 | 26191 | 349629 496 | 1185331 | ( $\begin{array}{r}829 \\ 1721 \\ 94\end{array}$ |
| 1038654 | 769229 | 4.483 | 14005 | 316 S6 | 677719 | ¢ 87122 | 151532 |
| 6687 89 | 523837 | 5910 | 9428 | 5586 | 26204 | 570965 | ${ }_{978}{ }^{174}$ |
| 2331441 | 1760769 | 28460 | 173116 | 58937 | 564 BS | 2086750 | 244691 |
| 1671031 | 1149712 | 7008 | 225637 | 3151.8 | 66527 | 1480402 | 190629 |
| 2425817 | 1813764 | 14540 | 143324 | 44021 | $\begin{array}{r}1750 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ | 2140697 | 235120 |
| 2811108 | 1327742 | 38636 | 270809 | 75823 | 127417 | 2340227 | $4708{ }^{3} 5$ |
| 1744565 2165351 | 1260246 <br> 1527203 <br> 808 | 21462 6823 | 101009 | 19870 | 101585 | 1510272 | 234293 |
| 1351123 | 895166 | 7600 | 161157 | 69111 <br> 228 <br> 23 | 125078 1317 48 | 1929139 1218359 | ${ }^{2362} 12$ |
| 1055746 | 704287 | 13600 | 42213 | 191536 | 1314 56 | 12183 <br> 103092 <br> 18 | 1327 528 504 54 |
| 1961444 | 1532640 | 10912 | 121098 | 44281 | 117897 | ${ }_{18368} 23$ | 326 $13+616$ |
| 3221732 | 2280591 | 57890 | 326939 | 73101 | 167055 | 2915576 | ${ }_{3061} 58$ |
| 3219350 | 2842485 | 33262 | 120952 | 55057 | 172845 | 3024601 | $1{ }^{1} 4749$ |
| 3113206 <br> 25959 | 24025 <br> 15896 <br> 10 | 298 688 70 | 552683 | $3{ }^{3} 4.41$ | 185244 | 2723442 | 389784 |
| 2291984 | 16873 51 | 65628 453 46 | 245960 113235 | 298 689 68 | $1084!15$ <br> 130145 <br> 15 | 21395 20425 203 40 | 5.56484 <br> 2494 <br> 84 |
| 4610562 | 3211861 | 97304 | 374608 | 103829 | 2098 | 20725 40875 48 | 2494 5230 14 |
| 6412050 | 4316335 | 86156 | 509051 | 127548 | 520452 | 5561842 | 850208 |
| 2745849 | 2108543 | 34808 | 2350 1s | 63824 | 219452 | 2662038 | S3S 11 |
| 4624405 | 3284303 | 75934 | 253309 | 89452 | 281639 | 3964687 | ${ }^{6} 58718$ |
| 2180672 | 1734460 | 54800 | 80895 | 43437 | 116757 | 2030149 | 1.50523 |
| 3424084 | 2210124 | 36873 | 262185 | $6{ }^{625} 67$ | 237242 | 28090 il | 615013 |
| 2810303 | 1058718 | 28550 | 4188 S6 | 112480 | 1936 | 2412, 00 | 199003 |
| 2040832 | 1497032 | 17234 | 185337 | 20113 | 157331 | 1875102 | 16.370 |
| 2709138 2044688 | 1567110 1728319 | 18784 <br> 384 <br> 384 <br> 85 | 541558 | 426 <br> 424 <br> 254 <br> 104 | 158123 | 23277 | \%31361 |
| 2971888 | 2102450 | 18784 3876 36 | $\begin{array}{r}491 \\ 1773 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 35410 472 | 1353356 | 19867 | 57982 |
| 4168481 | 2950245 | ${ }_{673} 26$ | 32868 | -910 | 2095 3519 39 | 25754 37972 38 | $396+55$ 371265 |
| 4030325 | 2815316 | 59846 | 449782 | S22 52 | 3307590 | 31147 86 | 3712 38 |
| 5284158 | 3529917 | 97978 | 606306 | 63724 | $33: 354$ | 48357 | 64338 |
| 4391715 | 3373113 | 50646 | 1009 S3 | 998 | 4073 ¢6 | 4092022 | 299693 |
| 3669164 | 2495590 | 70406 | 460343 | 6S1 81 | 232518 | 3377328 | 2918 28 |
| 5854043 | 3908334 | 111595 | 618751 | 1133 ss | 284698 | -03ñ9 6B | 817077 |
| 3144283 | 2161712 | 77740 | 211875 | 85049 | 153013 | 2659189 | 455094 |
| 6838875 | 4268819 | 110272 | 9 S 2974 | 143694 | 483593 | 5989652 | 849223 |
| 3581302 | 2505197 | 38167 | 263539 | 90215 | 198672 | 3100790 | 480512 |
| 3085940 | 2190667 | 40921 | 163690 | 95 S 30 | $190 \% 25$ | 20818 33 | צ841 07 |
| 3525180 | 2123985 | 42976 | 253809 | 93675 | 204506 | 2515951 | 808229 |
| 2145982 | 1383928 | 178.66 | 54541 | 61554 | 138787 | 1656876 | 489305 |
| 39764 | 39704 |  |  |  |  | \% 3976 |  |
| 123627821 | 86238798 | 17198.43 | 10391323 | 2803890 | 7796513 | 1118948385 | 14679456 |
| 3829141 | 2024200 | 35882 | 5647 70 | 108609 | S976 80 | 3629141 | 200000 |
| 2410086 | 1570260 | 25000 |  | 108751 | 464958 | 2169000 | 241066 |
| 1450228 | 793027 | 25472 | 238697 | 26837 | 386195 | 1450228 |  |
| 1749918 | $8712 \mathrm{b7}$ | 8556 | 169598 | 112838 | 80327 | 1237578 | 512342 |
| 19003 38 | 634291 | 32452 | 36088 | 134811 | 251828 | 1079448 | 820892 |
| 11398891 | \$8830 3i | 122362 | 1009131 | 48980 | 21160987 | 9565391 | 1774300 |

Gatholic Soboola, pyt they are given separately in Table F

TABLE A.-The Common

| Towns. | RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Balances. |
|  | S cts. | \$ cts. | cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | $\leqslant \mathrm{cts}$ |
| Amberstburgh | 27900 | 2500 | 1629 os | 57500 | 9712 | 15865 | 3426 |
| Barrie................ | 27283 | 4897 | 238604 | 15.31 |  | 10351 | 8435 |
| Bellerille | 75850 | 3432 | 412006 | S52 44 | 200 | 2000 | 22023 |
| Berlin. | 22950 | 4.300 | 191200 |  |  | 34615 | 1496 |
| Sowmantile. | 32600 | 4855 | 157600 |  | $330 \mathrm{S3}$ | 1.65 | 27930 |
| Brantford. | 74530 | 7500 | 435000 | 440 S8 | 92938 | 56000 | 15723 |
| Brockrille | 49350 | 1000 | 250000 | 48028 | 7462 | 1600 | 151613 |
| Clantbam | 53550 |  | 250000 | 27525 | 3785 | 360.72 | 2365 \&2 |
| Clifton .. | 15600 |  | 30000 | 10400 | 12500 | 7860 | 67917 |
| Cobourg. | 59500 | 1540 | 274000 | 12.3 as | 716 s7 | 3616 | 101 |
| Collingrood ................. | 16600 |  | 76600 |  |  |  | S05 31 |
| Cornmall | 23900 | 2300 | 115000 |  | 1000 | 949 | 2136 |
| Dundas ....................... | 34700 | 1320 | S27 7S | 12883 | 65612 | 37230 | 642 |
| Galt...................... .... | 36800 |  | 337200 | .............. | 2500 | ........ ..... | 144629 |
| Goderich ........... ... ....... | 35700 | 7700 | 340000 |  |  | ............ | 46261 |
| Guelph ................. .. ... | 01450 |  | 359941 | 32743 | 104212 | 6600 | 803 |
| Ingersoll ........... .......... | 29930 | 2930 | 107000 | 27430 | 47300 | 41230 | 9984.3 |
| Lindsay ........ .............. | 23600 |  | 201605 | 45417 | 5009 | 27822 | 14520 |
| Milton .. | 10500 | 500 | 40034 |  | 5850 | 176 S2 | 9959 |
| Napance. | 20050 | 2000 | 900 on | 77512 | 9000 | 1000 | 155879 |
| Niagara. | 24300 |  | 81344 | 59706 |  | 58062 |  |
| Oakrille | 17450 | 0946 | S6S 17 | 7257 | 5197 | 17937 |  |
| Owen Sound ................ | $2 \mathrm{2b5} 00$ | ...... ....... | 167500 |  |  |  | 702 |
| Paris............ .... ......... | 25600 |  | 154269 | 11612 | 200 | 15055 | 021 |
| Perth | 20950 | 1000 | 44491 | 35000 |  | 194635 | 370 |
| Peterborough | 46250 | 1475 | 340500 | 52865 | 11.4461 | 7259 | 1352 |
| Picton....... | 24250 | $\ldots$ | 90000 | 16315 | 26000 | 16900 | 9923 |
| Port Hope .......... ......... | 49900 | .............. | 202943 |  | 1354 S4 |  | 40918 |
| Prescott............... ..... | 30400 |  | 118649 | 3S0 75 | 44692 | 27761 | 95.72 |
| Sandwich | 11500 | 1075 | 11800 | 66071 |  |  | 10640 |
| Sarnia.. | 25000 | 3902 | 125000 |  | 48412 | 500 | 4557 |
| St. Catherines | 73700 | 3900 | 110000 | 238000 |  | 469 S6 | 21050 |
| St. Mary's................... | 33300 | 19 ]S | 240000 | .............. |  | $7 \mathrm{S3}$ | 122443 |
| St. Thomas................... | 19500 |  | 90000 | ... ....... | 51338 |  | 20749 |
| Simcoe | 22200 |  | 248316 |  |  | 5000 |  |
| Stratford ..................... | 35210 | 2864 | 180000 | 13450 | 1050 | 10490 | 104451 |
| Whitby ..... ..... ............. | 32150 | 10408 | 243300 | 9122 | 300 | 25793 | 97 |
| Windsor...................... | 30000 | 32 (i0 | 296000 |  |  | S 50 | 492 S1 |
| Woodstcek ... | 40000 | 2047 | 179085 |  | 96219 | 2750 |  |
| Total... | 1337043 | 100039 | 7172550 | 1046999 | 995493 | 731421 | 1507079 |

Schools of Upper Canada-Continued.

|  | EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For Teachers, Salaries. |  |  |  |  |  | Balances. |
| S cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | s cts. | cts. | S cte. | S cts. | $s$ cis. |
| 2798 3049 301 | 186500 <br> 1316 <br> 8 | 5575 147 | 17019 126104 | 284 | 403431 | 277914 | 1597 |
| 3049 <br> 6037 <br> 55 | ${ }_{4}^{1316} 78$ | 147 65 63 | 126104 | S0 23 | 7489 | 283069 | 16832 |
| 254561 | 232490 | 8600 | .................. | 195 116 77 | 88927 | 524961 | 78794 |
| 256263 | 145300 | 10185 | ................... | 11138 | 32706 | 232767 199397 | 17934 |
| 725799 | 532032 | 15000 |  | 16533 | 158451 | 720916 | 5783 |
| 512083 | 270840 | 9050 |  | 10101 | 52909 | 342900 | 169153 |
| 607504 | 270253 | 8176 | ................ | 45800 | 103194 | 427423 | $1800{ }^{1}$ |
| 204577 | 105500 |  | ............... | 1613 | 16730 | 123343 | 30734 |
| 422842 | 316643 | 22510 |  | 28600 | 54998 | 422751 | 091 |
| 173731 | 120000 |  |  |  | 33324 | 153324 | 20407 |
| 104515 | 102000 | 4600 |  | 26.70 | 21083 | 130358 | 3415 |
| ${ }^{2351} 65$ | 175000 | 2640 | 2800 | 26557 | 28168 | 235165 |  |
| 5211 ;20 | 301250 | 26000 | ................ | 2130 | 36360 | 3054 40 | 155.3 89 |
| 4329f61 | 284562 | 15400 |  | 13807 | 72072 | 385841 | 46820 |
| 565449 | 339262 | 620 | 137816 | 41025 | 46950 | 565873 | 076 |
| 355683 | 146500 | 9151 | 20325 | 7878 | 398 76 | 223730 | 131933 |
| 318073 | 220362 | 540 |  | 21440 | 72391 | 314733 | 3, 40 |
| 84885 | 56250 | 1000 |  | 2763 | 17352 | 77365 | 7520 |
| 356341 173412 | 558 162310 10 | 4000 | 2223 17 | 8810 | 35165 | 356092 | 249 |
| 173412 141604 | 162310 100300 | 15460 | 2160 |  | 10502 | 1734 12 |  |
| 194702 | 162880 |  | 2160 | 50 | 17366 25962 | 149978 <br> 1938 <br> 18 | 629 854 8 |
| 20975 | 156287 |  |  | 5992 | 42434 | 204713 |  |
| 305449 | 266349 | 6000 |  | 17205 | 15525 | 305079 | 50 34 34 |
| 564162 | 351939 | 4975 |  | 8368 | 153203 | 518485 | 4567 |
| 183388 | 114612 | ........... | ..... ........... | 2455 | 28623 | 145690 | 37895 |
| 429245 | 239834 |  | ........... ... | 20584 | 498 74 | 310092 | 119153 |
| 269149 | 11990 | 2150 | - | 21930 | 71147 | 212975 | 56172 |
| ${ }_{2013} 10186$ | 77844 136100 | 2150 7804 | .............. | $\begin{array}{r}1025 \\ 148 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ |  | 81119 | 20267 |
| 207671 49368 | 138100 386000 | 7804 8400 84 |  | 34819 | 48257 | 204980 | 2691 |
| 493636 <br> 3984 <br> 14 | 386000 140000 | S4 S4 18 |  | 32328 18600 | 58713 49885 | 485489 | 8197 |
| 1815 | 12865 | S4 15 | 1237. 18 | 18600 16347 | 49887 <br> 297 <br> 07 | 3404 <br> 1747 <br> 18 | 580 6882 68 |
| 238016 | 221384 | 23500 |  |  | 297 3131 38 | 174705 288016 | 6882 |
| 347522 | 221019 | 5728 |  | 10725 | ${ }_{97} 39$ | 247281 |  |
| 322064 | 251983 | 20816 | 4800 | 12193 | 27190 | 316982 | 5082 |
| 379331 | 2443.75 252166 | 7450 <br> 53 |  | 3566 | 24948 | 312440 | 68891 |
| 320101 | 252166 | 5397 |  | 7514 | 55024 | 320101 |  |
| 12890624 | 8176230 | 280867 | 657059 | 545006 | 1605570 | 11564732 | 1525892 |

29 Victoria.

TABLE A.-The Common

| VILLAGES. | RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Balances. |
|  | \$ cts. | ets. | $\$$ cts. | cts. | S cts. | s. | \$ |
| Arnprior...................... | 10000 | 1500 | 12450 | 54450 | 10392 | 1068 |  |
| Ashburnham ................ | 11900 | 2000 | 31900 | 1000 | 15306 | 2236 | 2103 |
| Aurora ........................ | 14400 |  | 23700 | , |  | 109 | 8791 |
| Bath ..s...................... | 9000 |  | 10000 | . | 12500 |  | 4575 |
| Bradford ................. ... | 11500 | 1000 | 111500 | .............. | 15535 | . | 4502 |
| Erampton | 19500 | .............. | 90443 |  |  |  | 38526 |
| Brighton ................ ..... | 14100 | 12 | 14100 | 70000 |  | 10000 | 53474 |
| Caledonia.................... | 13800 | 1200 | 137000 |  | 17378 | 1600 | 7022 |
| Cayuga.....pa................ | 9000 | 1590 | 47436 |  |  | 1000 | 127 |
| Chippewa ................... | 16919 | ......... | 160000 | 21864 |  | 21388 | 37022 |
| Clinton |  |  | 115000 |  | 800 | 20000 | 51063 |
| C'ulborne............. ........ | 9600 | 955 | 43550 |  |  | 10893 | 54.94 |
| Dunnville........... .......... | 15200 | 1000 | 15200 | 92500 |  |  | 73183 |
| Elora......................... | 12500 | 1500 | 135885 | .-1.0....... | 500 |  | 2369 |
| Embro ................ ..... | 6600 |  | 45035 |  |  | 1078 | 1249 |
| Fergus ....................... | 13250 | 1200 | 87500 | 5042 | 27408 | 200 | 17351 |
| Fort Erio.................... | 8050 | 800 | 80000 | 6370 |  | 6770 | 35770 |
| Gananoque ............. ..... | 18100 | 500 | 83442 |  |  | 68955 | 15852 |
| Georgetown |  |  | 66287 |  | 26892 | 21683 |  |
| Hawkesbury | 15100 |  | 20000 | 45700 | 20095 |  | 6832 |
| Hespeler .... | 7200 | 1000 | 133087 | ............. |  | 5083 | 2431 |
| Holland Lauding.. | 8800 |  | 60000 |  |  | 038 | 1453 |
| Iroquuis ..... | 7400 | ............. | 7400 | .......... | 18744 | 9996 | 64.13 |
| Kemptrille .................. | 12800 | ............ | 32172 | .............. | 11775 |  | 16519 |
| Kincardine | 11700 | .... ........ | 71387 |  |  | 450 | 930 |
| Lanarls ....... | 7200 |  | 7200 |  | 6728 | 1000 |  |
| Merrickrille | 10350 |  | 96100 | ............ | .......... | 8503 | 3580 |
| Mitchell . | 14500 | 1500 | 130000 |  |  |  | 15259 |
| Morrisburgh | 10200 |  | 10200 |  |  |  | 21116 |
| Mount Forest |  | 1800 | 151 66 | 39637 |  | 27045 |  |
| Newburgh | 14000 |  | 93065 |  |  | 5832 |  |
| Newcastle | 12300 | 334 | 12300 | 21550 | 23850 |  |  |
| New Hamburgb ............. | 10400 | ........ | 100000 |  |  |  | 65714 |
| Newmarket ................... | 16550 |  | 85000 | 8300 | 24595 | 6570 | 33832 |
| Oilsprings |  | 1000 | 110700 |  |  | 8300 |  |
| Orangeville .................. | 9600 |  | 22500 |  |  |  | 4641 |
| Oshawa ...................... | 23700 | 1793 | 298700 | 12432 | 3891 | 72314 | 5459 |
| Pernbroke | 10598 | 7500 | 5300 | 47513 | 18675 | 25877 |  |
| Portsmouth ......... ........ | 1.0550 | 1000 | 75010 | 12843 | 4756 | 21191 | 110 |
| Port Dalhousie. | 1590 |  | 90000 |  | 15500 |  | 41389 |
| Preston | 18400 |  | 150000 | 11700 | 1000 | 10540 | 65384 |
| Renfrew | 8400 |  | 8400 | 1600 | 11850 |  |  |
| Smith's Falls................ | 13600 |  | 25825 | ............. | 16015 |  | 4194 |
| Southampton................. | 73.00 | $\begin{array}{rr}21 & 50 \\ 0 & 55\end{array}$ | 87927 |  |  | 300 59 38 |  |
| Stirling ....................... | 9000 | 925 | 35000 | ..... ........ |  | 5938 |  |
| Strathroy .................... | 9000 | 3490 | 130000 |  |  | 30000 | 18742 |
| Streetsrille .................. | 8800 |  | 28700 |  | 13000 |  | 129 |
| Thorold ....................... | 18500 | 3000 | 100000 | 10498 | 38075 |  | 37638 |
| Trentun ................ ...... | 16100 | 5250 | 1183 O4 | :86 29 |  |  | 14039 |
| Vienva... | 1.0800 | 1000 | 71591 |  | 850 | 7712 | .... .... |
| Waterloo | 15200 | 4240 | 52594 |  |  | 59858 |  |
| Wellington. | 8200 |  | 10000 | 11841 | 20825 |  |  |
| Welland...................... | 8700 |  | 900 800 |  |  | 6634 18750 | 53852 1688 |
| Yorkville .................. ... | 18800 | 1850 | 80000 |  | 8408 | 18750 | 1668 |
| Total........... ..... | 813065 | ל 308 | 35457 58 | 511317 | 386043 | 5874 02 | 478197 |

Victoria.
Sessional Papers (No. 45).
A. 1866

Schools of Upper Canada.-Continusd.

|  | EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { Teachers? } \\ \text { Salaries. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Balances. |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 898.60 | 58950 |  |  | 18250 | 9660 | 89860 |  |
| 66445 | 58000 | 4000 | ........................ | ${ }_{6} 615$ | 21.03 | 64718 | 1727 |
| 47000 | 14250 |  |  | 1615 | 17627 | 33492 | 13508 |
| $\begin{array}{r}36075 \\ 1440 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31500 |  | 87000 | 198 | 4268 | 35984 | 111 |
| 144037 | 69929 | 2000 | 37000 | 14345 | 15929 | 139203 | 4834 |
| 148469. | 84090 | 1000 | ...... | 4000 | 48363 | 138363 | 10108 |
| 161674 <br> 1780 | 81185 625 |  | 98000 | 1585 2830 | $\begin{array}{r}91 \\ 141 \\ 146 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 91875 177911 | 69799 088 |
| 178153 591 | 625 460 460 | 24 <br> 31 <br> 31 | $\begin{array}{r}980 \\ 4000 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ | 2830 | 14136 5973 | 177811 591 | 088 |
| 257193 | 101000 |  | 129050 | 2891 | 9394 | ${ }^{5363} 35$ | 20858 |
| 1874 63 | 87000 | ......... | 54275 | 1424 | 18590 | 181289 | 28174 |
| 70292 | 54848 | 3594 |  |  | 11852 | 70292 |  |
| 197083 | 98400 | 3028 |  | 2548 | 10858 | 114634 | 824.49 |
| 152854 | 85186 | 8000 | 4000 | 1355 | 18290 | 116811 | 38043 |
| 56982 | 53000 |  |  | 350 | 3098 | 58448 | 516 |
| 1519 ' 51 | 85200 | 4200 | 22150 | 5805 | 11311 | 128868 | 23285 |
| 137760 | 55035 | 1600 | 7493 | 1855 | 87 49 | 74732 | 63028 |
| 186849 | 48492 | 1073 | 100725 | 10593 | 11268 | 172151 | 14698 |
| 114962 | 70104 |  |  | 33377 | 4734 | 108215 | 6747 |
| 107527 | 87200 |  |  |  | 9771 | 96975 | 10556 |
| 149701 | 60400 | 2000 | 80737 | 1839 | 2453 | 147429 | 2272 |
| 70201 | 81500 |  |  |  | 7309 | 68809 | 1482 |
| 49953 | 37550 |  |  | $3 \mathrm{B6} 6$ | 4596 | 45808 | 4144 |
| 73266 | 48000 | 500 | 20 | 3572 | 7232 | 59304 | 13962 |
| 84467 | 55500 | 1600 | 2000 | ......... ....... | 19287 | 78337 | 6130 |
| 22128 | 16000 |  |  | ................. | 3100 | 19100 | 3023 |
| 118533 | 105343 | 1045 | .............. | 1445 | 10700 | 118533 |  |
| 181259 41518 | 98000 150 | 30 500 500 | ...............) | 10505 | 14893 | 126398 | 34861 |
| 41518 $\$ 3498$ | 15000 51317 | 500 3200 | $\ldots$ | 22016 184 | 40 125 129 39 | 41516 834 98 | ............... |
| 112397 | 77573 |  |  | 22536 | 12788 | 112897 | ............ |
| $\times 70334$ | 50100 | 1084 |  | 5000 | 14150 | ${ }^{7} 0384$ |  |
| 176114 | 81424 | 3000 | ................ | 19337 | 2141 | 105902 | 70212 |
| 174847 | 109020 |  |  | 8002 | 13505 | 130527 | 44.320 |
| 120000 | 70250 | 2250 |  |  | 47500 | 120000 |  |
| 367 418289 4182 | 27000 167833 | 425 11058 |  | 100 24592 | 4960 124811 | 32485 418289 | 4256 |
| 418289 115981 | 167833 545 | 11058 <br> 150 | 90000 <br> 337 <br> 0 | 24592 <br> 100 <br> 00 | 124811 27 | 418289 115981 | ............... |
| 125460 | 81833 | 2625 | 5 22 | 12582 | 18422 | 115981 105984 |  |
| 182789 | 87433 |  | .. ......... | 6321 | 13828 | 107582 | 194 <br> 552 <br> 8 |
| 257024 | 145330 | 2300 | ........... | 7422 | 13648 | 171700 | 85324 |
| 30050 | 26892 | ........ | . |  | 1558 | 28450 | 1600 |
| 59734 | 52000 |  | ................ | 450 | 3464 | 55914 | 3820 |
| 97877 | 63243 | 4300 | 3170 |  | 7998 | 837. 11 | 13966 |
| 50864 | 36000 | 1925 |  | 1340 | 9154 | 48419 | 2445 |
| 189232 | 100000 | 10490 | 24000 | 4000 |  | 144490 | 44742 |
| $\begin{array}{r}50629 \\ 2077 \\ \hline 09\end{array}$ | 43675 121453 |  |  | 4217 | 2443 13055 | 50335 140508 | 294 67201 |
| 2077 <br> 1883 <br> 22 | 121453 122805 | 6000 10500 |  | 18322 | 13055 9586 | 140508 181213 | 67201 27109 |
| 91953 | 70500 | 2000 |  | 1740 | 17713 | $\begin{array}{r}101953 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ |  |
| 161992 | 1070.50 | 8480 | 28882 | 1220 | 9073 | 152705 | 9287 |
| 50468 | 45500 |  |  | 3088 | 1900 | 50466 |  |
| 159176 | 50003 |  |  |  | 46351 | 128359 | 32817 |
| 127476 | 93321 | 3700 |  | 11330 | 19125 | 127478 |  |
| 6641857 | 38091.85 | 134052 | 709734 | 314695 | 741808 | 5709474 | 932483 |

TABLE A.-The Common

| TOTALS. | RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Balances. |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. | \$ its. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
| Total Counties........... . | 13402192 | 809481 | 14138152 | 68950106 | 4092739 | 7172942 | 15062209 |
| " Cities ................. | 1.244950 | 43757 | 5722803 | 611299 | 596379 | 581040 | 2539463 |
| " Tomas........... | 1337043 | 100039 | 7172550 | 1046999 | 905493 | 731421 | 1507079 |
| " Villages ............... | 613065 | 50877 | 3775756 | 511.317 | 3850 43 | 527702 | 778197 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Grand Total, } \begin{array}{c} 1865 . . . . . \\ 1864 . . . . \end{array}, ~ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18597250 \\ & 16822589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1004154 \\ 882706 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 30809261 \\ 30438251 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71119721 \\ 65938083 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60696.54 \\ & 5963675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 90181 & 05 \\ 105296 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 198869 & 48 \\ 17843873 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Increase...................... |  | 121448 | 371010 | 5181638 | 105979 |  | 2043075 |
|  | 225339 |  |  |  |  | 1516505 |  |

N.B.-Tables $A, B, C$ and $D$ include Statistics of Roman

## Schools of Upper Canada-Concluded.

|  | explenditure by local school authorities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For Teachers' Salaries. |  |  |  |  |  | Balanoes. |
| \$ cts. | \$ ots. | ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ sts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| 123627821 | 88236798 | 1719843 | 10301323 | 2803950 | 7796513 | $1059+8365$ | 14679458 |
| 11339691 | 5883035 | 122362 | 1009131 | 489876 | 2060987 | ${ }^{95653} 91$ | 1774300 |
| 12890624 |  | 280867 | ${ }^{6570} 699$ | 545006 | 1705570 | 11364732 | 1525892 |
| 6641957 | 3890185 | 134052 | 709734 | 314695 | 741808 | 57094.74 | 932483 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 154500093 \\ & 148418787 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104105246 \\ 99695668 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2257124 \\ & 23149 \\ & \hline 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12767247 \\ & 11605650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4153467 \\ & 37003 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12304878 \\ & 11215189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135587962 \\ & 128531839 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18912131 \\ & 19886948 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{6} 081306$ | 4409580 |  | 1161597 | 453127 | 1089880 | 7056123 |  |
|  |  | 37870 |  |  |  |  | 974817 |

Catholic ©eparate Schools, but they are given separately in Table F
TABLE B.-The Common Schools of Upper Canada.
PUPILS ATPENDINGTHECOMMON SCHOOLS.

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| 'Iooqos 8u! <br>  sitdad $10{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{ON}$ [mon |  |  |
|  |  |  <br>  |
| -088 jo sxver 91 purg qeompeq s!!dnd |  |  <br>  |
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TABLE B.-The Commen Schools of Upper Canada.-Continued.
PUPILS ATTENDING THE $\triangle$ OMMON SCHOOLS.


TABLE B.-The Common Schools of Upper Canada.-Continued.


TABLE B.-The Common Schools of Upper Canada.-Contimued.

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCIIOOLS.

TABLE B.-The Ccmmon Schools of Upper Canada.-Cintinuea.

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCIOOLS.

TABLE B.-The Common Schools of Upper Canada.-Concluded.

PUPILS ATTENDING TIIE COMMON SCIOOLS.


TABLE C.-The Common Schools


TABLE D.-The Common Schools


50
of Upper Canada.-Continued.

TEACIERS.

| Certificates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Anuaal Salaries. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| تِ تِ | Normal School. |  | County Board. |  |  |  | \|c:c |  |  |  |  |  | Average. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \stackrel{4}{4} \\ & \underset{\sim}{u} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4081 | 133 | 277 | 1251 | 1949 | 471 | 38 | 13 |  | 733 |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{10}$ | S | $\$$ | \$ | sid | 旺 |
| 143 | 26 | 40 | 72 |  | 2 | 57 | ….. | 15 | ${ }_{7}$ | 59 | 1:350 | 200 |  |  | 9 | 160 |
| 229 | 40 | 23 | 104 | 52 | 10 | 38 | ${ }^{1}$ | - 7 | 26 |  | 1000 | 340 |  | ${ }_{4}^{522}$ |  | 241 265 |
| 122 | 14 | 11 | 56 | 36 | 5 | 12 |  | 1 | 20 | 311 | 600 | 270 |  | 387 | 175 | 265 |
| 4575 | 213 | 351 | 1483 | 2040 | 483 | 145 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4499 | 216 | 358 | 1396 | 2054 | 475 | 124 | $2{ }^{1} 15$ | 64 | 6 S 9 | 157 | 1300 | 8.1 8.1 | 160 | 433 | 134 | 229 |
| 76 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97 | 61 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## of Upper Canada.-Continued.



TABLE E.-The Common Schools

of Upper Canada.-Concluded.

## BOOKS MAPS AND APPARATUS.



TABLE F.-The Roman Catholic

| SECTIONS. | No. of Separate Schools. | RECEIPTS. |  |  |  |  | EXPENDITURE. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pupils } \\ & \text { AND Time. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 若 |  |  |  |  | Arerage Attendance. |
|  |  | St | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | Scts | \$ cts. | s. | \$ cts. |  |  |
| Alico | 1 | 1000 |  | 1895 | 1395 | 4290 |  |  | 290 | 11.7 |  |
| Anderdon. 3 and* |  | ${ }^{4} 00$ |  |  |  | 400 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Arthur ............ 1 |  | 2332 |  | 198 | 881 | 23068 | 23000 |  | 065 | 11212 | 4, |
| the ...........*2 |  | $2300$ |  |  |  | 23 <br> 287 <br> 280 | 23300 |  |  |  |  |
| do ............. 3 | 1 | $\begin{array}{rrr} 49 & 00 \\ \text { S } & 80 \end{array}$ |  | 215 04 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 \\ 11 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl}287 & 04 \\ 9.4 & 05\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}263 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 59 |
| du ${ }_{\text {do }}$ (1)............ 5 | 1 | 2550 | 0 | 2280 60 |  | 29430 | ${ }^{2} 2700$ |  | 5 265 260 | ${ }_{115} 511$ | 2. |
| do ..............il | 1 | 1056 | 700 |  | 750 | 2500 | 1050 | 1450 |  | 6211 | 25 |
| Asphodel .......... 4 | 1 | 1672 |  | 18105 | 4457 | 24324 | 10400 |  | 13924 | 8111 | 31 |
| Bodfurd ............. 2 | 1 | 3750 |  | 2100 | 1500 | 7350 | 3600 |  | 3750 | 5711 | $1!$ |
| Diduluh ..........6 |  | 5250 |  | 5000 | 4312 | 14562 | 13012 |  | 15.50 | 10812 | 10 |
|  |  | 4032 |  | 2000 | 4335 | 146:32 | 4632 3600 |  | 735 |  | - 38 |
| Bradencll ........... 1 | 1 |  |  | 4596 | 1300 | 5896 | 4596 |  | 1309 | 2910 | 17 |
| Camidon East.... 15 | 1 | 3300 |  | 5176 |  | 5770 | 6576 |  | 2200 | 4412 | 21 |
| Charluttenhurgh 15 |  | 2640 |  | 1200 | 1500 | 5640 | 2000 |  | 3640 |  | 22 |
| tio 16, | 1 | 5300 |  | 2300 | 2000 | 9600 | 4:300 |  | 5300 | 4810 | 40 |
| d, 1i |  | 3516 |  | 3515 | 2770 | 9801 | 62 85 |  | 3510 |  | 2 |
| (ulross ............. 1 | 1 | 2200 |  | S9 00 |  | 11100 | 9:30 |  | 1800 | 4011 | 15 |
| Wathuusi | 1 | 1.450 |  | 12 (10) | 975 | 31325 | 24.75 |  | 1150 | 2510 | 14 |
| Downio |  | 2200 |  | 23852 | 2.4369 | 50421 | 22050 |  | 25:3 51 | 13411 | 51 |
|  | 1 | 4.4 <br> 800 <br> 802 |  | 13095 | 9633 | 27123 862 | $\begin{array}{r}2554 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ |  | 15 SS | 7811 | 31 |
| Eulice ............. 7 | 1 | 3900 |  | 17506 | 2015 | 23821 | 193016 |  | 15 12 | \% 12 | - 27 |
| Eubicoku .......... | ${ }^{1}$ | 1350 |  | 71001 | 1925 | 10275 | 960 |  | 675 | 246 |  |
| Fitmbure East. B |  | 3050 |  | 12179 | 336 | 1919 | 1376 |  | 5431 | 46. | 1 |
| ! 10 West...2 | 1 | 2152 |  | S600 | 167 S3 | 275 | 1148 |  | 1605 | 6310 | 22 |
| dhenels........... 5 | 1 | 3060 |  | 17330 | 1167 | 215 5 | 15250 |  | 3307 | 7512 | 6 |
|  |  | 3288 |  | 13900 |  | 17188 |  |  | ${ }_{55}^{55} 3$ | 5412 |  |
| Glu'cest'rdosg'de 1 | 1 | 2168 |  | 16247 | 1700 | 20115 | 17500 |  | 2615 | 7012 | 25 |
| (irantham ........i | 1 | 4500 |  | 11000 | 6000 | 21500 | 19200 |  | 2300 | 7112 | 3.1 |
| (irattan .. ... ...*) | 1 | 299 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}29 & 9.4 \\ 16 & 50\end{array}$ | 29.9 .8 |  |  | ... ... | 25 |
| (ircenock .... | 1 | 3200 |  | 8500 | 4600 | 16300 | 4500 |  | 11800 |  | $2:$ |
| Hawkeshury E.....? | 1 | S6 50 |  | 5500 |  | $1+160$ | 6560 |  | 7590 |  | 44 |
| do ..... 4 | 1 | 1450 |  | 10400 | 400 | 12250 | 10100 |  | 21.50 | 4 S 12 | 11 |
| do .....i | 1 | 3050 | 800 | 3499 | 0140 | 14030 | 7350 | 1600 | 5139 | 7912 | 24 |
| Holtand ............3 | 1 | 2500 | 00 | 14700 | 650 | 18750 | 15696 | 1S 00 | 1260 | 7010 | ${ }^{40}$ |
| H1uward ............9 | 1 | 585 |  | ${ }^{82} 54$. | 150 | S9 S9. | . 4254 |  | 735 | 41.6 | 13 |
| Hullatt ............. ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 3150 |  | 11700 |  | 14550 | 14000 |  | \$ 50 | 519 | 28 |
| Humberstotie.....s | 1 | 7134 |  | 16251 | 1100 | 27485 | 21200 |  | 6255 | 13110 | 0 |
| Hangeriurd.....*14 | 1 | 1050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| Kingstun...........s | 1 | 3300 |  | 4610 | 7500 | 15.400 | 9300 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}50 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{9} 911$ | S |
| Latmatter.........in | 1 | ${ }^{9} 00$ |  | 4216. |  | 5116 |  |  | 200 |  | 7 |
| 4.) ....... 13 | 1 | 2.300 |  |  |  | 2300 | 2300 |  |  | 3710 | 26 |
| (1) .........11 | 1 | 3020 |  | 2123 | 2666 | 7589 | 75 S9 |  | 220 | 5411 | 22 |
| Luchiel ........... 10 |  | 7850 |  | 87 48 | S16 73 | 95271 | 71.383 | 1306 | 25582 | 140112 | 65 |
| (4) ........... 12 | 1 | 3224 |  |  | 20 37 | 5261 | 3:3 29 |  | 1932 | 55.12 | 24 |
| Maicistone .........3 | 1 | 700 |  | 8740 | 27 <br> 600 | 12190 | 5500 |  | 6390 | 56.9 | 14 |
| Marlborough . .. 5 | 1 | 1750 |  |  | 600 | 2350 | ${ }^{6} 000$ |  | 1750 | 4212 | 14 |
| Mckillup.........*1 | 1 | 1692 |  |  |  | 1692 | ${ }^{765} 98$ |  |  |  |  |
| Melanethon......... 7 |  |  |  |  | 189 83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 34271 |  | 152 <br> 111 <br> 60 |  | 187 <br> 129 <br> 95 | $\begin{array}{r}155 \\ \text { S3 } \\ \text { S } \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 32 <br> 46 <br> 6 | 57  <br> 71 9 | 27 23 |
| Moorc.......3, 4, 5 | 1 | 1815 |  | 111 S0 |  | 12995 | S3 20 |  | 4675 | 710 | 23 |

$\dagger$ Part of the Apportionment for 1865 is paid in $\mathbf{1 8 6 6}$, and will appear in the Report for that year.

Separate Schools of Upper Canada.


TABLE F.-The Roman Catholic

| SECTIONS. | No. of Separate $\overline{\text { Schools }}$ | RECEIPTS. |  |  |  | RXPENDITURE. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Purics } \\ & \text { AND Time. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \%. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \& cts. |  |  |  |
| Nornington .... ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1 | 8 1250 |  | 2500 | 1400 | 80 <br> 5150 | 810 4800 |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| Nichol............. 1 | 1 | 2800 |  | 24600 | 1583 | 289831 | 25050 |  | 3933 | 501 |  | 31 |
| Normamby ..... 2 | 1 | 4800 |  | 14000 |  | 18300 | 15000 |  | 3300 |  |  | 28 |
| do ..... 10 |  | 1300 |  | 20985 | 511 | 227 981 | 18027 |  | 4769 | 47 |  | 20 |
| Oneidla .. ........ 6 |  | 2900 |  | 16992 | 11400 | 31282 | 22800 |  | 8492 | 64 |  | 18 |
| Orilia ........... 1 |  | 1900 |  | 2200 | 7102 | 11202 | 11102 |  | 100 | 681 |  | 21 |
| Ospouto ........ 15 | 1 | 1386 |  | 17000 | 1100 | 19486 | 14400 |  | 5086 | 561 |  | 7 |
| Otonabce - .... 10 |  | 3250 |  | 13000 |  | 16250 | 14000 |  | 2250 | 411 |  | 17 |
| Oxford ..........6 | 1 | 1100 |  | 2550 | 200 | 3850 | 3050 |  | 800 | 231 |  | 11 |
| 1'ell ............. 8 |  | 4310 |  | 17574 | 2800 | 24684 | 21380 |  | 3304 |  |  | 35 |
| ${ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {do }}$................ 12 |  | 4437 1386 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}147 & 81 \\ 134 & 40 \\ \end{array}$ | 782 | 200 195 76 | $\begin{array}{r}200 \\ 996 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |  | 901 |  | 35 |
| Percy............... 5 | 1 | 1800 |  | 12500 | 100 | 14400 | 13206 |  |  | ${ }_{651} 90$ |  | 130 |
| Pilkiogton...... 6 | 1 | 4000 |  | 18400 |  | 22400 | 6450 |  | 15960 | 1071 |  | 39 |
| Plantagenet N. 9 | 1 | 4100 |  | 5500 | 1000 | 10600 | 8800 |  | 1800 | 48 |  | 14 |
| Protun ........... 6 | 1 | 3845 | 800 | 12272 | 2218 | 18636 | 123 98 | 1600 | 4638 |  |  | 24 |
| Ralcigh........... 4 | 1 | 1176 |  | 13094 | 794 | 15064 | 15025 |  | 1) 39 | 591 |  | 13 |
| do .......... 5 | 1 | 37000 |  | 9553 |  | 13253 | 7200 |  | 6053 |  |  |  |
| do |  | 5100 | 600 | 15000 | 1369 | 22069 | 14700 | 1350 | 6019 | 71 |  | 37 |
| Shetlicld ........ 5 | 1 | 3850. |  | 4400 | 860 | 9110 | 6001 |  | 2710 | 761 |  | 37 |
| Sumbra.......... 5 | 1 | 3560 |  | 11960 | 3395 | 18915 | 13901 |  | 5014 |  |  | 2 |
|  | 1 | 4250 | 719 | 4000 | 21075 5525 | 21075 <br> 144 <br> 1 | 21075 117 75 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stephen .......... 5 | 1 | 2000 | 535 | 17600 |  | ${ }_{201} 20$ | 17700 | 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 81 \\ 13\end{array}$ |  |  | 3 |
| Sullivam ........*3 | 1 | 1225 |  |  | . | 1225 | 1225 |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| Sydenham..... 7 | 1 | 2400 |  | 20900 |  | 23300 | 18500 |  | 4500 |  |  | 25 |
| Toronto Gore... 6 |  | 12300 |  | 23086 | 7971 | 33357 | 30070 |  | 3285 | 551 |  | 16 |
| Vespra -......... 7 | 1 | - 1300 | 682 | 4.405 | 1476 | 7863 | 5802 | 1364 | 697 | ${ }_{3 S} 1$ |  | 12 |
| Wamanosh ..... 1 | 1 | - 851 | 500 | 19500 |  | 20851 | 19500 | 1100 | 251 | 531 |  | 20 |
| Wellesley.. 9 \& 10 | 1 |  |  | 18028 | 3462 | 24920 | 18400 |  | 6520 |  |  | 30 |
| Wo ${ }^{\text {do }}$, .... 11 | 1 | - 5100 |  | 111922 | 606 | 117628 | 33000 | S 00 | 83828 | 148 |  | 78 |
| Westminster... 13 WilliamsWest 11 | 1 | \| $\begin{array}{r}81 \\ 36 \\ 360\end{array}$ | ............. | $\begin{array}{ll}45 & 00 \\ 60 & 00 \\ 180\end{array}$ | 1700 | 70 131 130 | 7000 |  |  | 39 |  | 13 |
| Windham ........ 8 | 1 | 136 <br> 1 |  | 60 100 00 | 17500 1700 | 131 142 50 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 140 \\ \hline 87\end{array}$ |  | 11800 | $7_{88} 1$ |  | 31 |
| Wilmot........ 15 | 1 | $1{ }^{18} 50$ |  | 20204 | 145 \% | 39632 | 1400 30 | 250 |  |  |  | 24 |
| do ........*18 | 1 | - 1300 |  |  |  | 1300 | 1300 | 2 |  | 135:1 |  | 3 |
| Wulfo Island... 1 | 1 | 3900 |  | 21029 | 721 | 25650 | 25400 | 250 |  |  |  | 39 |
| 10 ... 4 |  | $1{ }^{1} 00$ |  | 28600 |  | 32000 | 26100 |  | 5900 | ${ }_{68}{ }_{1}$ |  | 3. |
| do $\quad \ldots 6$ |  | 1250 |  | 7670 |  | 8920 | 7590 |  | 1330 | 3911 |  | 15 |
| Yongo \& E. R... 4 |  | 12142 |  | 1500 | 1807 | 5449 | 5449 |  |  |  |  | 22 |
| York ............. 1 | 1 | $1{ }^{1} \quad 325$ |  |  | 11150 | 14400 | 12350 |  | 2050 | 56 |  | 25 |
| do ............. 6 | 1 | 1 5400 | 500 | 9000 | 5950 | 20850 | 16000 | 1000 | 3850 |  |  | 52 |
| d) ........... 21 |  | 3700 |  | 3700 | 12777 | 20177 | 18000 | 714 | 3463 | 64,1 |  | 10 |
| do ........... 22 |  | 4900 | 506 |  | 12100 | 17506 | 16000 | 1006 | 500 | 1231 |  | 39 |
| Total........... |  | 7 274492 | 8042 | 1003271 | 8772 | 663029 | 1107300 | 199 | 445634 | 59011 |  | 396 |
| crities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto | 11 | 188050 | 13945 | 192909 | 101275 | 4961 S2 | 366300 | 27890 | 101992 | 2600 |  | 298 |
| Hamilton. |  | 39950 |  | 71205 | 65179 | 176334 | 150876 |  | 25458 | 1009 | 12 | 441 |
| Kingston ......... |  | 46300 |  | 103251 | 118559 | 288110 | 165000 | 4000 | 99110 | 772 | 12 | 482 |
| London.... |  | 17050 |  | 38076 | 88260 | 143386 | 98173 | 2556 | 42657 | 492 |  | 237 |
| Ottawa. | 5 | 5940 |  | 205858 | 33764 | 333622 | 174291 | 10 00 | 155331 | 1814 | 12 | 843 |
| Total........... | 20 | , 885350 | 13945 | 611299 | 4070 | 1417634 | 954640 | 354 46 | 4275 48 | 6696 |  | 3301 |

Separate Schools of Upper Canada.-Continued.


TABLE F．－The Roman Catholic

| TOWNS． |  | RECEIPTS． |  |  |  |  | EXPENDITURE． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pupils and } \\ & \text { Time. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 的宫荡 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\qquad$ |  |
| ber | 1 | 10.400 | 1000 | 57500 | 15306 |  | 69000 |  |  |  |  |
| Barric and Innisfil |  |  |  |  | 15300 |  | 69000 |  | 15706 |  | 11 |
| Belloville．．． | 1 | 18350 | 6 S2 | ${ }_{\text {SS2 }} 14$ | 10515 | 37599 | 32516 | 45 | 3 S | S2 12 | 2 |
| Berlin ．．．． | 1 | 2650 |  | 152 74 | 11545 | 1111 294 86 81 | －975 9.3 | 2197 | 14361 | 45412 | 211 |
| Brantford | 1 | 96 50 |  | 44088 | 13228 | ${ }^{669} 66$ | 53201 |  | ${ }_{137} 110$ | 12812 | 12 |
| Brockville | 1. | 13050 | ．．． | 45028 | ${ }^{0} 75$ | 61153 | 534 <br> 544 |  | 137 <br> 65 <br> 63 | 31712 | 2175 |
| Chatham ．． | 1. | 6250 |  | 27525 | 7775 | 41550 | 40250 |  | 1300 | 29012 | 196 |
| Clifton． | 1 | 6000 |  | 10400 | 191.0 | 35500 | 35500 | ．．．． |  | 11312 | 44 |
| Cobourg | 1. | 12500 |  | 12398 | 13391 | 382 S9 | 36228 | 720 |  | 110：12 | －58 |
| Dundas． | 1 | 12300 |  | 12583 | 40737 | 65920 | 65920 | 72 | 1341 | 16312 |  |
| Guclph．．． | 1 | 16.550 |  | 32743 | 13365 | 62958 | ${ }_{622} 62$ | 620 | 076 | 217 31412 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{97}$ |
| Ingersoll | 1 | 7450 |  | 27430 | 74.63 | 42343 | 12000 |  | 343 | 15212 | 131 <br> 65 |
| Lindisay ． | 1 | 9300 | ．．．．．．．．． | 45417 | 34107 | S93 24 | S00 00 | 540 | 578. | 24111 | $1{ }^{1} 65$ |
| Napance ．．．．．． | 1 | 3150 |  | 6900 | 9000 | 190.50 | 36800 |  | 2250 | 4312 | $1{ }_{2} 105$ |
| Ningara ．．．．．． | ］ | GS 00 |  | 116 S0 | 500 | 189 s0 | 18980 |  |  |  |  |
| Oakvillo．．．．． | 1 | 4750 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 72.57 | 11295 | 23302 | 1500 | 600 | 4702 | 11712 | 2 ${ }_{2}{ }^{33}$ |
| Paris．． | 1 | 53.30 |  | 11612 | 200 | 17112 | 142 ss |  | 2524 | 102.12 | $2{ }^{1} 67$ |
| Pertherbor | 1 | 6.450 |  |  |  | 6450 | 6450 |  |  |  | ${ }^{98}$ |
| Ficton．．．．．．．． | 1 | 12050 |  |  | 34009 | 100424 | 70706 | 2000 | 27718 | 26512 | 2128 |
| Prescott ．．．．． | 1 | 14900 |  | 16315 <br> 350 <br> 150 | 19200 | 42765 | 30355 |  | 12410 | S7 12 | 25 |
| St．Catharines | 1 | 26700 | 700 | 1800 | ${ }_{5}^{4} 4839$ | 1002398 |  |  | 50036 | 11811 | $1{ }^{91}$ |
| Stratford | 1 | S0 10 |  | 13457 | 10100 | ${ }^{1} 31567$ | 27402 20 | 2200 | 220 <br> 41 <br> 4 <br> 65 | 59812 | 269 |
| Whitby | 1 | 3450 |  | 9142 | 27508 | 40100 | 29650 |  | 10.4 | 12712 | 60 |
| Total．．． | 21 | 234443 | 4354 | 622564 | 407879 | 692 | 105170711 | 15622 | 201911 | 4606：12 |  |
| Villages． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chippewa | 1 | 3519. |  | 21564 | 12647 | 38330 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fergus．．．．．．．． | 1 | 1950. |  | 5042 | 2208 | 9200 | 9200 |  | 143 | 9512 | 40 |
| ort Erie．．．．． | 1 | 1750 ． |  | 6370 | 7120 | 15240 | 7500 |  |  | ${ }_{66} 112$ | 16 |
| Merrickville． | 1 | 2950 |  | 10000 |  | 12950 | 8645 |  |  | ${ }_{67} 6112$ | 26 40 |
| Newmarket | 1. | 4150. |  |  |  | 4150 | 4150 |  | 4305 | ${ }^{671112}$ | 50 |
| Sslanva ．．．．．． | 1 | 5400 ． |  | 12432 | 4393 | 22225 | 11711 | 500 | 10014 | 10412 | 55 |
| Pembroke and No．1．． | 1 |  |  | 30513 | 33452 |  |  |  |  | 104 | 58 |
| Portsmouth．．． | 1 | 3250 |  | 12843 | 20016 | 36109 | 30 S 34 | 625 |  |  | 19 |
| reston．． |  | 20001. |  | 11700 | 8300 | 22600 | 22500 | 625 | 46 <br> 100 | ${ }_{84} 9311$ | ${ }_{39}$ |
| horold＊＊．．．．． | 1 | 6500 |  |  |  | 6500 | 6500 |  | 10 | $8 \times 12$ | 39 <br> 53 |
| Trenton ．．．．．． | 1 | 5100 |  | 30929 |  | 36029 | 34500 |  | 1529 | 14s 17 | \％ 7 |
| 1 | 11 | 42265 |  | 141693 | 85136 | 272094 | 191570 | 1125 | 79399 | S98， 12 | 470 |







\％No Report．

Separate Schools of Upper Canada．－Concluded．


TABLE G.-The Grammar


## Schools of Upper Canada.



TABLE G.-The Grammar Schools


29 Victoria.
of Upper Canada.-Continued.


TABLE G．－The Grammar Schools

| counties． | － | grammar <br> SCHOOLS． | MONEYS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Reczipts． |  |  |  |  |  | Expexdr |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | coal Souroe |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wellington }\{ \\ & \text { Grey .......... } \end{aligned}$ | S8 Elora．．．．．．．．．．．． 89 90 Orangeville．．． <br> 90 Fergus．． |  |  |  |  | \＄cts． <br> 163 <br> 10 | \＄cts． | \＄cts． | S uts． | \＄cts． | \＄cts． |
|  |  |  | 10000 |  | 16135 | $\begin{array}{r}1128 \\ 560 \\ 86 \\ \hline 1705\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 758 & 25 \\ 400 & 00 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{33} 00$ |
|  |  | Fergus ．．．．．．．． |  |  | 20000 | S7 75 | 10000 | 47075 <br> 1000 |  | 778 |  |
| Perti．．．．．．．．$\{$ |  | Stratford，．．．．． |  |  | 95000 | 1600 | $150 \% 0$ | 15500 |  | 127100 | 108666 | 530 | 00 |
| Huron and |  | St．Mary＇s ．．． | ${ }^{650} 00$ | S780 | 250 400 400 | 200 | 5000 | 104000 | ${ }^{542} 50$ | 250 | 17500 |
| Bruce ．．． |  | Gindicrich．．．．．．． | 155000 | 36 <br> 2000 <br>  | 40000 | 10688 | S9974 10 | 2592 <br> 774 <br> 78 | 12000 600 000 | $\begin{array}{r}10154 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7200 4000 |
| Middlesex $\{$ |  | London ．．．． | 123000 |  | 32499 | 49693 | 21558 | 226750 | 225500 |  |  |
|  |  | Strathroy＂．．． | 4000 |  |  |  |  | 40000 | 40000 |  |  |
| Mgin．．．．．．．$\{$ |  | Wurdsville．．．．． | 575 650 00 |  |  | 30200200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Vienna | co |  | ${ }_{272} 50$ |  | 151 <br> 200 <br> 08 | 1011 974 50 | 51250 | ${ }^{251} 806$ |  |
| Kent ．．．．．．．．．．． | 1010 | C |  |  |  | 19500 | 3218 | 151654 | 50010 | 3210 |  |
| Lambitun．．．．．． |  | Sarmia |  |  |  | 6s 00 |  |  | 107500 |  |  |
| Essex ．．．．．． \｛ | ${ }^{103} 103$ | Sandwich ．．．．． | $\begin{array}{ll} 300 & 00 \\ 520 & 00 \end{array}$ | \％．．．．．．．．．． | OS 00： | ．．．．．．．．．．． |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1137650 \\ 59000 \end{array}$ |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1600 |
|  |  | Windsor．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 580.00 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 104 ; \\ 90 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array}$ |  <br> Increase．．．．． <br> Decreasc $\dagger .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 532050 \\ & 44494500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $0$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 12885 \\ 997485 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \hat{2} \mathrm{Y} 95 \\ & 73258 \mathrm{89} \end{aligned}$ | j25i 45 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 399 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $350$ | $\text { sin........ } 19$ | 291071 | 9809 40. |  | 88811 | $\begin{array}{r} 63011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

：Report incomplete．
The decrease would not appear，but for the neglect of some important Boards of Trustees in sending larger than indicated by the table．

## of Upper Canada．－Continued．

|  |  |  | PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TURE． | 点 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 度佥 | At whoso <br> Expense the scholarshipsare maintainod． | Feos per term of three months por Pupil． |
| \＄ets． | \＄cts． | \＄cts． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9150 | 112835 |  | 54 |  |  |  |  | 27 | 27 |  |  | ， |
| 1737 | 515 | 3455 | 58 | 3 |  |  | 55 | 58 |  |  |  | Fre |
| 2018 | ． 45158 | 1917 | 20 | 15 |  |  | 18 | 20 | 20 |  |  | S3， $\mathrm{S}^{2}$ ，\＄1．50． |
|  | 100000 |  | 32 | 78 |  |  | 82 | 2 s | 28 |  |  |  |
| 11390 | 121786 | 53.14 | 64 | 39 | 18 | A | 04 | 25 | 25 |  |  | －2，\＄1． |
| 2000 | 104000 |  | 50 | 37 | 13 |  | 42 | 39 | 38 |  |  | Free． |
| 16213 | 149567 | 109695 | 53 | 41 | 12 |  |  | 21 | 21 |  |  |  |
| 7404 | 71874 | 5528 | 5 | 42 | 10 | －．．．．． | 5 | 20 | 20 | ．．．．．．．． |  | Res．free ；othors \＄2 |
| 1250 | 226750 400 |  | 8.3 <br> 64 | 64 <br> 48 <br> 4 | 116 | 析 | 83 <br> 64 | 60 24 |  | 0．．．．．．．． |  | \＄1．50． <br> Free． |
| 3500 | 400 638 00 00 |  | 64 43 4 | 48 <br> 30 | 110 | （ $\begin{gathered}5 \\ 3\end{gathered}$ | 64 43 | 24 | 20 |  |  | Free． <br> sl． |
| 6092 | 101198 |  | 7 C | 35 | 37 | 4 | 76 | 40 | 76 |  | County Council． | 50 cts． |
| 3200 | 97450 |  | 72 | 62 | 7 | 3 |  | 25 | 24 |  |  | Freo to county ； |
| 10448 | 93658 | 57996 | 66 | 38 |  |  |  | 43 | 43 |  | C．S．Trustees | nwa |
|  | 113500 |  |  |  |  |  |  | b |  |  |  | 75 coupty． |
|  |  |  | $4: 3$ | 41 |  |  | 35 | 11 |  |  |  | Free． |
|  | 59600 |  | 61 | 1 50 | 11 |  | 40 | 17 |  | 7 ．．．．．． |  | Free． |
| 612\％ 29 |  | 10413 80 | 5754 | 4228 | 1229 |  |  | 2260 | 2111 | 1.124 |  |  |
| 451792 | 8581602 | 502909 | 5580 | 4190 | 1083 | 816 | 5053 | 2484 | 2165 |  |  |  |
| 37944 | 842469 | 138471 | 165 | 38 |  |  | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 54 |  |  |  |

their financial statemonts，and for the same reason the increase over 1864 ，in somo items，was actuall

TABLE H.-The Grammar Schools


## of Upper Canada.-Continucd.

OUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.


TABLE H.-The Grammar Schools

of Upper Canada.-Continued.
OUS BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.

| N HISTOR |  |  |  | in pirsical scierce. |  |  |  | in otaer stumies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { 号 }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 53 | 40 | 13 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | ... | 13 | 20 | 23 | 30 | 23 |  | 25 | 20 | 5 |  | 25 |  |  |
|  |  | 10 | 12 | 10 |  | 10 |  | 60 | 40 | 20 | 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 17 | …....... | \% | 6 |  |  | 16 | 12 | 4 | 11 | ........ |  |  |
| 25 | $\ldots$ | 25 | -........ | 25 | 25 | 25 | ..... | ${ }_{36}^{18}$ | 30 | ${ }_{6}$ | 2 3 3 |  |  |  |
| ........ |  | 50 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 20 |  | 50 | 30 | 20 | 10 | .......... | - | ......... |
|  | . | 12 |  | 17 |  | 17 | ......... | 21 | 17 | . 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 32 | 32 | 37 | 32 |  | 32 |  | 01 | 20 | 44 | 12 | 8 |  |  |
|  | ......... | 5 | s | s |  |  |  | 15 | 5 | 13 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7 | 10 | 13 | 7 |  | 7 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 9 |  | 29 |  | 3 | 3 |  |  | 28 | 16 | 12 |  | 14 |  | -......... |
| 19 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |  | 47 | 47 | 47 | 20 | 27 | 12 | 7 |  |  |
| 17 | 17 | $0^{5}$ | 20 | 0 |  | c | .. ... | 56 | 25 | 31 | 7 | ......... | , |  |
| .... | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | -......... | 9 | 65 | $\stackrel{23}{5}$ | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | 40 | 29 |  | ......... | ... |  | 78 | 20 | 58 | ...... | ..... |  |  |
| 0 | 37 | 13 | ..... |  | $\cdots$ | ......... | ... | 61 | 20 | 41 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | . | 60 |  | 60 |  | 94 | 35 | 50 | 17 |  | 9. |  |
|  | 85 | 11 |  | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 12 | 23 | 6 | ....... |  | -......... |
|  |  | 22 | 85 | 85 |  | S5 |  | 80 | 75 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 23 | 15 | 10 |  | 19 |  | 40 | 12 | 2 s | 12 |  | 43 |  |
|  |  | ........ | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 31 | 6 | 25 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 29 | 40 |  |  |  | 39 | 23 | 16 | 4 | 16 |  |  |
| 18 | 15 | $2!$ | 27 | : 4 | 5.4 | 49 | 29 | 99 | 44 | 65 | 30 | 6 | ....... |  |
| 70 |  | 70 | 40 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 75 | 55 | 20 | 70 |  |  |  |
| 14 | 35 | 32 | 1 S | 25 | ......... | 25 | 25 | 105 | 30 | 75 | 20 |  | 46 | -......... |
| 1 |  | 13 | ...... | 8 |  | s |  | 22 | 20 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| $s$ | ........ | 39 |  | 39 | 39 | 34 | 6 | 39 | 20 | 19 | 20 |  |  |  |
|  | ........ |  | ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 |  | 100 |  | 174 | -....... | 174 | 31 | 174 | 56 | 118 | 31 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 19 | 19 | ........ | - |  |  | 25 | 10 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 50 | 50 |  | ......... |  | ......... |  | 50 | 19 | 31 | 25 | 5 |  | ... |
| 66 |  | 110 | 35 | 60 | ......... | 34 | 32 | 115 | 38 | 57 | 20 | 15 |  |  |
| 15 |  | 72 | 20 | 36 | ...... |  |  | 71 | 10 | 81 | - | 15 | 26 |  |
|  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 43 | 12 | 20 | 0 |  | G |  | 10 | 6 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 12 | 36 | .... | 66 | 86 | 60 | 11 | 86 | 13 | 53 | 13 | 22 |  |  |
| 20 | ...... | 50 | .. ... | 21 | 15 |  | 5 | 50 | 29 | 21 | 15 | 18 |  | .......... |
| 3 |  | 10 | ........ | 11 |  | 11 |  | 45 | 25 | 20 |  |  |  | ........ |
| 2 |  | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |  | 54 | 8 | 46 | .... |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 10 | 10 |  |  | 44 |  |
| 2 | 2 | 32 |  | 20 |  | 16 |  | 37 | 34 | 3 | 7 |  |  | ........... |
| 67 |  | 67 | 67 | 60 | ........ | 60 | 10 | 53 | 42 | 11 | 39 | 2 S |  | ......... |
| 6 | 5 | 24 | 22 | 60 |  | 60 |  | 62 | 50 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 62 |  |
| 10 | 10 | 52 | 52 | 35 |  |  | 35 | 81 | 57 | 4 | 32 | 61 | 71 |  |
| 20 |  | 60 |  | 20 | 20 |  | 12 | 25 |  | 25 | 3 |  | 60 |  |
| 36 |  | 173 | 137 | 103 | 108 |  |  | 120 | so | 40 | 50 |  |  | -........ |
| 15 |  | 41 | 12 | 23 | - | 23 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 15 | 3 |  |  | -........ |
|  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | 45 | 5 | 13 |  |  |  |
| 10 | ........ | 43 | 10 | 2 |  |  | 2 | 43 | 14 | 29 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 13 |  | 57 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 33 |  | 44 | 32 | 12 | 14 |  |  | $\cdot$ |
|  | 15 | 15 |  | 25 | ..... | ... | 25 | 38 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 9 |  |  |
| 14 | ........ | 28 | 25 | 4 | ......... 1 | 4 | .... | 30 | 24 | 6 | 8 |  | 20 |  |
|  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE H.-Thc Grammar Schools

of Upper Canada.-Continued.


TABLE H.-The Grammar Schools

of Upper Canada.-Continued.


TABLE I.-The Grammar Schools

of Upper Canada.-Continued.
Miscellaneous information.

TABLE I.-The Grammar Schools

| 57 | Bradford. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 55 | Colling |


| 59 | Milton.......... |
| :--- | :--- |
| 60 |  |
| Oakville...... |  | ©i Hamilton... 622 Ancaster ci4 Waterdown...... ${ }^{65}$ Brantford........ 66 Paris....

$\qquad$ 68 Mt. Pleasant.. ${ }_{70}$ St. Catharines 71 Grimsby ....... 72 Beamsville... 73 Smithyllo..... 1550 J. D. Stark, B.A., Victorin Coll................. Cobourg.. 74 Welland............ 1857 JJames Hodgson, Cerlificute.................. 75 Drummondv'le. ${ }_{7}{ }_{7} 6$ Thorold $\qquad$ 1S64 Henry De la Matter, Certificate 7 S Cayug ......... 1859 J. H. Ball, DP.A., Trinity Coll., Toronto........ 79 Caledonia...... 30 Simcoe . si Port Dover.... s2 Port Rowan... \$3. Woudstock... St Ingersol $\begin{array}{ll}85 & \text { Berlin } \\ \text { se } & \text { Galt. }\end{array}$ Guelph ss Elora..... s9) Orangeville ............ ${ }^{90}$ Fergus ........... 92 Stratford....... ${ }_{93}{ }^{2}$ St. Mary's. 94 Goderich $45^{\circ}$ Kincardine... ${ }^{96}$ 'London. ${ }_{98} 97$ |tratbroy 99 St. Thomas volvienna..

102'Sarnia...
1034 Sandwich.........

## MASTERS. <br> rad Mastens <br> and <br> Tbeir Qualifications

 185: James Turnbull, B.A., Eniversity of Toronto 1302 T. A. IIall, MI.A., Acedia Coll., N. Scotia...
 1 … $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rev. (G. Magill, B.A. Bishop's Coll. Len.......... } \\ & \text { David Ormiston, B.A. University of Torovito }\end{aligned}$ 1855 David Ormiston, B.A. University of Toronto.
1852 Wm. Tassie, M.A. University of Toronto.... 1840 James M. Dunn, Certificate..... ©... Rev. John G. Macgregor, Certificate................ 1565 Silas Minor, M.A., Queen's Coll., Kingaton. 1857 J. Preston, C'ertififate. 1853 C. J. Macgregor, MF.A., Univeraity of Toronto 1861 Joseph Leggett
1560 Albert Andan, jr.
183.4 Benjamin Bayly, Certificute.. Dublin

1860 Richard W. Young, Cerl/ficate...............
1660 R. S. O'Loughlin, B.A., Queen's Coll. King. 1850 W. N. Keefer, B.A., Universily of Yoronto.. ….. S. A. Marling, M.A., University of Toronto. 1563 E. Frisby, M.A., Oniversity of Toronto....
ween, A.J., Adrian University, U.L
Grand Total, IS65.

Increase

[^16]of Upper Canada.-Continued.

TABLE K．－The Meteorological Stations at the Upper Canada Grammar Schools．

|  Annual Summary of Meteoroloyical Observations，for the ycar $1 \mathrm{~S} 6 \dot{5}$ ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONTHS． | BAROMETER CORRECTED TO $32^{\circ}$ FAHRENIIEI＇T． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | GASEOUS PRESSURE． |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly Means， |  |  |  | Highest Barsmeter． | Lnowest Barometer． | Monthly liange． | Greatcst Daily lange． | Montiny Means． |  |  |  |
|  | 7 А．м． | 1 P．M． | 9 P．M． | Mean． |  |  |  |  | 7 A．M． | 1 P．M． | 9 I．M． | Mean． |
| January ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 23．6487 | 28.6387 | 28.6703 | 28.6526 | $29 \cdot 206$ | \＆ 8219 | 0.957 | $0 \cdot 423$ | 23.5712 | 2S 5522 | 23.5866 | 28．5700 |
| February ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdot 7763$ | $\cdot 7608$ | －7383 | －758．4 | 29.210 | 2.271 | 0.939 | $0 \cdot 650$ | －6．329 | －6502 | －63：0 | －6504 |
| March ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 6177 | －6002 | －6017 | －6065 | 20．0SS | $27 \cdot 856$ | $1 \cdot 232$ | 0．524 | $\cdot 4785$ | $\cdot 1270$ | $\cdot 1357$ | － 415.1 |
| $\infty^{\text {April }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －6955 | －6973 | $\cdot \checkmark 173$ | －6034 | $29 \cdot 118$ | 2 s .085 | 1.030 | $0 \% 61$ | $\cdot 1811$ | $\cdot \mathrm{f} 550$ | －4026 | －4724 |
| May．．． | －7078 | －6866 | －033 | －6092 | 29.050 | $25 \cdot 397$ | $0 \cdot 673$ | 0．293 | $\cdot 4131$ | －3．463 | －30，5 | $\cdot 3560$ |
| Juno ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdot 7648$ | $\cdot 7539$ | $\cdot 7405$ | $\cdot 7531$ | 28.916 | 25－395 | $0 \cdot 351$ | 0：299 | $\cdot 2.183$ | －1909 | $\cdot 2258$ | $\cdot 2200$ |
| July．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdot 7487$ | $\cdot 7210$ | －061 | ヶ250 | 29.059 | $25 \cdot 402$ | 0.657 | 0.383 | 2694 | $\cdot 1951$ | 2092 | $\cdot 2215$ |
| August ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －3230 | －8007 | －7973 | －8072 | 29.035 | 25.477 | 0.55 S | 0.353 | $\cdot 3332$ | －2：30S | －2518 | －2230 |
| Suptember | －3593 | －8352 | －8311 | －8t53s | 29.081 |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | ， 30 |
|  |  |  |  | ． | 20.051 |  | $0 \cdot 106$ | 0.230 | $\cdot 1024$ | $\cdot 85513$ | －3554 | 3311 |
| October | －7319 | $\cdot 7027$ | $\bullet 136$ | $\cdot 7161$ | 29.067 | 25.008 | $1 \cdot 059$ | 0431 | $\cdot 3100$ | $\cdot 4419$ | －1093 | $\cdot 47.41$ |
| November．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdot 7475$ | $\checkmark 231$ | －111 | －т2ヶ2 | 29.352 | 25.035 | $1 \cdot 314$ | 0.76 .1 | $\cdot 57$ | ． 53 | －3827 |  |
| December ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －027 | －5462 |
| December ．．． | $\cdot 7121$ | ＇7214 | ${ }^{7} 403$ | － 7246 | $20 \cdot 183$ | 2S•123 | 1.055 | 0.656 | －5S50 | －5942 | －62．13 | $\cdot 6015$ |
| Sums ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $3 \cdot 4 \cdot 8339$ | 344.6455 | $3.44 \cdot 6309$ | 314．7167 |  |  |  |  | 311－5．159 | $3.10 \cdot 97.40$ | 311.9160 |  |
| Moans ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28•7362 | 28.720 .4 | $28 \cdot \% 225$ | 25•204 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $28 \cdot 1022$ | 28．4145 | $23 \cdot 13 \cdot 17$ | 23.1371 |

TEMPERATURE OFAIR．

| 1865. - |  | Moninty | Mense． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & \text { 邑 } \end{aligned}$ | 品 | $\underbrace{}_{0}$ |  | 品 品 筑 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Hite } \\ \text { Teste } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { :ST: } \\ & \text { ATCR: } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PREST } \\ & \text { MATERA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  | mest |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONTIIS． | 7 A．M． | 1 P．M． | 9 P．M． | Mean． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 淢 } \\ \text { Ey } \\ \text { 式 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 穹 } \\ & \text { م } \\ & \text { 岂 } \\ & \text { ¢ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { io } \\ & \text { 吕 } \\ & \text { 范 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 关 |  | 華 | 号宫 | － | 怘宫宫 |
|  |  | － | － | － | － | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | － | － | － |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | － |  | － |  | － |
| January ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13.06 | 18．20 | 15.75 | 15.67 | $22 \cdot 54$ | 0.44 | $16 \cdot 10$ | 20.2 | $6 \cdot 4$ | $33 \cdot 1$ | 23 | －6．0 | S | 391 | 5 | $25 \cdot 60$ | 27 | 0.97 |
| February ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17.00 | 24．93 | $21 \cdot 17$ | $21 \cdot 0.4$ | 28.38 | $12 \cdot 66$ | 15．72 | $39 \cdot 5$ | 33 | $41 \cdot 1$ |  | －19＇4 | 13 | 60.5 | 22 | 37.33 | 13 | 0.27 |
| March ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 29.23 | 37.2 S | $33 \cdot 68$ | $33 \cdot 40$ | $41 \cdot 60$ | $23 \cdot 15$ | 18．45 | 403 | 4.3 | $50 \cdot 6$ | 20 | －5．2 | 0 | 61.8 | 21 |  |  | $1 \cdot 13$ |
| April．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $40 \cdot 55$ | 48.70 | 43.50 | $4 \cdot 437$ | $5 \cdot 1 \cdot 10$ | $34 \cdot 30$ | $10 \cdot 50$ | 3：34 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $67 \cdot 5$ | 21 | $21 \cdot 6$ | 10 | $45 \cdot 9$ |  |  | 8 |  |
| $\sigma_{0}^{-1 M a y}$ | 48.78 | 59.50 | 51.21 | $53 \cdot 16$ | 63.25 | 41.07 | 22.15 | $30 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 4$ | $81 \cdot 2$ | 17 | 26 S | 12 | $51 \cdot 4$ | 16 | 70.13 | 11 | 35.67 |
| Juno．． | 62：75 | $72 \cdot 93$ | 64．09 | $66^{6} 59$ | 77.28 | 55．20 | 22.08 | $31 \cdot 4$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | S7． 2 | 18 |  | 11\＆2S |  |  |  |  |  |
| July ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．61－13 | 70.21 | 62．52 | 6．1．72 | 73．77 | 53．70 | 20.07 | 20.9 | 1 | 86．6 | 18 | 35.0 | $11 \times 2$ |  |  |  |  | 73 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 73.7 | 53.70 | 20.07 | 20 |  | 86 | 0 | 35.0 | 14 | $47 \cdot 7$ | 6 | \％ 4.60 | 13 | $53 \cdot 47$ |
| August ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 59．54 | 71.28 | 62．76 | 6.453 | 75.23 | 52.67 | 22.56 | 31.2 | 97 | 8S．2 | 31 | 33.9 | 21 | 518 |  | $77 \cdot 33$ |  | 52 |
| September | 58.22 | ， 69.72 | 61.80 | $63 \cdot 31$ | 54\％8 | 53.00 | 21．72 | 36．5 | S．7 | 85.2 |  | $33 \cdot 6$ | 19 | $51 \cdot 6$ | 1.4 | 75．53 |  |  |
| October | $39 \cdot 48$ | 47.41 | 42.00 | $42 \cdot 97$ | 50：43 | 31.68 | 1575 | 26.2 | $4 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 33 | 1 |  |  | 75.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |  |  | 60.47 | 24 | $31 \cdot 77$ |
| Novernbe | $3 \cdot 1 \cdot 61$ | 3958 | 36.05 | 36.85 | 42.22 | 31.20 | 11.02 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 1.3 | 60.3 | 16 | 15.1 | 11 | $41 \cdot 9$ | 16 | $53 \cdot 40$ |  | 26.07 |
| December ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 24．20 | $27 \cdot 68$ | $23 \cdot 51$ | $25 \cdot 13$ | 30.20 | 17．59 | 12.61 | $27 \cdot 0$ | 4.9 | 51.1 |  |  | 10 | $5.4 \cdot 1$ | 4 | 2.0 |  | S•10 |
| Sums ． | 483．55 | 587.92 | 518．73 | 531－7．1 | 633．\％${ }^{\text {！}}$ | $5 \cdot \%$ | 218.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Means ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $40 \cdot 71$ | 48．09 | 43．23 | 4131 | $52 \cdot \mathrm{S1}$ | 3．6t | 18.17 |  |  |  |  |  | $-$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Approximations． <br> ＊By tho operation of tho amonded Grammar School lase，the Department will bo in a position to pubish returns from |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE K.-The Meteorological Stations at the Upper Canada Grammar Schools-S'ratford S'tation.-Continued.


TABLE L.-THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA $180-$


abstract no．2．－counties from wience teaciers in tranitiva at the nomall school chane．

abstract No．3．－rehigious persuasion of the students attendeng the normal schiod．

| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { saoss } \\ -\mathrm{mssa} \\ \text { apquo } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | －2： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$［ K | －－－ |
|  | ${ }^{18701}$ | － |
| －spduse $0^{\text {a }}$ | Primad | － |
|  | 3 T | 三－T |
|  | ${ }^{18}$ | 7－18 |
|  | 7［8mpar | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | － |
|  | ${ }^{18730,5}$ | ＝ |
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TABLE M.-The other Educational Institutions of Upper Canada.

| COUNTIES, \&c. | - COLLEGES. |  |  |  | ACADEMIES ANDPRIVATE SCHOOES. |  |  |  |  | TOTAL. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of Studonts. |  |  |  |  | Number of months open. |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Total Counties |  |  |  | ............. |  |  | S | 96 | 7142001 |  | 1369 | 714200 |
| " Citics.. | 11 | 1200 | 11000000 | 40000001 | 45 |  | 12 |  | 2560000 |  | 2915 | 17560000 |
| " Towns |  | 620 | 4000000 | 400000 | S4 |  | 11 |  | 1497000 |  | $2 i 99$ | 5507000 |
| " Villages. |  |  |  |  | 35 | 700 | 10 | 36 | 318700 |  | 700 | 318700 |
| Grand Total, 1565.. |  | 1820 | 15000000 | 4400000 | 260 | 5966 | 10 |  | 5059000 | 276 | 7756 | 24459900 |
| " 1864.. |  | 1520 | 15000000 | 4400000 | 255 | 5S18 | 1.0 |  | 4573100 | 271 | 763S | 242才i 00 |
| Increase ...... |  |  |  |  | 5 | 148 |  | $34{ }^{1}$ | 212500 |  | 14 S | 12 S |
| Decrease...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


TABLE N.-STATEMENT No. 2.-The Free Public Libraries of Upper Canada.-Continued.


TABLE N．－STATEMENT No．3．－The Free Public Libraries of Upper Canada．－Continued．

| Upper Canada Educational Department，from 1863 to 1865 ，inclusive． <br> The following i：a full and interesting statement of the number and classification of Public Library and Prize |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of volumes sent out during the years |  |  |  |  | 号 兑 品 م | 嵳 | cis |  | 宮 |  | 苞 |  | \％ | 会 | ¢ |  |  | 魚它 |
| 8．853．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21922 | 4158 | 1602 | 2 S 7 | 906 | 526 | 234 | 940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1854．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 66711 | 10633 | 5532 | 1030 | 2172 | 1351 | 636 | 4780 | 132 629 | ${ }_{321}^{192}$ | S07 3235 | 2694 | 1141 4350 | 2917 6393 | ${ }^{5175}$ | 205 | ： | 21922 |
| 1855．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28659 | 5475 | 2053 | 318 | 558 | 663 | 200 | 1 SOS | 207 | ${ }^{76}$ | 1452 | ${ }_{3361}$ | ${ }_{2926}$ | 6393 | 19307 | 575 | ． | 66711 |
| 1856．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13669 | 2.498 | 652 | 118 | 397 | 287 | 77 | 660 | 55 | 31 | 418 | 1523 | 1019 | 1844 | 3832 | ${ }_{258}^{432}$ | ． | 23653 |
| 1857．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 29833 | 5295 | 1763 | 321 | 632 | 817 | 195 | 1729 | 134 | 67 | 1257 | 2391 | 2253 |  | ${ }_{9219}^{3832}$ | 258 |  | 13669 |
| 1858．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7587 | 1567 | 503 | 86 | 152 | 9 S | 61 | 276 | 27 | 2 | 186 | 713 | ${ }^{2} 43$ | 74.4 | 9219 | 2.4 | 2557 | 32390 |
| S599．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9308 | 1670 | 551 | 136 | 209 | 192 | 130 | 432 | 57 | 18 | 300 | 1169 | 714 | 1127 | 2245 | S． 1 | 8045 | 15632 |
| 1860．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9072 | 1561 | 475 | 144 | 223 | 200 | 100 | 526 | 61 |  | 339 | 852 | 797 | 1127 | 2.101 | 172 | 12059 | 21397 |
| 1861．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6485 | 1273 | 302 | 59 | 101. | 72 | 61 | 223 | 30 | 2 | 172 | 601. | 760 | 115 | 2520 | 142 | 2018.1 | 29266 |
| 1802．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5599 | 327 | 244 | 45 | 99 | 43 | 75 | 211 | 45 | 24 | 165 | 412. | 661 | S30 | 1706 | 117 | 26031 | 33419 |
| 1563．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6274 | 707 | 304 | 42 | 97 | 80 | 67 | 282 | 26 | 6 | 202 | 547 | 652 | S6． 4 | 12886 | －112 | 29760 | 35359 |
| 1564．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3361 | 552 611 | 140 168 | 11 | 47 | 38 | 28 | 134 | 7 |  | S7 | 321 | 290 | 451 | 1198 | 112 | 323351 | 39164 |
|  | 3852 | $611$ | 168 | 20 | 62 | 53 | 26 | 131 | 3 |  | 110 | 32 S | 534 | 553 | 1225 | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 33351 46001 | 36742 48483 |
| Totals．．． | 212365 | 36927 | 14259 | 2617 | 5655 | 4420 | 1593 | 12132 |  | 756 | 8730 | 20676 | 16940 | － 315 | 55932 |  | 210448 | 422813 |
| Yolumes sent to Mechanies＇Institutes，\＆c．，not included in the above． Grand Total，Library Books，\＆e．，despatehed up to 31st December， 1565$\qquad$$\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 610 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 422197 \\ 8293 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0．190 |
| TABLE O．－Maps，Apparatus and Prize Books supplied by the Department to Grammar and Common Selools，during 186j |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE P.-The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.


[^17]TABI.E P.-The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.-Con.


TABLE P.-The Superannuated or Worn-out Common Schooi Teachers.-Con.


For the first year in which a pensioner is admitted to the fund he receives a pension at the rate of $\geqslant 6$ per year of service as a teacher, but from the amount of his pension all arrears of subscription iue by him are deducted. After the tirst year, the pensioner receives a pension at the same rate per year ol 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.
table P.-General abstract


[^18]cOUNTIES.
TABLE Q.-The Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada.
GISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT BY THE LDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TOGETIER WITII IHE SUAS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALEN'T TIIERETO, AND OTHER MONEYS RAISED BY TRIJSTEES.

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TABLE Q.-The Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Cpper Canada.-Continued.






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TABLE Q.-The Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper. Canada.


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TABLE _

## subjects compared.


TABLE S.-Continued.







## TABLE I.-The Grants to Common and Scparate Schools in Upper Canada



## TIABLE T.-Grants to Common and Separate Schools in Upper Canada.-Con

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.


## TABLE T.-Grants to Common and Separate Schools in Upper Canada.-Con.



## Table U.-The Accounts of tie Educational Department for 1865.

## Statement No. 1.-The Legislative Grant to Common Schools.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 61, Section 106.


## Table U.-Tine Accounts of the Educational Department.-Continued.

Statement No. 1.-Continued.


Statement No. 2.-The Roman Catholic Separate School Apportionment. U. C. Consolidated Statutcs, 22 Victoria, Chapter 65, Sections 33 and 34.


## TABLE U.-The Accounts of the Edtcationai Department.-Continued. Statement No. 3.-The Poor School Fund. <br> U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria. Chapter 64. Section 120.



Statement No. 4.-The Normal and Model Schools.
U. C. Consolidated Statutes. 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Sections 119 and 120.


## table U.-The Accounts of the Educatignal Departme:it.-Continued.

Statement No. 5.-Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prize Beoks.
U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 20.


Statement No. 6.-The Superannuated Teachers.
U. C. Consoliuated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Soction 120.


## table u.-The Accounts of the Educational Department.-Continued.

 Statement No. 7.-The EducationalMuseum, Library and Practical Science Fund.U. C. Consolidated Statates, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.


Statement No. 8.-The Journal of Education for Upper Canada.
U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.

'Table U.-The Accoonts of man Educamonal. Deparmment.-Continued. Statement No. 3-The Inspection of Grammar Schools and Examination for Certificates.
U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Vietoria, Chapter 64. Section 120.


Statement No. 10.-The Grammar School Fund.
U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Vietoria, Chapter 6:3, Suctions 8 and 9.

IABLE U.-The Accounts of the Educational Department, for 1865.-Continued.


## APPENDIOES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR, <br> AND <br> COMMON SCHOOLS 

JN
UPPER CANADA,
FORTHE YEAR 1865 .

APPENDIX A.
Extracts from the Reports of Lodal Superintendents of Common Sohools and Boards of Sohool Trustees in Upper Canada, relative to the state and progress of Education in their respedtive Townshipe, Cities, Towne,
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 willingocss to teach for less remuneration than males. Of the fourteen hundred and eighty-eight between the ages of five and sisteen 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 commuity. 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, morai 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 conactment, especially when schools are so numerous, and generally so convenient that the school-house caunot be much more than one mile and a half from any child. The suggestion in your printed circular is a good ono, "that each Municipal Council should bo vested with power to bring to account, and punish by fine or working on the roads, such parents as do not scod their children between the ages of seren and fifteen ycars, to some school for at least four months in cach year." Provided always, that the children of such parents as are not able to pay will have their tuition free. Education is steadily advancing anong us, both in the Common and Separate Schools.
2. Angus $A_{C}$ Donell, Esquire, Fenyon.-I have great plasure 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 cducation in which they have been engaged. Prizes have been distributed in sebool 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 cmulation wherever it was tried. The questions which are used by this County Board in the examination of Common School teachers arc almays changed, and verv ones are selected for every sitting therenf. I reported to the Educational Department on a former occasion, that we have in this township rood looking school houses from without, but from within, I reerret to say, they show to be deficient, as will appear from my annual report. The reason I. assign for this :s the failure of wheat, in this part of the country, for a number of years back.

## II. County of Stormont,

3. The Reverend George Case, Osnalruck.-Some of the school houses of Osnabruck are exc:llent structures. At Lunenburg, Aultsville and Farran's Point, brick buildings hare been erected that reflect great credit on the Trustecs and Taxpayers of those localitics. In some other sections frame houses have been built, which are very commodious 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 thistownship 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 hare noticed an almost total absence of maps, globes, geometrical forms, school apparatus and library books. In such a state of things, the pupil has but little to iocite 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 bumble 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 thoruugh 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 marvelis 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

## III. County of Dundas.

4. John McLaughlin, Esquire, Williamsburgh.-All the schools under my superinten: dence are doing such work as might have been anticipated by the Trustees and the people when the different grades of teachers were emplayed. 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
seotion during any teacher's term of employment. Trustees 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 bigh silaries; they aro 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 distioguish themselves in their profession, and if a list of such names would be published in the Journal of Eductation annually. There cannot be too much encouragement given to such men, they are the most valuable members of society and men ocoupying 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 childrea at the different schouls, 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 sti.l to express my regret that nothing has been done, in this township, towards the purchasing of a library; but on the whole 1 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 entirc machinery. There are no misunderstandings between Trustees and Teachers; and arbitrations 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 Rubsell.

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 hasbeen 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 instraction 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. w.ould 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 cach 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 ycar 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 gencration. At the same time, it is but fair to state, that a fers sections have been fortunate enough to secure the services of teachers whose attainments and natural aptitude make them a decided blessing. The systom of Free Schools is universally adoptcd in this Municipality, and is rapidly working itself into general favor. A disposition to regard the profession of teaching as an hovorable 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 Trustecs 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 brauches taught arithmetic and geography seem, generally, to be in the most deficient statc. Cramming the memory rather than onlightening the understanding, appear to explain the failure. In my lectures which I an about to deliver I propose adverting to this fact, and suggesting some remedy, for which eight years of practical tcaching renders me, I trust, in some measure comp etent. The duily 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 townsipip, and is visibly exerting a beneficial influenco-stimulating the people and elevating the status of the teachers throughout the countr. 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 cagcroess. The books are all labelled, covered and numbered, and are gencrally 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 sec a more lively interest taien in religious knowledge-a feature which is well-righ ignored in our schools. The numbier 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 IReverend James Whyte, Osyoode. - 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 ivercased 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 yot 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. T'wo 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 bealth 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 cven $\$ 144$, without board, we need not be surprised to find education in these sections in the lowest state conceivable. We have again bad a public competitive examination of the schools of the Township, in no way behind the similar examinations of previous years, but exhibiting in several respects a decided improvement. Mr. Bell, the member for liussell, several members of the County Council, and other gentlemen, showed their unabated interest in the education of the youth, by bcing present, addressing the pupils, and giving special prizes to descrving competitors. Two of the city teachers-one of them second waster of the Grammar Schoolgave 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 universul 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, Fitzroy.-The progress of education in Fitzroy during. the past year has been most satisfactory, some schools, as asual, showing greater signs of improvement than others. The numbers on the roll and in actualattendance were good. I am sorry to say that as a rule, the people donnot show so much active interest in the education of
their children as they should; but this is an cvil 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 tro schools with good results. It affords me much pleasure to record that school sections Nos. 1 and 6, have determined to build nerv 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 hare found this plan most successful in suggesting both to teachers and pupils; and I have almost in rariably 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 tho wretched sohool 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 secn. 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. Mervitt, 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 a schools, which seemed to present at all the appearance of progress. Host 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 ohilorn free will, to remed at home on the most unieasonable excuses, or even allowed, of their tendency of which is to compel parents to oive their childrengs, the proposed new lawt, the be hailed by all lovers of education. Tho libraries are very ferr; but as I of schooling, must 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 frree 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 ill fee.ing. 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, huwever, to encourage the distribution of prizes, hoping thercby 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 nextexamination 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 ligh 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 duriag 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 checrfully 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 prises were awarded to the five best scholars in each of these branches; and it was resolvedat our last examination held in December, that in 1866 English History should be added to the list. Beliering it to be impossible to do justice to a competitive examination of so many scbolars in so many branches, in a single day, I had resolved to divido 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 brancles during the second six months. This plan was formed, and announced to some of tho 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 scem better calculated to excite cmulation, 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 rosult, 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 Trastees 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 tar 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 nou-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 cfforts in that direction are not of much avail. Howerer, as I have remarked heretofore, in reviewing the past two years, the improvement in the schools, as a whole, in this tornship, is quite decided, which is a gratifying result.
12. Robert E. Brown, Esquire, Augusta.-I have observed, that where the 'Trustees securo the services of a competent and industrious teacher, there is seldom any complaining or faultfinding among the people ; and, with very fer esceptions, the teachers in this township have given general satisfaction during the past ycar. Many of them are making a laudable effort to establish for themselves a reputation as tirst.class teachers. By mutual visits and consultations as to the best modes of governing aud instructing, they will not only benefit themselves, but the respective schools under their charge. There have been a ferr instances where the Trustees injudiciously employed a second-clasis teacher where they ought to have employed a first-class teacher, and a second-class instead of a third-class. By thus exercising the porers which are vested in them, 1 am inclined to bolieve 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 $I$ an 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. Perliaps the alteration contemplated in the School Law, by electing five suitable persons as Trustees, whose supervision shall comprise all the schools in the tomnship 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 oppositioy on the part of some.

## VII. County of Leeds.

The Reverencl L. A. Betts, Crosly 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. There is no Library in the township, and I am grieved to say that I never met a community, taking then 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 Schosl 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't the number of teaching hours once a week, and endeavor to have the remainder devoted to religious instruction. The revised programme is observed at County Board Examinations, and the questions
are printed.

## VIII. County of Lanark.

15. John A. Mur•doch, Esquire, Bathurst, Burgess North, Dalhousie, Darling, Drummond, Lanarl, Lavant, and Sherbrooke North. - Excepting one sohool 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 fiee ; in Bathurst, eleven out of fourteen; in Lanark, eight out of ten; in Dalhousie, cight 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 cheupest, 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 superintendency, 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 dism
position with Trustecs 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 rery 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 crery child of school age in the Township will be able to read, write, and know the most uscful rales 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 boss, 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 year only. The books in the libraries are in general covered, labelled and numbered, but the covers are 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 cnlivening and stimulating, and do not seem to produce any bad feeling.
17. The Revercnd 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 hare not yet risited 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 cxcept 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 opencd 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 vivâ 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 possessed by these libraries, I am not, of course, now able to speak, but judging from the want of appreciation manifested by the people in not borrowing the books, I should be inclined to believe 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 ouly 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, PaZenham.-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 eviuced 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 does 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 basiness 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 circomstances 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 rarc. 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 respectiog 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 gencrally in such poor circumstances, that they cannot support schools and avail themselves of the privilege that the lav 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 an 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 fall.
22. The Reverenat S. C. Fraser, A.M., MrcNall, Bagot and Blithficld,-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-conings 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 belicve that the people are prepared to adopt the principle as a legislative enactment.
23. The Reverend John MfcErcen, 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 plenteous 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 cntered. 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 Revercnd Michael Byrne, Algoma, Bromley, Brudenell and Grattan.-I consider the attendance of children at school pretty good, taking into consideration the distance fhat 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 conirary, 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 practicc. The first objection is, that it aims at taking away the liberty of the parent by endeavoring 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 thirteen 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 schocl 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 end 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 ny 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 her charge. The result of these religisus instructions so communicated in our schools has 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 nur 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 thom 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 sohool sections with the importance of this as a means of exciting the children to diligence and excrtion, and thus strengthening the hancis of the teacher and benefitting the pupils; and pointed out to them that the prizes non in this hnoorable 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 amendments 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 bsing 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 cmbrace any cxcuse, even the most trivial, to absent themselves. No doubt good, earnest-minded teachers will do mach 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 levging 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 mattcrs, 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 conntry 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 erected. 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 cxamination 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 labelled. They are read by some in every section, but their influence is not very apparent. The different Sabbatb School Libraries are well read, and oxert an influence for good. Prizes have in a fer instances been distributed, but not with satisfactory results.
27. James Johnston, Esquire, Horton. I have nothing of any consequeuce 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 lave no schools but free schools.

## X. County of Frontenac.

28. The Reverend William Bell, M.A., PittsGurijh.-The office of Local Superintendent of Common Schools for this Township, for the ycar 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 secing 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 cacomium from those best qualificd to form an opinion of $i t$, 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 Tornship.
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 merfed 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 re-
ligious 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 consequestes. Members of the Board had reason to believe that some parties who never intended to feach 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. Joln 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 betwoen 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 Canniny, 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 oid-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 Trusiee, 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
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 gencral 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 somerrhat counterbalanced by the conscientious and enlightened way in which the members of our County Board discharge their duty in granting certificates to teachers. T. have, also, done my best to stem the curront 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 ciroumstances permitting, they would not be behind other localities in procuring facilities for securing this rreat 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. I 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 pait 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, Tsquire, 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.,"
and as I found it impossible, from want of time, and other causes, to bring under the notice of the convention at Belleville, on 16 th 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 rosult. Cannot a disoretionary power be given to the Local Superintendent to permit the Summer vaoation 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 perday. 3rd. The opinion of the Local Superintendent (one of the arbitrators), is either directly or indirectly obtained before the arbitration is demanded, 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 ehange 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 plon, viz., that of seeuring 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 without 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 Publio Instruction for the use of Common Schools. I am aware that the Educational Department does all in its power to promote the ciroulation 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 Cummon 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 joung men of the country, to abandon farming for other pursuits. It is our duty to elevate the business, in their sstimation, 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 Esaminations in this Riding, and the distribution of prizes fromitdonations 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 $\mathbf{B}$. 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 $\$ 10$ wore. These sums will obtain, from the Educational Department, $\$ 60$ worth of prize books for cach township. These books, with the exceptign of twelre yolumes (to be competed for at the Township
examinations), I propose appropriating to each section according to its daily average attendance ; thes 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, cach, 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 scetions 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 cach 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 teaohers. 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 lessuns, 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 ezaminations 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 examinations, and the pupils are taught to act merely the part of puppets, suoh examinations are a great evil. Free Schools are the only ones that prosper, when Trustees offer a sufficient salary to induce men of talent to engage in the profession of teaching. But no 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 tazation, 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 attraetion, 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 taik 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 populatien, I fear this want arises from a desire if the offigials of these muv
nicipalities 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 fer antiquated gentlemen of the "Birchon 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 Duriam.

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-siz 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 spelling. There is often a deplorable want of distinct enunciation; and I have observed 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 placiug the reading classes, during recitation, at as great a distance as possible from the teacher; and wherever the plan has been adopted and faithfully carried out, Thave 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 success, 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 vaiue, from the mere difficulty in getting Trustees together when auything 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 trifling pecuniary value, will be given to the Secretary-Ireasurer, or at least to some one individual living near the school, to avoid the existing evil of a divid'ed responsibility, without any stated time of meeting. 1 would also suggest that there be some Board invested with authority-either the examining Board or a general Board of Trus-tees-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 Petrrborougar.

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 schoois 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 mischicf than it does good.
39. The Reverend Francis Andrews, Otonalee.-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 towaship, 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 Anrual 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 Trustecs 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 Sohool 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 Edication 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 cducation and the welfare of the poor children of Canadia.
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 Bealey withdrawing from Laxton and Digby. Three of the schools being built on the boundary line between Liaxton 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. Rolert 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: An-
other great hindrance to the education of the youth here, is the want of suitable black-boards, maps and apparatus in the schools. Two sohools 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 stoady 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 Johin Paterson, Fenelon and Somerville:-There are decided marks of improvement; two superior school-houses have been erected in Fenelon during the past year, while a meeting has been held with the view of preparing the way for the ercetion of a third. All this shows that both Trustees and people are alive to the importance of good school aceommodation. They are also desirous of engaging good teachers, without undue regard to salary, as is too common; in short, the Trusteos seem to be doing all that can be done to induce parents to send their children regularly to school. It is at the same time to bo 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 bocome better educated and more enlightened. Change does not always imply improvement. I have to say, that with perbaps 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. Sohool. 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 disponse with their servioes. 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 their teacher. The general religious instructions are followed, and in my opinion with 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 wohich 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, bat 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 Scugory.-My report shows that there was one school in Reach, No. 7, that was nct 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 quarschool was adopted, did not alleging as a reason that the parties for whose benefit the free that this is the last rate-bill arrangement that we are likely to have in Reach. Mp preper, shows that there are seventy-three children returned for Reach, who do not atte report school, and the only cause assigned for their non-attendance, is that sterot attend any "the indifference of parents;" that the indifference of the parents is the chief cause, cane, not be doubted for a moment, Jet I believe that in very many instances, the indifference of other parties has something to do with it ; however, the nest 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 cach 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 casos 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 imasining that if justice had tion is far from being confined to the awarded to himself; and this feeling of dissatisfacdiffidence of the most deserving deprives him of the reward to which his diligence the 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 net 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 tivo 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, Gwillinbury 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 fcature 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 yeare. 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 prevailed. In some of the Schools, in both townships, prize books have been distribated, and 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 shouid 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 Trastees, expeuditures, 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 toleaving 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 lam must come
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 woald 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 eleration 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 mach 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 discussion. It cannot be doubted that a great drawback to the success of our Common Schools 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 dutf, 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 Trustecs 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 Trustces. 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 doue 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 author-ity-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 world gnpervise the echools of several townships. That is the plan adopted in Englapd, I belieye,
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 fanlt lay if the progress of the scholars did not reach theaverage standard. As an arbitrator the Visiting Superintendent would not be tased with local prejudices. Where 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 beforc 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 are fulfilled. 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 sloould be dug and a pump put in. A small amount judicionsly 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 fartherance of intellectual
pursuits.
49. The Reverend G. S. J. Hill, M.A., Marたham.-The inhabitants of Markham continue to manifest a great interest in the work of edacation. 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 brich 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 popalations in cities, but it would never be tolerated in the country. The present law with regard to hiring school teachers is very vague and unsatisfactory. We are told in the school manual, that, according to the spirit of the law, no 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 Ist October. Then we are told that if the Trustees, after the easuing 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
open schools which are very iadiffercntly attended. A small school fee, with a discrect exercise of free admission on the part of trustees, would I think best promote the cause of cducation gencrally 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 provided the appointment in not vested in the Township Councils. Three trustees might be nominated by the recve, 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 teuchers 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 intercsts, 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 appointment 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 wy report for 1864, I observe a note on it, in which my meaning is misinterpreted, as must appear evident to the unliassed reader. How the reports of the Local Superintendent 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 onc particular, and this is mainly to be ascribed to the indifference of purents regarding their children's cducation. Some of the teachers deserve much praise for their cecrtions 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 Sncath, 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 bripk one is now in course of erection in Section No. 5. Whea this is completed, each section in the township will have a commodious, well-furnished school house. The trustees and ratepayers 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 cducation of his childrea. In a few of our schools, prizes are distributed regularly wich 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 altcrations 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 siightest 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, recves 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, Revercad 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 scttled 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 àre 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 dificulty 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 iy Bible-olassses and Sunday-schools connected with the various religious denominations, Besides the diffusion of useful knowledge and the cultivation of a taste for rending. the distribution of prizes acts as a powerful stimulant to exertiong 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 py tour divisions; still, the circle of readers is very circumscribed. The Conncil, I am happy to say, have allotted a considerable amount towards getting an addition made to it this year. I have bestowed a good deal of time in inspecting the schools, and almost always than I have done to tha the teacher. I hope to be able this year to address myself more not get that perusal from 'Tcachers public lectures. I fear that the Journal of Education does at their hands. In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks for the prycharacter descrves manner in which the Department answered my several communications durpt and courtcous
54. n. T. Banting, Esquire, Essa.-I have much plesunications during the year. is rapidly advancing in education. There is a great inteasure in stating, that this township 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 fcar it will not be so warmly received.
55. Gcorge 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. of No. 4 are especially prominent in general rule, the schools were in working order; the pupils man, born and educated in the townsh, and credit is due to their teacher, who is a young schools under my charge without maps; thip You will observe that Nos. 6 and 7 are the only from the Department, which will be reported next year. It will be my just received a supply myself acquainted with the whole working of the school system be my earnest wish to make to you accordingly.
56. The Reverend Alcatinder. Mc Lennan, Tossorontio.-Theprincipal 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 tions are printed; and from ty Board Examinations is observed, and the examination queslabor in preparing. As yct, wo have ne the successful candidate has to undergo additional influence they should, and in all probability cven one Library. There is much room for the have done. Prizes were distributed in two of ould, exert. A few *ords about prizes and I very great, beneficial and profitable in several rehools, and the influence they exerted was considerablo increase of attendance, and additional respecs. Among others, there was a very lectured in all the schools on the distribution onal amount of grants received. Last week I those present the present and future bencion of prizes, submitting for the consideration of thority says on the subject, and the infuence they exies for the children; what the best ausuch meetings it was unanimously agreed that prizes should this township in 1865; and at
57. James Ihwons Bayley, Esquire, Morrison and be distributed in 1866. poris to send you from only two out of the four sections undeka. I am sorry to have Rereported not having opened any schools in the posi year. Inder my charge, the sections not about the desirability of opening schools in their respective sections spoken to the Trustees present year will see an improvement. The their respective sections, and I think that the distance from the school-housc, aided in the principal cause of non-attendance of children is, have only acted as inocal Superintendent some instances by the indifference of parents. As I County Board or the result of religious instre the 11 th December, I can say little about the in any school in cither township, nor is any Libron in the schools. No prizes have been given report will not be satisfactory to the friends of edury connected with either. I am afraid my have the pleasure of sending you a reportnds of education, but I sincerely hope, if I should

## XX. County of Halton.

58. The Reverend IF. A. O'Meara, LI.D., Esquesing.-School matters in this township have made, on the whole, satisfuctory progress during the past year, though in some sohool sections, owing to pay schools having been substituted for free schools, very much injury, in point of attendance, has been donc. 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 tie 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 oue thousand for the trelve subjects of examioation, 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 lioard lisaminers; 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 sisteen 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 thercof daily, but as a "bona fide" school book; aud not in a single instance, has it been reported to mo, or come to my knowledge, that any objeetions hate been made by parents to their children being participants of the instructions so given. I have to report that the gencral 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 bas been rendered, stated to be the indifference of parents. In the report of the Trustecs 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 Trustecs 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 ma. jority 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, tuelve 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 yot, 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 Rolertson, Esquire, Mr. D., Nassagaweya.-I am convinced that much of the information contained in the Trustecs' 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 rathor to grant a second class certificate until the next mecting 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 cach 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 henefit, 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 ycar, from which, if continued, I hope for tho very best results, as it has much to rccommend it. I allude to a torvnship competitive examination, open to all the pupils in the township. Last year the Muvicipal 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 grantcd $\$ 20$ for a similar competition in March. The cffect seems to be to encourage and stimulate both teachers and pupils, and to awaken a more lively interest in cducational ratters among the people genorally.

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## XXI. County of Wentworth.

60. The Reverend Joln Lees, Ancaster.-I am happy to state that the schools in thîs 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 cocouraging to observe that there is, both among parents and trustees, a growing landable 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 transpircd during the year. In sone of the sections, howerer, 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 sceveral 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 cver been in time past. The Board of Public Instruction met twice during the year. The questions werc 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 yct; but from hearing the opinion of others on the subject, they scem 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 usefiul. 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 corporation in a manner shuts out the most ncedy, for the drunken poor are too proud to 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 instancess trustees endeavour to save money by throwing it away upon poor tcachers.
62. The Reverend George Oheyne, A.M., Binbrooke and Salffeet.-II 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 decpening 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 meetings, 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 twolve months, and those in Saltfleet about eleven 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 tho busiuess 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 reports. The Revised Programme of Examination is adopted by the County Board and 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 librarics. 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 cight 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. I am inclined to believe that the canse of non-attendance is more than mere indifference. The cause may often be traced to parents who lead careless and ricious lives, and who have no proper regard that their children should be better than themselves. Sometimes, in town and country, therc 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 ycarly. These children who are left to wander and do for themselves need especial consideration. It is sad to find how many there are whe are thus uneducated, except in crime. It is sad to ${ }^{\text {sen }}$, 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 in. struction cannot be set aside. For both coantry 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 immodiate benefit. Those 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. Alccander 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 thero was a disposition shown by the Trustecs 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 readiag among the community, and also to prevent the long winter evenings from being more unprofitably spent. Prizes were given in some of tho 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 bo encouraged to attend more regularly; for, without regulur 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 reriewing 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 frec. 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 gencrally carried out; so are the recommendations and instructions regarding the County Boards and the Common School Libraries. I could give noinformation of any definite value as to the influence of libraries or of prizc-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 HI. Dee, Esquire, M. D., Ononduga.-I am pleased to be able to inform you that all the sohools have done well in 1865. So far as can be ascertained, carclessncss - 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 fer instances in which prizes havebeen given in this tomnship 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 comprliged 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 nay 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 striculy 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.

## XXIII. County of Lincoln.

68. Charles B. Millncr, Esquire, Grrantham.-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 grood condition, and amply supplied with furniture, black boards, maps, \&c., but the globes aro 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 deeline 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 therc. There is some reason to doubt the number in the report, as the columns of population are filled up in round numbers. With 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 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 uscless in some scetions, as half the columns of financial matters were wrongly added up.
69. The Revercnd 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. $\Lambda$ general lack of intercst, in education, scems to pervade the people. The "penny wise and pound foolish" maxim seems to rule here in these matters. itrust 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 tricd $m y$ best to introduce them generally; the subject came up at several of the last annual mectings, 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 to waship bave been kept open during a greater number of months than in any former year. In some sections there is a great want of energy on che part of both trustees and parents. The general regulations arc for the most part o'oserved.

71: MI. F. Haney, Esquire, Humberstone.-In answer to the query in respect to nonattendance of children at school, I will yenture to state, that it depends upon a tissue of
ignorance, viciousness and prejudice on the part of parents. The reculations 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 clucational movements, possess a moral principle and integrity that bear a favorable comparison 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 [ can say but little in the way of librarics, and the trustees' reperts 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 $\$ 200$. The statistical items are about the same as in the preceding year. One large school housc has been built during the past year in School Section No. S, Port Colborne, costiog about $\$ 3,000$. It is a building in respect to architecture, elegance, mechanical fivish, 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 satisficd 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 bave-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 present. 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 influevce 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 Hacdimand.

i3. 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, howerer, 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 hainham 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
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 Johin Flood, Dunn, Moulton, and Sherbrooke.-I am sorry to have to say, that the regulations in regard to religious instruction are seldom and very imperfectly 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. of having to resign their them so much congregational labor, their total dependence on their congregation, causes and important duty of endeavoring to they have scarcely any time to give to the great for blending religious instruction with County Board Examinations is attended secular education. The Revised Programme for one Common School library in the tod to, and the questions are printed. There is ouly are covered, labelled and numbered. Its inf for which I an superintendent. The books sections would avail themselves of a privilege which been decidedlygood. I wish other Whether the distribution of prizes does good or evil, is to inuces such desirable effects. be solved than any proposition in Euclid. The cause to me a problem more difficult to the neglect of parents; in some, drunkenness; in some, porerttendance is in many cases the sohool ; and in not a few, it is, the resentment of parents a ; in others, distance from he has dared to punish their immaculatestment of parents against the teacher, because any other fault. But notwithstanding all the difficultiess, disobedience or swearing, or struggle, it is pleasing and delightful to look at the state of with which education has to and compare it with the condition in which they were sixter teachers and pupils now,

## XXVI. County of Norfolk.

76. James Covernton, Esquire, Charlotteville.-I have great pleasure in remarking that $m y$ annual report indicates, that practical interest in education has not abated, inas. much as an increase of more than eleven per cent. in the average attendance for the year in number. At the same tim 1564. It will be seen too, that Free Schools are iucreasing that out of the entire school population, ten pery feature stands out with prominence, viz., large number, too, that are on the registers per cent. do not attend any school. $\Lambda$ very may adduce as an instance the case of school Free Schools, attend most irregularly. I one), that during the last half year, when the section No. 6 (not by any means an isolated 136, the average was 61 . Such a state of things add the children on the register was by those on whom a Free School presses unequally; and it is, therefore, generally expressed that mere indifference to the great benefits offered ; and it is, therefore, gencrally desired future to interfere with, and partially frostrate the or caprice shall not be permitted for the When Free Schools are opposed, it is almost alde purposes and designs of Free Schools. a minority), represent much the largest amount of found that the opposition (generally in the greatest portion of the needed taxation, it is of assessed property; and as they endure efforts should be made, to oblige children to asail the right and seemly that extraordinary tunities of education now offered ; and the avail themselves properly of the rare opporof private interest to the public good. The con are only afforded by a sacrifice in many cases, to the general interests of the rising generation is called upon to submit to an apparent inequalite sems to require that the object, for which he enforced by such coercion as is practicable. excessive care and attention are bestowed, by believe I may assert without arrogance, that this county, on the half-yearly examination the members of the Board of Instruction of Common School teachers, and that the standards candidates for certificates of qualification as appended to the school law, are rightly adhered to. of society is thus rendered, I would venture to to. But while justice to the best interests succour for teachers, that Boards of instruction, or erve that that great attribute demands a cannot bestow. The benefits of thoroughly competent the school law, in its present state, it seems to be only right that something of an authot teachers being secured to the public, to secure them all uniform remuneration, better pritative character should be enacted
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 Trustoes, 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 indecd to induce them generally to look upon the occupation as a permanent cmployment, 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 efficiert 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 mnst recently built in Section No. 8 has been generally admired. Not only is it substantial, but a pretty and attractive littlo 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 ohildren, 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 waut of clothing overcome by a little determination on the part of parenis. 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 children. The revised programme for County Board examinations is generally observed, 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, Oxforct Eust.-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 Fall, in the centre of the township. I trust measures will shortly be taken by the Municipal Council to allow each section to have 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 Grahan, 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
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 cither 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 therc must be new school houses erected and these are required at present. The books arc 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 Authur 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 referense 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 25 th 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 refusc 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'g discordant soond, "Parading round, and round, and round " is more hateful in the school room than in the pulpit, for there it is contagious, and may infect the whole school.

S1. John Craig, Essuire, 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
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 1 n 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 woadered 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. Daring 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, thero 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 ausiliary 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, cxcept 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 cvening, they were very well attended indeed. I prepared and delivered my lecture in the spirit of your instractions, to Local Superintendents, in regard to this matter, and hope that the rcsult will be the encouraging and stimulating the parents toincreased interest and excrion in the cducation of their children. The levised Programme for County Board Examinations is used, and the questions are printed.

## XXVIII. Cocnty 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. Il, 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. $4 \frac{1}{2}$. A new brick school-house is contracted for, and is expected to be finished by the end of the present half-ycar. Out of forty-one teachers under my superintendence, thirty-five hold first-class certificates; the remaining six belong to the second-class. This may account 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
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, nom, 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, werc distributed in a promiscouns manner, without regard to merit or success in recitation. It is proper that $I$ should mention here, that the Township of
Puslines seems to The Township Council, there, zean in the canse of education which is quite commendable. ted in prizes among the scholars attending the ycar, as it did two years ago, to be distribuattend a competitive examination. Six schools sevenal schools in said township who should tion was held on the 21 st and 22 nd of Decomer senty scholars each. The examinateacher of the Grammar School at Bedecember, and conducted by D. Ormiston, B. A., School at Guelph. The affair seemed to create Mr. Dunn, head teacher of the Grammar as the parents, besides stimulating the teachers great excitement among the pupils as well dollars worth of excellent books were in cons to greater diligence and activity. Eighty different families. In this Riding there are foorteen Cone scattered among a great many as well as the best belongs to No. 5 section, in the Tommon School libraries. The largest trious and painstaking teacher, William Cowan, (who is now of Guelph, where the indusin said section) has done mueh to bring the library to its present his twenty-fifth year over one thousand volumes of choice books. Many of the librerent state. It contains not only small, but old, and consequently the books are not rand. the people should be so indifferent to such an important and read. It is astonishing that especially when the Educational Department has been so putiring element of education, good books, at half the current price. The Board of Public Ing in its efforts to furnish 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. No 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 a reasonable amount of section should be compelled, by Legislative enactment, to furnish greater efficacy. In many of the schools visited by teacher to perform his daties with with a blackboard, (in one or trio instonces nited by me, from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ worth of maps, are all the tools, with the addition of test not much larger than the lid of a tea chest) give a moral, intellectaal and physical developas, the poor teacher has provided him to The intelligent farmer who invests his capital in land the youth committed to his oharge. purchasing implements, such as he needs, upon the plea thot so unwise as to refrain from outlay of money; these he procures, so that he may take that they will cost him a further able of yielding. If once the people generally may take out of the land all that it is capintrinsic worth, then would many of the Boards appreciated education according to its providing apparatus, as well as more ample school-room accommodes be less niggardly in
83. A. Dinguall erally satisfactory condition during the North Riding.-The schools have been in a genold school-houses, which have need to be replaced by better buidther year, several of the things that were. I wish there was some law for by better buildings, will be among the of union school sections; it.causes trouble as it is. equalizing the rate on the different parts 1865 school was carried on in a new union section. During more than half of the year the school being situated at Miller's Corners, as the school was really commenced before the section the statistics were not arailable, section bas been established in Garafraxa (No. 1865, and steps are in progress for the sam. 15), and school commenced since the end of new school has already been commenced (No in two or three sections in Lather. One ations were made in Union Section No. 9, Peel ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ) in the latter township. Material alterthat so many of the sapporters had joined the and Garafraza, in December, in the belief neighborhood that it could not be sastained, except at Catholic Separate School in the standing, a few of those who do remain, feeling except at an excessive rate ; bat, notwithcarry on the school for at least six months, and a featly in need of it, have resolved to not know whether you would consider the case one that jeacher is now employed. I do

Poor School Fund; if obtained it might, perhaps, allow of the school being open somewhat 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 exteut as the other two I have mentioned. Since the begiuning of 1866, a Roman Catholic Separate School has been commonced 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 desirc beiog 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 yiven as I think they will be; but where they were employed I believe the effect

## XXIX. County of Grey.

S.4. John^Francis, Esquire, Sydenham, Holland, Sullivan, Derly, Keppel and Sura-walk.-In presenting the annual report of the progress and condition of the schools under my superintendenco, I may premise by statiag 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 wy 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 secood class certificates. In regard to that portion of the Trustees' Reports, relative to tho finances, some difficulty was experiencod in obtaining correct roturns; in four instances I was obliged to sond 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 ycar, of stone, at a cost of $\$ 500$. There are thirty-two log sechoolhouses 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 buildings, 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. If 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 Trustces 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 reasou is "indifferenco 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, \&e., when each child's services are required, consequently, the schools, at these periods, are nearly cmpty. 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 poriods given to teachers before renewals are required. Third class certificates are granted on the request of the Trustees of a section statiog that they cannot afford to give a suitable salary, and that a third oluss teacher will meet their requirements. The books in the various libraries are covered, hut in three sections the books were obtained some years sinco, and are at present in a ditapidated condition. Only seren schools are provided with Common School libraries. Prizes were distributed in filteen 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
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 incontive for promoting diligence among the pupils attending our Common Schools.

## XXX. County of Pertif.

## 85. The Reverenel William Doal, Fullerton.-The schools in the township of Fuller-

 ton, 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 ereated during the last year, and another is to be built, nest year, and then there will be comfortable and commodious school houses in all the sections. As the teachers are not sufficiently remunerated for their arduous and impor. tant 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 bonn.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 $[$ find that notwithstanding this, the children display at 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 childres, I made application to the Municipal Council of the township for a sum of money with which to .purchase prize books. Twenty-seven dollars were placed at my disposal, and this sum procured twice the amount of books, in aecordance 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 sentlemen selected by the council and myself. Over one hundred and fifty pupils of all ages prescnted 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 resalt 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 oncrous in these now 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 atop for the night, in the immediate neighborhood. I 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 belicve too, in compulsory ottendance in cases where people are so careless or vicious as to neglect the education of their children. I view 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 'Irustees 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 districis, in securing a sufficient number of men in accordance with ny plan. Many of the clergymen have been 'rrustees, 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, Hiblert.-There are very few children in this township who are not taught to read and write, indeed none so tar as I know. There are many whose education is left very inperfect, 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. Howerer it is, they oppose their instruction in grammar and other branches. I have been once at a mecting 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 F'ergus, Morris, I'urnberry 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 fer 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 mized community. In many cases the Trus-
tees are not competent to fill up their reports in a proper manner. I can say very little about the schouls in the Township of Grey. They have only been under my care siuce the close of last year. The former Superintendent removed from this place and lelt me no papers.
89. The Revereml 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 scheol ; in other cases, the want of parental interest in the education of children, as, in the Township of McKillop all the schools are frec, 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 threc of the seven are upened 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 ouly in three of the seven. The Board of Public Instruction use the revised programue and priuted questions in the examination of their teachers. In the Library of School Section No. 2, McKillop, the books are all covercd, labelled and numbered, and the regulations strictly observed. The influence of these is good. I atn sorry that these regulations are not oliserved in School Section No. 8, Tuckersmith. In School Section No. 7 the regulatious 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, Essquire, Hay, Stephen, and Usborne.-I bey 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 columu for absentecs 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 1 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 astimated number. In order to make the absentees report at all reliable, Trustees should be required to repert the vames and ages of the absentees in their December semi-annual return ; and I think, too, that the Trustees of school sections should be cmpowered 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 excrcise care aud keep aceurate 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-hooks, I can only say, chat the teacher has it in his power to determine the amount of good effected by giving prizef, When the teacher keeps an accurate register of the attendance, behaviour and diligence of his pupils, and distributey the prizes in accordance with the merits of the pupils, the results must be highly beueficial,
91. Wila .m Sloan, Esquire, M.D., Hullett and Wawanosh. -Since my appointment, it October las' i have visited and examined all the schools in my division, and have to report that their indition is, on the whole, very gratifying. The people are building new schoolhouses at heavy expenses (the one in No. 3, Hullett, just completed, cost $\$ 1,400$ ), aud are taxing themselves liberally for the support of education. The attendanco is very good, as you will see by the printed report; in some sections all the children are reported as entered ou 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. Oqf questions are printed butiI think the time has come for the establishment of a Board to grant Provinoial 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 coniplately 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 ol' 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 nay be able to do so on some other oceasion.
!12. The Reverend Mumilton Gibson, Goderich and Stemley.-Having only held the office of Superintendent of Schools for the Townships of Goderich and Stanley, since April, 1Si55, I have but few remarks to make on the state of cducation in the schools under my supervision. Their progress and efficiency are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition. 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 grauting third class certificates, and to exact from first and second class teachers more than the minimum Iualification, as prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada; at the last meeting of the Board, treelve 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 preferuble in testing the qualification of teachers. There is, undeniably, much irregularity of atteadance 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 betivecn. In some schools prizes have been given during the past year, and with very bencficial 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 disappointcd 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 qualificd and most efficient teachers.
92. 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 approachiog, 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 denicd 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, Mr.D., Arran.-I beg leave to say that I have been nowly appointed and am not so well able to answer the general questions as I should wish. The gencral causes of non-atiendance are set down as, "Indifference on the part of parents," and "Kept at bome to assist on the farm." The library regulations are strictly observed.
95. Hillicm Bull, Esquire, Albemarle and Anrabel.-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 ansious to have their children educated, and send them pretty regularly when the weather and roads permit. The schools iu Section No. 1, Albemarle, and No. 2, Amabel, are now in fair working order. They both have female teachers holding second class certiticates, with a genernl attendance of about 20 pupils. Section No. 1, Amabel, is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The section is too small to warrant the trustecs 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 Arran. There is a comfortable log school house in each of the sections. There are three other scections organizcd in Amabel, one of which (No. 3, Amabel) bas a good log school house, in which a school is to be opened immediately. The amount of the Legrislative Grant apportioned to these townships is very small. I have suggested to the Township Council the propriety of dividing the procecds 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 gooll progress, though there were no maps nor school apparatus-nothing in fact beyond a blackboard and the test books of the school. I recommended the trustees to obtain maps, \&c., and trust they will do so.
96. John Eckford, Esquire, Braut, Carrick, Culross, Elderslie, Saugecn and Greenock. -Nearly twelve months ago I visited a number of what I underitood to be amongst the best schools in some of the older counties. My object was to note improvements in tuition with a parison, that Improvement of the schnols under my care, and especially for the purpose of comcnced much kingle schools were exceedingly well taught, and in in dearly all I was freely afforded. Some of those ducted. I returned from my tour with the hope, or rather the the business was well conshould some brother local superinter the hope, or rather the pleasing persuasion, that of as the backwoods. Having had much experience as a teacher myself; at sa carly 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 carnestness 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 $:$ higher and more thorough instruction than existed a few years ago. to instruction in then occurrence for teachers to meet with opposition sxom parents in regard prehended in two words " chanches of our Common Schools. Their objections may be comthe expense they were put to in cduca Numbers also, who had no childrert, murmured at angry contests for the imposition of ratiog those of their neighbours, und many were the hearty cooperation. It is becoming well understood there is a wonderful unanimity and and her progress to a high place in the scale of nations depends upon the weseral and proper education of the young and rising gencration, and that therefore every man who has proper stake in it-cvery man who has got a regard for the general weal-ought to feel an interest 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 tubject ; und 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 scbools, and not a few of the trustees have doue their dusy 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 attainments. The faithful seruting of our Board of Examincrs is securing competent teachers. But something more is wanting-a genius and aptness to convey knowledge. The gord reputation 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 bugin to distinguish themselves; but others in no wise particularly endowed, just begin to teach as they were taught by masters perhops 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_appreaticeships_at
the expense of the section. This is the priacipal cause of my inability to report so favourably of some of the sehools 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 offerine 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 muy be well fitted. Our libravies are not numerous; to get them established is a work of dialiculty, not less so to keep them up. Years pass without any additions, and the readers drop oft. 1 almost wish it were compulsory to apportion a small sum annually for this purpoye.
97. The Revereml Wm. Froser, Kincardine, Bruce, Huron and Kinloss.-The number of wild Arabs not sent to any school, is, as you may sce, 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. Publio scntiment is perfectly ripe for the change. The common cause given in almost every report is the indifference of parents. Extreme poverty, sickncss 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 wouli be greater as a parliamentary statute, rather than as a municipal rule. Many of the municipal bodies might not make such, but would giadly accept of the same if mude to hand. The doing away with the lrustee Boards in favor of Township ones, will be no suall improvement. But whether such Board be the Town Councils or Boards elected fir 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 mecting 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, aud 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 lboard to have more for the more advauced schools. Should such protection and permanency be afforded to the teachers, the Normal School would be crowded, aud in five years might supply the whole Proviuce. The teachers dismissed, wou!d 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 presentexpeuse 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 aud herd boys, are effectually destroying the systens, and supplanting and ronting out the best teachers, as a great many of the prescut Boards amipioy the lowest that offer as the best for them. So young men of spirit walk away and leave the profession for wae more congenial. This is a crying evil which must be stopped, change or no ehage. There is danger, however, in opening the question till Federation be the law of the Proviuce. 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 tuste; un this point the American mind is a solemn lesson to us. The Revised Pro. framues tor County Roards, is observed, and the questions are priated,

## XXXIII. County of Middiesex.

98. Churles IIurdic, Esquire, Nissouri West.-The agitation concorning remodelling our School Scetions 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 othera to have their schools equally good. Our schools are still supported by the Free School system, and although you will find a de. crease in the length of time a few have been lept open, it is entircly owing to the changes already mentioned. A new mode, on the pic-tic plan, of conducting examinations has been generally introduced among our schools during the past year, by which micuns 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 esalt theinselves 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 schopl 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 use. 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 resalts 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 thr 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 Elain.

101. The Reverend Ellmund Sheppard, East Riding, County of Elgin.-I kכow 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 disoiplinc. The Board of Public instruction in this county, is ancious 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 1860 was good; this, I think, is in a great measure owing to the large number of Free Schools in East Elgin. The Free School systen has so rapidily increased, that if it continues at the same rate, all-the schools will soon be free. By consultiug the reports it will be seen that in each of the townships the Free Schools and Rate Bill Schools stood as follows:

| Bayham ..... ................... . . . |  |  |  | Rate Bill |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S. Dorchester | 5 | Fre. | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | Rate Bill. |
| Nalahide | 15 | ' | U | " |
| xarmouth | 14 | ، | 3 | " |
| 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 healchy interest in education amongst us, which I trust will remain and increase.

## XXXV. Countr of Kent.

102. Edmund B. Llarrison, 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 $c 0 \cdot \mathrm{op}$ cration 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 we to the advantages which would result from a proper use of the tickets 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 judicinusly assist them in their efforts to acquire knowledge, the library books will be read with avidity The accompanying printed questions for the examination of teachers, prepared by 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 obserred. By a resolution passed at the last meeting of the County Buard, 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, grado B; one-half, second class, grade A; three-eighths,second class, grade B. Every excrtion has been mada to raise the standard of the qualifications of our teachers. The great difficulty in retaining teachers of a superior grade ot qualitication 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 a!together through the niggardiness of Trustees, that better salaries are not given, but the inability of the school sections as now constructed to sustain the necessary tasation. I would respectfully call your attention to a " missing link" in the Common School system of Upper Canada, namely, provisicn for the cducation of the deaf and dumb. The importance of educating the deaf "and dumb is well expressed in the following extract, talen 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 cducation and culture suited to his peculiar infirmity, allored to grow up in ignorance, and to battle for himself as he may, with the stern realitic: : 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 cye 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, ho has the same degree of intelligeace 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, alse relieves the mind from moral responsibility. 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 fonnd in Institutions establisbed 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. Wivith his montal 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 syinpathy 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 Tornaship 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 cight pupils present, whose minds, once shut up in almost inpenetrable darkness, were being gradually led forth to become industrious, intelligent and christian members of society. The teacher, a deal mute, from Oakville, C. W., is a graduate of the Deafand Dumb Institution at Hartford. I an informed that there are at least sixteen deaf mutes in Kent, and about twenty in Elrin. Could not a fund for the deaf and dumb be set apart, according to their number in Upper Canada, and distributed to the schools according 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 edu-
cation of the deaf I have not touched upon the many hindricipation of the present state of things being altered, have no doubt when there is only one Boances to the efficiency of our Common Schools. I foundation for a good system of Com Board of School 'Irustees for each township, a broad school sites by arbitration in cases where the ools will be attained. The power of acquiring prices, ought to be introduced among the proposed ather refuse to sell, or ask exorbitant

## XXXVI. Cointy of Lambton.

103. The Reverend Peter MiDermott, Mcorc.-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 apparatus. 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 unly cause that can be assigned for their non-attendance is the negligence of parents, as they the township is few esceptions, within easy reach of a school, and as nearly every school in religious instruction arey cansot plead poverty. The general regulations with regard to associates learning with religion in thed, and the results are decidedly beneficial, as it libraries, I am sorry to say that very little atter the young. With respect to pubiic this township. A tew sections did ory haid to the subject in them, and in a year or two very few read small libraries; but they have added nothing to read, it is impossible to form an opinion as to the influence which thited number of books the fact that good books necessarily exert an influence for good, and not only interer than instruct, refine and elevate. The prizes distributed during the year have been interest but am satisfied more attention will be paid to this during the year have been few, but I stimalates to exertion and diligence ; it make this subject; for its infiaence is good. It and especially of attending regularly. Thas children more desirous of attending school, aminations is observed. The questions The Revised Programme for County Board Ex104. The questions are not printed.
104. The Reverend Joseph C. Gibson, Warwick.-I have to report 'that on the whole 7*
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 mecting 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 illocss, together with the fact that I only succeeded in getting the last return from trustecs on the 17 th, has prevented me from sending in the report at an earlier date.
105. The Reverend J. S. Ba/er, Enuishillen.-I have much pleasure to report that the sciools of Enniskillen Township are yearly increasing in efficiency and I think would compare farourably with ar.- 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 ycar has been very satisfactory.

## NXIVII. Cobint of lissex.

106. II. IF. Cumningham, Espuire, Anterlon.-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 au unpleasant fecling among the rate-payers, caused by the location of school houses, as well as a dislike to the teachers employed. Now the Protestant Scparate School is attacked in its turn by the Trustecs 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 nore 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 2 very dilapidated condition. The chilly blast in this inclement scason 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 marvellous. 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 period. There is nothing to be found in this school-house but a few benches and one desk, and, on the whole, it has a very dismal appearance. The school-house of Section No. 4 is a very good hewed lor house on pillars; the Trustecs neglecting to under-pin it, leaves the bottom exposed, which causes a very uneasy fecling 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 credituble to the Trustees, showing a degrec of comfort and warmth not generally found in the country; but I an 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 bencficial 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, Sundvich-Wcst.-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 accquirements of elementary knowledge. This is a good basis, moral and religious instruction being the ground upon which the whole stande, and the Trustees of Sandwich-West take carc that this is the
casc. In two of our schools assistant teachers are wanted, on account of the large number of pupils frecquenting 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 Trustecs. In most of the sections they were prevented from applying for prize books on account of the ill health of their agent. I'his is to be regretted, for, last year, the distribution of prizes had a most encouraging effect. The Trustecs' accounts show a marked improvement, exeept in oue 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 hos been removed by the Trustecs. Whatever may bave 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. Alcxander Craiy, Esquire, Tillury West.-All the sciools in this township during the past year, were free, and they are the sarne this year. We have no trouble abcut Free Schools. All the sections are in full operation with the exeeption of one, and that is a new section; they are about building a school-house before a school can be kept. Onc section has erected a new commodious School-house (frame), furnished with a desk and seats of the latest and most approved plau, at a cost of nearly 860 ). The Common School cducation is steadily advancing and generally cfficiently taught, with roum for improvement. The sections have all maps, but are in want of globes, apparatus, \&e. I hare been adrising all the sections to set proper apparatus into their schools, and have got the Trustecs to promise that they will purchase them as soon as their fiances will admit. I believe the Trustecs 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 exeeption of one whio was previously cograged 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 believesare the only places where the children receive instruction. The sehools were all opened and closed with prayer and the scriptures read. Indifference of parents is always reported by the Trustes 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 wore, 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 parcnts, for I believe they are faulty in some degrec. 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 quaiification 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 sehool. 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 Colehester; I think it will have a beneficial effect; it was so far for the children to attend any of our sohools. I am very happy to be able to report progress in all of the five sohools, 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 hapo just ocompleted a yery subatantiạ grhool-house, 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 Sepurate School Act, is not working well for our Common Schools; that clause allowing persons living within three miles of a Scparate 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 Koman Catholics and other Christians which should not exist. I think that cach township or town should support its own schools and cot infringe on its neighbours.

## XXXVIII. The Cities.

110. The Reverend James Porter, Local Superintendent, Toro:uto.-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 coatinued until the end of November. Its effects, as heretofore, have been uniformly beneficial. The Rev. Mr. Boddy has again very bindly 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 ky those of the senior pupils who receive them, while they remain under our care; and are taken with them, as tobens of Mr. Ketchum's kindness, when they leave schooi. The three usual Examinations were held in the course of the year, nauncly, the Combined Esamination 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 17 th of July. The cxaminers 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, sclected by their respective teachers for their general proficiency combined with uniformly good conduct, and approved by the Local Superintendent. $\Lambda$ s recommended by the Committee on School Management, it was ordered by the Board, that a Public Mceting 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 2Sth, the arrangements for which should be similar to those of former ycars. 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 Cilobe newspaper of Saturday, July 20th. "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 bighly 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 seats amid the applause of the aucience. 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 conclyded, the meeting
was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Willis and the Rev. Dr. Ryerson. In concluding his address the Chief Superinteadent 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. (Applanse.) Rev. Mr. Fraser said that at the urgent solicitation of his friend, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, he had consented to make a few rernarks. 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. Hehad 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 innpportune, 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 Torouto very light, aiter having come from New York, where it was $\$ 20$ per scholar. Knowing something of the cost of other descriptions of schools, lie could say that, to him, the expense of the Common School education seemed very l'ght. Again, in measuring the expense of different systems, oue wust remember the old maxim, that there is a sort of economy which is peny 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 lookiug at what their schools cost, they should consider also what they save in policemen, gaols, penitentiaries, poor-houses, \&c. (Hear, heur.) Ho belicved 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 schools. He must say that he, for oue, as a clergyman of the Church of England, did regret that in the United States and here, it was not possible to introduce something uore 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 sys-tem-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 onc 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 tura 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 gentle. men 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 sccond inspection of the several schools under the control of the Board, beg leave to report as
follows, viz.:-

## General IReport.

"The Public Schools of this city were established in 1844; and have consecquently been in operation 21 ycurs. 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 have spent the the commendation of the Board and of the public, in whose service some times by individual members of the lives. The schools have indeed been visited at various departments, without coming into direct, who have, for the most part, walked through the obtained, it is true, some slight appreciation of the contact with the system. They have thus but have not had the opportunity of actually the general excellence of the system adopted, made, at different times, to create a spirit of mastering its details. Dfforts have also been to redoubled exertions, by the establishment of emation, and to rouse both teachers and pupils are brought into comparison with others of the somed examinations, in which certain schools of honour and prizes to successful candidates-by the grade-by the granting of cortificates ships for the boys, and the presentation of the the founding of Grammar School scholaryour committee deemed that all had not of these distinctions at a public mecting. Still, and, thercfore, in May, last year, as a prelimin done that was possible to be accomplished; visitation of the schools, with the view of ascertaining, they determined to make a combined their trust. The result of their observations was dug for themselves the actual condition of and subsequent action taken thereupon. That visitalion reported to the Board at the time, was so interesting, as well as instructive, to those who took so beneficial to the schools, and deemed it advisable to renew their efforts in the sat took part in it, that your committec threc entire days, and was confined to the senior same direction. The first visitation occupied has occupied five entire days; it has embraced ducted with more definite vbjects in vierr, as well are altogether nine schools under this Biew, as well as with greater care and preparation. There 2,708 pupils (an average of 300 to each buidind and committee found in actual attendance primary, intermediate and senior.

| The Primary Divisions | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intermediate ............. | 682 | 574 | 1256 |
| Senior. | 424 | 342 | 766 |
| Th | 382 | 296 | 678 |



Each of these divisions is again sub-divided i................................... 55 namely :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Primary, generally into } \\
& \text { Intermediate, }{ }_{\text {/ }} \text { ".......................................... } 5 \text {, } 6 \text { or } 7 \text { classes }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 substantial. Education may be either mechanical or intellectual; the best education has a 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. Rut
no important lesson should be unaccompanied with such an amount of mechanical drill as will conable every pupil in each class to master thoroughly every part of the subject, in every proposition in geometry. No, whether it be in the first book of reading, or the highest and that teacher is always the most sucessfun than this is suitable for teaching en masse; and unremitting drill. In the study of mathematics this accura greatest amount of patient nature of the subject, absolutely necessary; and why should nacty of drill is, from the very in teaching the first, second, or third books of reading? dom put into rigid practice in teaching the reading? Unfortunately, however, it is seloughly understanding the subject himself, is purely English branches. The teacher, thorquired, and too apt to think that by keeping to become wearied with the constant drill remastered the lesson in all its details, parents will compuils back till cvery one in the class has should remember that so long as he has an intelligemplain of the slow progress made; but he tees, capable of appreciating his efforts, an intelligent Superintendent, and a Board of 'Trusing consists, not in the amount of work gone be entirely and fully sustained. Good teachis acquired; and an examination is to be valued not in the accuracy with which everything but by the accuracy, readiness and universality of the by the number of lessons gone through kept in view by the Committee, in the inspection just replies. These principles were steadily so much to see the schools at their cvery day just now completed; their object was, not divisions especially, to put these principy day work, as to incite the teachers of the lower what the Committee will expect in future, more extensively into practice-to sherv them tion will be properly estimated, and rewarded by assure them that their efforts in this direcCommittce issucd a programme, ten days befory promotion. To accomplish this object your teachers of the first and second divisions to the inspection, in order to allow time to the and as a test of their individual ability. Of create a model for their own future imitation, classes examined in the lower divisions, having course the Committee are well aware that the libited a condition far in advance of the usual training prepared with more than usual care, exthe teachers will at least aim to introduce the same ing given; but the Committec trust that every class, being confident they will find the time intellectual system as far as possible in speed," absolutely and universally true in the honored proverb, "the more haste the less 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 anajytical exercise, with the meanings 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; Algcbra, 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 madc. The primary and intermediate divisions were, according to the above programme, teacher was suffering from in unqualified satisfaction with regarditon; and the Committee have to express their entire and except in two instances, which will be noticed in a special rephe exercises were conducted, lor a very natural timidity on the part of some of the joungort. Allowances must be made examine before the Committee; and, in some instances, onger teachers at being required to of the teacher. The ezaminations were some instances, on account of the recent appointment
by those teachers who have for some time been in the employment of the Board. The questions 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 done in every case, and in some was very cacellent-the spelling and punctuation being generally 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 gencrally; in some cases good. In history, the period was much too extensive for a detailed cxamination; 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 and correctness. 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 tosts, authorities being required and given for every step in demonstration. The writing was in gencral clcanly, and, in one or two instances, superior. In one instance the committee noticed some mou ited 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 committce 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 singlo female teacher having to instruct from 80 to 130 children-far too many for efficiency, unless some more perfect organization coald be obtained -for when the age and acquirements of these children are considered, it will be readily seen how utterly itupossible it is for a single teacher to keep the greater number in the gallery employed, while she instructs cach class separately, and what a large proportion of the school hours the great bulk are cxpected to remain quiet without any adequate occapation for their minds. The attention of the cornmittee on sites and buildings is respectfally 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 Committce. 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 werc occupied in the more ordinary branches, their divisions would be still more efficicut. 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 ouly 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 chiefy useful as a basis, and the most prominent points only should be dwelt upon; while the history of the last two centuries, cspecially English history; is interwoven with that of the entire world, and intimately connected with events daily crowding upon us; aud 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 cousider 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,) Joun Baxter, Chairman:
On the subject of vagrant children, the Local Superintendent remarks:-
"There is still one vacant field of educational effort which $h_{2}$ 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, parental influence at home. For these childrestraint at school, which is not confirmed by be yet required, supplemented by such privaten some special educational provision seems to part at least, the food and clothing which are indispabsic bencvolent care as will provide, in ance at school. Without such provision, even compulsory necessary in order to their attendmight be, in some instances, a grievous hardship." quote the language of Mr. Justice Hagarty, in his And again:-"Nor can I forbear to Fall Assizes for the County of the City of Toronto receat charge to the Grand Jury at the grant children who are seen in every part of our city respect to the uninstructed and vasome attempt may be made to work downward to city: 'It is to be earnestiy hoped that below the influence of our present system: to to reach tho grade of children apparently cessary), apart from those of their own are, who gather them in their rags and squalor (if neticipate that the recent resolution of the Board lead to some good result in this very important wirech bears on this particular subject, will referred to:-"That, in the opinion of this Board, it is of very Treallowing is the resolution be early adopted for the education of the moard, it is of very great importance that meana about the streets of our city; and that it many untaught children who are now wandering agement to ascertain what means are practicable in order to to the Committee on School Man-


An interesting communication from the Rector of the Toronto Grammar School is subjoined : To the Chairman and Members of the Boronto Grammar Schoor, Oct. 19, 1865.

Gentlemen,-It affords me much pleasure to lation examinations in the University of Toronto, two inform you that at the recent Matricuto whom Scholarships were awarded by you, acquitted the former pupils of the City Schools, to Daniel Ryrie and Alfred Baker.

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 gaincd 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 brillinnt 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 Eng. lish, 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 desorving 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 clomi."

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant, Arthur Wickson, Rector.
110. William Armstrong, Esquire, Secretavy 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 p!ans, 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 gections 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 tuis year. This was caused by the sudder 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 f'cw exceptions, were able to repeat the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments accuratcly. The importance which you justly attach to the Common School Libranies, 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 ex-
crcise over the young, the more am I confirmed in the views I expressed last year, that it is a most inportant 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 institation with all classes, but especially with the young. It is entirely free, and the books have, of course, often to ke entrusted to the children of very poor pareats, but to the credit of all, so far as my esperience 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 fillod with pupils. It is a daty, 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 trifing. This evidence of pablic confidence is remarkable and worthy of note, when it is considered that the Board has, for several years, been erecting 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 coourse pursued by the Trustecs.
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 sohool 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 city. A pretty large item of the year's outlay was incurred in making such alterations as 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 forniture 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 Common School Board were not prepared to forego the privileges with whioh the School Laws invosted them, of keeping up in connection with the Central School, a Grammar School department 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 witk 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 meãns 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 belicye that the poople 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 refiex of public sentiment, should as far as possible endeavour to meet the wishos of the pablic. 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. The classics will still be taught, but taught only as a part of the Grammar School course. This department will still be sustained; but no longer sustained by a tax, however trifing, apon the property of the municipality. The clever lads of our Central School will still have an opportheharsh and unfeeling a superior education; but the privilege will no longer be embittered by happy effect of this union is that of such as envied them the advantages they enjoyed. Anothrr cause to complain. There will be no oceasion coration, the City Council, will no longer have to raise by taxation anything regarding the propricty of time forth for calling upon this body It is hoped that harmony and good feeling may prevail in future between these two bodics. 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 carnest wish was to cultivate a cordial feeling of amity between the tro corporations. Every member of this Board rcjoices to learn thatso 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 apyroval of the union itself, and of the printhe same, a spirit of courtesy It is, therefore, hoped that, as the objects of both ought to be when reference has to be made to mutual forbearance may mark the discussions of each, indebted to this union for the valuable assistance reliberations of the other. The city is also in the management of its educational affairs. It is should understand the high estimate which the elective part of the the citizens of London gentlemen who joined it under the conditions embodied part of the Board has formed of the taken a deep interest in every movement for embodied in the articles of union. They have improvement of the system. Their views, as was to beement of general education and the liberal and more matured as to what is necessary to carryected, are more enlarged, more like ours, which now embraces nearly all the youth of hy out with success a great system municipality. Their presence at the Board, with the right and seses within the limits of this views felt, will be a happy guarantee to cvery parcut thit and opportunity of making their Christian principles and Christian morals will be permitat nothing inimical to the purity of system of teaching carried out under their control. Bishop of Huron, invested with extensive powers as Supere Right Revercnd the Lord clergymen to take part in the deliberations of the Board the Citydent, and five influential agencies, may influence the character of the education imparted to thondon, through these any way and to any extent that may be deemed desirabimparted to the rising generation in Sohool Board, while highly valued for their own desirable. The members of the Grammar are really indispensable members, so long as the union lasts, if it be and Christian gentlemen, 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 then Joint Board of Grammar and Common Schools Trustees of the City of London. The Board would refer for information regarding statistics of attendance, $\mathcal{E c}$., to the reports of the Superintendent, the Principal of the schools and the Head Master of the Grammar School department. income, the attendance at the differen the report will furnish information both as it respects annum. The Board would take the liberools and the cost for tuition for each pupil per reports and the tabulated statistics attached to recommending the careful perusal of these of the work carried on under the supervision ef the one who wishes to understand the extent work is done in the various classes. Enquiries are often made regarding the in which this school property held by the trustees on behalf of the city pretty correct estimate, which will give some idea the city. The following they believe a includes the value of school furniture and library of the value of the trust. The estimate

Total value of school lands, buildings and, but is exclusive of maps and apparatus:the Board of School Trustees on and other property held by London, at the date of this report (Janauary, 1866)..............
ment annually levied for School Purposes, and the cost per pupil for


The suljoined are extracts from the Report of J. B. Boyle, Esquirc, (Principal of the Schools,) to the Board of Trustes, Lendon:-"It affords me much pleasure to be able to report, at the close of another year, that the Schools, both Central and Primary, continuc 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 Schools, and the liberal provision confidence of the people generally. The whole number of scholicent state, have gained the in our Schools, for a longer or shorter period, durine the seholars who hare been educated for the year 1571; the monthly average 1030; and the year, was 3218 ; the daily average ing the year 928. The number registered, in 1864 , was 2073 number of promotions duraverage monthly 1782. The increase in one ycar on each enss of the average 1471, and the and 148 respectively. The table appended is designed toss of these statistics was 246,100 , frowth of our City schools in the last ten years. Thed to show to the citizens the gradual time from 1823 as the number registered, and from a dails of pupils has increased in this registers, and a daily average of 1571 . Besides at the former period the to 3218 on the had not separated from the general system. This former period the Roman Catholics numbers enterel, and $116 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the daily averase gives $76 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole revenue of the Board from whatever soury averaye. The same table shows the employed in each succecding year; and the cost of the derived; the number of teachers on rarious bases, as indicated by the headings of the ediffation of each pupil, calculated gradual decrease in the cost to the city of each child's cduoation until it We fiud here a point below which it cannot descend, and at the same time affrion, any guarantec reached a and guardians that their children are properly taught, and that the class-roouss a parcuts ous, comfortable and well ventilated. Howerer, the figure indicating theroous are capaciof each pupil to the city for the last year, mould hare been mating the cost of education school been in operation for the whole year; and, therefore, next year, higher, had the ucw show a considerable increase on this item. Still no friend next year's statistics will likely see the cost of education in our Public Schools reduced so of the system would desire to that efficiency has been sacrificed to economy. Publie so far as to lead to the conviction position it has already gained, must prove its claims upeducation, to maintain the high work assigned it in such a style as to set competition at upon public confidence by doing the facilities in the way of apparatus of all kinds, a more thorough clasifis, with its superior division of labour, and with the aid of teachers properly trained for the duties of the profession, is no very difficult matter. As the Union of the Grammar and Comes of their has only been under trial for five months it is toion of the Grammar and Common Schools success of the project. Still, so far as the experimen to speak confidently regarding the expected from it. The Rev. Mr. Bayly has, so far, been able to it bas fuliy realised all I classical department. It is true there were a good many that had attended work in the ment while free, who withdrew when the small fee was imposed. Thad attended this departwere not likely to have prosecuted the study of this branch to These parties, however, parents would not have allowed such a trifle to have branch to any useful extent, as their progress had they entertained any definite object in thed in the way of their children's imposition of this small fee will eventually reduce in regard to classical training. The while it may lead some to place a higher value upon number of classical pupils but little, parents to consider, before entering their children in the privileges they enjoy, and induce the time and means of rendering the study profitable. examination of the income likely to be derived from the I am happy to find, on a careful of the Grammar School lands, and the sum we may the Grammar School Fund, the rents department will entail no additional charge on the citizens of lo from fees, that this amount from these three sources, in the order in which they are named above probable down at $\$ 1200, \$ 200$ and $\$ 400$ per annum, making a total of $\$ 1800$ above, may be set head master, and that of an assistant, should suking a total of \$1s00. The salary of the than $\$ 1500$ per annum. Therefore this valuable departmessary, will not amount to more Schools of this city-even with the fees fixed at department, in connexion with the Pablic be a self-sustaining institution, which is all the most rigid fure of $\$ 1.50$ per quarter-will
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 iato 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 childrea is only for a few months in the year, Where the air is generally pure, out-door exercise unaroidable, and where the class-rooms the case is widelye, but for these little ones, would be almost deserted. But in large citics are are sent to school not to In the summer months, children evidently under the legal has no resource left but accept the statement the the way of the family, and the teacher the Board should open Infant Schools and procure the services of teschers." Now, unless for this department of the work, very little progress will be made with such the first year, the time of the teachers will be drawn amay from others who would it, and the children themselves injured by beingra array from others who would profit by nursery or play-ground would be the more fitting kept confined in a class-room, when the the children of the poor have too little time for place for them. It is in vain to say that as it now stands. Before such riews bave any acquiring a good education under the law would be necessary to prove, that the child starting int determining the question, it advance of the other who starts at six, when both have at five will, cetcris paribus, be in moral training, and much evil may be done to the good be done in the way of mental or present system, it seems to me that some sli.rht che physical constitution in following the the present school-larrs, fixing the age for admissione might, with advantage, be made in altcration necd 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 Uhief Superintendent would lend his influence to an application to the Legislature for obtaining this slight change in the School Laws. instance which has been reduced to a very few cases, there is still an occasional adopted by the requires the prompt attention of parents and teachers. If the mears subject treated Board were carefully and punctually carried out by the teachers, and the there would be littlents and guardians as a matter of such vital importance deserves, this is one of those evils, which, unless carcfully wat every experienced teacher knows that will extend its pernicious influence to others, and result in checked in its carlier stages, unfortunate truant. If the evil could be confined in every case to the party ruin of the might be borne ; but no teacher need count on this. The firse the party uffected, it truant is to entrap his class-mates ; and while this. The first object of every confirmed mental and moral culture of his charge the the teacher is diligently engaged in the influences for the Police Court, the Jail, or perhaps being trained under the worst of the teacher, well defined by resolution of the Bornaps the Penitentiary. It is the duty of has been one-half day absent from School, and it is to apprise the parent when his child attend to the matter promptly-as every hour a it to be hoped that the parent will then an hour lost merely-it is a youne lad to hour a boy spends under such circumstances is not therefore, a weighty responsibility resting uextent demoralized and corrapted. There is, room to prevent his boys from contracting upon every teacher to do his utmost in the classto the family of every pupil whose absence worst of habits, and to give immodiate notice upon every parent to co-operate with the teacher in his day remains unaccounted for; and of his pupils. Would the parent only send a note, or even a to promote the best interests pal, stating that the child is absent, or will be absen a verbal message to the principermission, when such is the case; or, when this is absent for a specified time with his teacher is left at his residence, would he but this is neglected, and the circular from the
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 the seaff ase, where all have evidently done their best. I have no hesitation in saying, With the continued shole, is well worthy of the confidence of the Board and the public. the means of extended usefulness teachers, possessing both experience and ability, and with status attainable for our classes through the the Board, and a still higher educational Grammar School-we may reasonably ontertain the which has been effected with the every sucoeeding year, will render these Schools still morc therthr just beginning, and patronage of an enlightened community.

Report of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nuron, Local Superintendent of the Lonclon City Schools:-" Having been absent in England ior 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 Sclool School, once in company with the order of the School, and the Burrows, R.A., who expressed himself much pleased presence. On my second visit, I was accompanied by the several classes examined in our Principal of the London Collegiate Institute, and he beppresed t. Arthur Sweatman, M.A., he experienced from his visit to the various classes, and his high opinion of the which maintained, and the proficiency exhibited by the scholars. I was also present at the order yearly examination of the Grammar School Dopartment, under the charge of the halfBenjamin Bayly, and I am led to believe that great good will result from the Rev. which has taken place between the Grammar and Common Schools. On the union think the Board of Trustees bave 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. This most desirable object, I think, may be attained. I have had some couversation with the indefatigable Principal upon this subject, and I hope with his assistance to be enabled to accomplish this without, iu any way violating the principles on which the Common School Law is based. It gives
me much pleasure to mee much pleasure to devote the salary of the office of Superintendent for the purchase of

Report of Benjumin children at the annual examination.'
tces, London:-" $A$ the close of Esquire, A.B., (Classical Master,) to the Board of Trusmon Schools of this city, it is perbaps fittinct that I should union of the Gram mar and Comof the working of the Classical Departmong that I should present you with a brief summary tions in the rooms, business was not resumed theof. In consequence of necessary alteraAugust, at which time, or within the eusuing water the summer vacation until the 2sth cal studies, 9 of these were new scholars, chiefly from the county, pupils of the Ceatral School ; since that period 21 bave joined the Cle residue were old of whom 16 are new pupils, making in all 53 . Thave joined the Classical Department, mercantile pursuits, and two nuore have been obliged to tiseone have since entered upon illness, leaving at the clise of the term 48 upon the Register. have been 6 studyiog the Greck language; of thesc 4 have only commenced within the last 3 months, and the other two have not advanced beyond Arnoold's 1st Greek Book. In Latin, 1 was reading IIorace, but has since left the School; another has been studying Virgii ; $s$ are reading Ciesar, 12 in Aruold's Second Latin Book, and the remainder in the First. The gross number learning Classics in your School, although larger than in most of the Gramurar Schools of the Province, maly probably disappoint many of your Board; but the imposition of a rate bill, however desirable in some respects, has caused a diminution in the atteudance ; and when we add to this the fact of a very large and flourishing establishment (esseutially Classical) being located in our city, I think we may rather congratulate oursel ves upon our numbers being so respectable, than feel any surprise at their pracity; and I feel littie 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 chis, the first opportunity I have had, to express my entire satisfaction with the way in efficient staff of masters Grammur and Common Schools is carried out; from the large and
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 c:n be in auy merely Grammar School in the Province.
112. William2 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 nigrated to the United States, in consequence of the falling of of work at the public buildings here. The average attendance continues, as in ye:lrs pistst, much less than the number on the rolls. This is a troublesome question, and one very harid to deal with. 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 socicty, in not enforcing the regular attendance of those children at school. I have on seycral occa-sions-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 list 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 tho schools. At the recent elections the ratc-payers exprossed 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 aseertained; of those belonging to supporters of Common Schools there are ferr, tis 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 authorised by the Board of Public Instruction. The Ievisel Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. 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 gricatest 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 yoar past, you lhave 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 1azy long be spared to labor as the head of our noble system of education.

## XXXIX. Tire Towns.

113. The Reverend George Bell, Clifton.-No very definite cause can be assigucd for non-attendance. Irregularity of attendance on the part of many who are caterel un 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 nuostiy in writing. The 'Town Library, obtained from the Educational Department, and kept by the Town Clerk, is open, free to all the inhabitauts. The books are covered and labelled; some of them are becoming much worn. Two hundred and cight volumes werc taken out during the year 1865.
114. The Reverend W. A. Caldwell, Dundas.-Our sehools are now, I rejoice to say, in a healthy and thriving condition; the Grammar School is risiug in numbers and improving rapidly in knowledge under Mr. Hunter. We have still a larga number of ragrant 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 idlencss and vicc ; 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 mocting at Hawilton, as I had intended, but, from what transpired at the meeting in Welland, I wish all success to the contemplated project of altering tho school lave on those points then aud there discussed. 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 lasi year. In somo 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.h is is safisfactory, is 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 froni 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 $a^{\prime} i$ 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 midsumwer, the prizes -which were the gift cf 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 domeanour, as well as in the preparation of the lessons. The prizes-one in each branch of study, the gift of the Superintencent and Prinoipal, 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 tendency ou the part of pupils to available at any given time; to correct (if possible) the appearauce for the day, without depositine their lessons, only with a view to making a good 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 le 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 mavy other things, plausibility in theory seems to be corrected by experience.
116. The Reverend J. J. Bogert, M.A.A, Napanee.-I have much pleasure in reporting the common schools of this Municipality to be in a very satisfactory condition. The large number of children whose names have been on the school registers, during tho past year, in proportion to the population, of itself gives a most favourable report. ' i his is to be attributed mainly to the facts tiat 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. The only religious instruction 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 crdinary 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 religions and secular education, impresses upon the minds of the young a very different idea of religion. The 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 Doard of School Trestees require the Local Superintendent to visit the schools and report monthly.
 ville, nothing of such importance as to call for special remark has oceurred. The causes of non-attendance, arise sare 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 frce. As to religious instruction in the public echool, except it may be ircidental remarks from visitors, there is none communicated. The Bible classes and the sabbath schools are supposed to supply the lack. At the County lbard books of the library are all cutcred, labellod the Revised Programme observed. ' 'he served. As for the influence which the library and numbered and the regnlations obbe considerable as well as beneficial. The books are on the neighborhood, it cannot but ber considerable and increasing; funds keing derived fery generally read, and their num. attracts a good deal of public interest, and last year realized an annual exhibition which dollars. l'rizes are distributed, and so far as they may bed a sum somewhat over vinety they have had the best results. One or two disagrecable circumstances have occurred in conncetion with them, on which might ke founded an argument against them. Some parents feel that in not receiving a prize their child has been unjustly treated, and sonee 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.
117. 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 and charged for as catras, and as a pupils. Previously, Huclid and French were considered, them or not as they chose. Those onsequence pupils were allowed the option of taking commence the study, and whose interest in the sture, took them whom I could influence to great relief to be able to tell unwilling pupils and parents, that afterwards keep up. It is a for the law allows me none. Our Board also liberally assisted me can allow them no option, jects at one fee. I enrolled a class of eighteen new pupils in these by charging the two subthis is a digression, but I thought it not wrong to pupils in these branches. I am aware that now scheme in this school. Our school librarg to give my experience of the working of the the public, owing to the fostering care of my predecessor These are covered and labelled according to the regulation. Gordon, numbers 620 volumes. I can testify to the avidity with which they are sought and, as I give them out myself, volumes were in circulation, but the number of entries of after. During the last year 500 a painful drawback to the pleasure I have in reporting the books taken out was 877 . It is know that much execrable trash, in the shape of "Dime interest taken in our library, to literature" is sold in our shops, and bought and read by our Novels" and "yellow covercd lance to keep it from circulating even in the school room our youth; it requires great vigities sufficiently on the look out for this stuff? As room: Are our custom house authoricecded in inducing our Board to grant a sum to be spent in prizes; I am not sucinwever, that $I$ shall succeed in getting some gentlemen in town to give prizes in sanguine, subjects, which prizes I propose shall bear the name of the town to give prizes in specific the Normal School. With regard to punishment, I avoid donor, like the Elgin Prize of as possible, and .cmploy detention, writing lines, committing verses, \&cent, as much demerit marks, which deprive the delinquent of his weekly honor card. \&c., and giving of recciving them, they meant a prize for good conduct ought of, if in addition to the credit as now, mere honorable mention in the quarterly report.

> 110. The Reverend Andrew, A quarterly report.
departments has on the whole been goonith, Sarnia.-The attendance at the different Grummar School is larger than at any former perion number of pupils attending the Sarnia ing was employed during the year, and the number A very competent teacher in drawrefful art, gnd the fone spepinens exhibited at the late pupils now taking lessons in this
of the Trustee Board in securing the services of so suitable a person to give instruction in this highty important branch of education. $\Lambda$ large number of prizes were distributed at the aunual examination, and the occasion was a very intercsting 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 is well ittended 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 chillren would, I think, be benciciall in its results.
120. J. IIyle, Esquire, Stralford.-In offering my report for the year now closing, it afforls me pleasure to state that the several departments of the Common School are in a satisfictery condition, while the pupils in attendance are iwaking steady progress, under the carefful instruction of their respective and efficient teachers. The large increase in numbers may chicfly be attributed to the popularity of the teachers; (the School being free, ) whd the increase of population ; yet it is to be regretted that there are many children of schuol 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 counpulsery 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 ignorauce, and consequently vice, the inference is forced upon our attention, that it would be the lesser cril for the Legislatare 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 sec that all are cducated. This involves the question of the compulsory attendance of children at school. If a community providics for the cducation of all its children by the establishment of a free school or schouls, doing so upon the ground that ignorance is a public evil, and education a public gion, wad that cach child born has a right to the food essential to the growth of the mind, as woll as to the body, then has such community au undoubted right to see that none are derrived of that right, and that the cvil of ignorance shall not be inflicted upon the public, auy 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 theuselves 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, de., present an example worthy of imitation in every school corporation throughout the $p_{\text {rovince. }}$ It is pleasing to record that several of the advanced pupils are now drilling in the T'own Hall, and they should be encouraged by all who have any infuence in the school. It will necessarily be attended with good effects (physically) to those so 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. Tife Villages.

121. The Reverend C. C. .Johnson, Clinton.-Tn regard to the cause of non-attendance. Various causes operate to keep children away, one appears to me to be a want ofdue 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 reyular attendance, is the distancc of the school, the inclemency of the weather at times, and the youthfulness of the children themselves. The various departments of the Clinton Coumon 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 clergyman, as far as my knowledge yoes, follows, in any way, the programme laid down, and religion if touched upon at all, by an accidental visitor, is done in a sly way as though he was touching upon unlawful ground. For my part I would wish to sec 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 lrustee, or teacher, or rate-payer, dare to tear it from its place. There is a great improvement in the County Board Examinations being conducted 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 onc dollar per aunum each; and sustained by the proceeds of public lectures given during the winter season, and members' fees. The influence arising from this association camot be otherwise than bencficial, as the sclection of standard works, and others, is of the choicest kind. The various public examinations and exlibitions, 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 leadiug subjects, especially history and geograply. Looking at the village as a whole, I think the cducational interests of the young are pretty fairly looked after, though the present system (styled, I beliere, the Normal system) new to me, is not satisfactory to my mind ; there seems much in connection with it superficial and fimsy. The commoner and most uscful branches are neglected for what would be, perhups, 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 erying evil, with the vast majority of applicants for certificates at the County I3oards, as far as my experience goes. The teachers now seem too anxious to make a display of their pupils at examinations, 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 Revercind Jumes Mildlemiss, Elora.-I am happy to be able to roport gencrally, that the schools of this village are in a satisfactory condivion, under the management of an intelligent Board of Trustees, and in charge of a staff of zealous and eficicient teachers. The annual return, recently forwarded, shews, that besides the public schools there are two prirate (ladies) schools; and it is to be belicved 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 lias 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 retura 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 nerw 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 store 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
regard to religious instruction, the library and the distribation 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 exaraination 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 threc or four applications for third class certificates; but a considerable number of that class bave 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 instarces 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 co:sider it of great importance that, for the most part, certificates for a limited and not very long before us, the prospect of as in the case of, at least, a large proportion of those who come put a step down, is necessary to make them continue their en, and of the possibility of being
123. A. Divquill Forcers improvement. considerabiy in advance of last ysquire, Fergus.-The attendance at the schools has been beginning of 1866, an additional -there has been no change of teachers; but situce the other two was altogether too much school has been established, as the attendance at the justice to the sclolars. It was confidently of the teachers doing anything like adequate been built last season, but the measures taken, were that a rew school-house would have plans have been adopted, ard the building contracted for to accommodate the whowever, schools, and to be ready by September could, under the circumstances; the the schools have been succeedigg as well as they with encouraging results. The establishmers exerting themselves to the utmost, and drawn some of the more advanced scholars, and will probably school in Fergus, has withstances prevented my delivering a lecture on Education last year, but I hove Circumteraplation to do so, before this winter closes. to it, but a good proportion of the books hare. The library has not had ary addition made taken. The last meeting of the Board of ? ublio in circulation and considerable interest held in Fergus for the first time. The examin Instruction for the North Riding, was hitherto. The Board has on the two last occasions employed been conducted in Elora wore particular than when the examination was oral. Thed printed questions, and been large, and the difficulty eccasionally experienced of arplicanumber of applicants is always cither at the examination in the North or South applicants for one class of certificates, what they desired at the other; within a or South Riding when unsuccessful, obtaining necessity for a uniform standard, and for the or two of tiuce. This seems to establish the proposed in the contemplated alteration in the law on theng held simultancously, as for the first time, are conducted on the Free system: in adis point. The schools in Fergus carried on for a good many years, and not number in addition to a small private school, been conducted since the beginning of not numbering much over fifteen scholars, one has lasted for part of the previous year, but which a better character than the school which
124. James Bowie, Esquire, M.D., It gave little satisfaction, I believe. teaeher, Mr. Iunsmore,-who has been in chell.-"Under the able management of the and is re-engaged for the sixth, little in oparge of the school during the last-five years, to year, uniformly increasing proficiency of th to general remark, except that from year is very visible to all who attend the regular school ars, in the various branches taught, clicited the unqualified approbation of a numerous examinations. 'l'he last examination in Euclid, principally composed of young ferous and intelligent audience. One class knowledge of the subject, attracted young females, by their ready answers, and evident pupils showed a well grounded knowledarticular notice. Indeed, in every branch, the and creditable to their teachers. At this of their subjects, most gratifying to their friends, which I think, is a great improvement on that formen the prizes were awarded on a plan pil in the class is determined by a system of merit tick in use. The position of each pupupil passes round the class. The places are marted in, which are given cach time the
recitation, and at the end of the moath, a monthly average is struck, by dividing the sum of the places in the class by the number of recitations during the تionth: a quarterly or any other average may be obtained in the same way. The prizes are awarded according 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 Mechanies' 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 defect. The and the questions are printed Programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, perous condition, and may, in point of effeer, it must be admitted, our school is in a prosschool in Canada."
125. The Reverend Wm. Schmidt, Neio Hamlurgh.-The schools are in a prosperous condition ; and it is gratifying for me to state, that very few (if any) kave 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 The Revised Programme for the County of the applicants.

126" The Trited
It is thought that there are of School Trustees, Oshaiva. 1. Respecting the Common Schools.during a longer or shorter portion of the year. with the reading of a portion of the New Testament division of the school is opened and closed knowledge of the Board, whether the Revised Proogramme with prayer. It is not within the tions are printed continuously or not. It is the opinion of thiserved, and whether the quesshould be entrusted to a "Central Board of Expinion of this Board, that these examinations pared, and the proportion of work to be done, or manrs." Even if the questions were precertificates were fixed by such a Board, and sent, under obtained for the different classes of decided advance would be made in many respects, ws compared to the County Boards, a very books of the Public Library are labelled and numbered, and the regul present system. The served. The Board has, for the convenience of inhabaitants and the regulations are strictly obroom of the Mechanies' Institute, which is open daily. It is lared the library in the reading the younger members of the Community, and is exerting is largely used, more especially by system of prizes has not been in operation in our schol a most beneficial influence. The enable the Bcard to express a decided opinion as to the in a sufficient length of time, to lieved to have done and be doing a useful work. the influence of the system, but it is be-

> I. Respecting the Grammar School. - There is a lished in our school. This is of the anral tained at the expense of the County Council. This $\$ 40$ payable quarterly, and is mainestablished fifteen such scholarships, eaeh of the annual has with commendable liberality competition amiong the pupils of the Common Schools value of $\$ 40$, to be awarded by tended one or more of such Common Schools for Schools of the County, who may have atpreceding the examination, and who may teacher or attended a Grammar School. The Couve held a certificate of qualification as eleven sections, and set apart one or more of the Council has also divided the County into tion therefore is to be held during the nest Easter selarships to each. The first examinasaid, and a further oral examination of all the cert vacaticn in each of the sections aforebe held in each of said sections, at such time dompetitors at the Easter examination is to determined by the Board of Examiners, at whe during the month of July (nest), as may be cessful competitcr or competitors for the schich oral examination the names of the sucgenerally correspond with one or more Townarships shall be declared. These sections jority of the schools will be represented atnships, and it is presumed that the great mawhat is known in this part of the County as the "uly meeting, which is to be held upon made the great educational meeting of the year, and pic-nic principle." This may thus be be given to the cause of education in this country. by it a great impetus it is hoped may a measure that connection betweon our remutry. This syatem, besides establishing in
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 carly an afe 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 Greck 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 sisteen. Besides, the Dinglish 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 Amendment Act. Our school is gorerned mainly by a ssysten of records. Three books are kept, onc for attcadance, oue for punctuality anid 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 misdemcanors, 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. In addition to conduct being noted and made to appear in the report which is furnished to parents monthly, thereby securing their co-operation, the system upon which the daily recitations are conducted, contributes largcly 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 pub. licly 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 standiag 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. Bcirnhart, 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 notobserved, 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 secms to exert a beneficial influence, and creates an increased desire for reading and literature.

## APPENDIX B.

## Inspector's Report, and Suggestions withe respect to the County Grammar Schools of Upper Canada, for.the Year 1865;

 (By the Reverenct Georae Paxton Young, M.A., Inspector.) Sir,-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 gencral 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. Sme feared this as an evil; others looked forward to it as a benefil; but no dimination has taken place in the number of the schools as yet. Since the were in operation last year, and in ove visited above eighty localities where Grammar Schools schools which have become extinct were all these have the schools been closed. The ance of ten classical pupils is now required in utterly wretched. An average attenda share of the Government grant. Formerly thorder that a school may be entitled to come up to this average; but, through the ex there were several schools which did not bers of recruits-male and female-have been obtions of teachers and trustees, large numthe schools from perishing. This recruiting has probably the Latin classes, so as to save of children appear to have been pressed into the sably been carried too far; multitudes meeting an emergency.

## B. Non-Classical course in the Grammar Schools.

When the Bill recently passed was beforo 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 has been provided for those bout Latin; and a course of study, extending over two years, as may be got in good Common Schools, desire to ply obtained such an English education branches, with French and Mathematics. . Drem pursue the study of the higher English real demand in the Province for such a course of studrst was satisfied that there was no the event has proved the corrcctness of my opinion 80 in number-in which, since the passing of the new the Grammar Schools-more than view to their admission according to the regulations of the I have examined pupils with a 7 boys in all have come forward to be examined for the course of of Public Instruction, and Mathematics; and of these only three have passed course of higher English, French tion.

## 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 Latin by girls in the Gramemar Schools, conclusion. Those who advocate the study of mony of the most competent judges, nothing is case in the argument that, by the testias classical study, and that the training which is bitted to develop fully the minds of boys must be best for developing the faculties of giris. best for developing the faculties of boys than solid. There is a very considerable of girls. But this reasoning is plausible rather a boy; and it would be rash to conclude that are best adapted for bringing the faculties of as a matter of course, the appliances which in the one must be the best also in the case reflection and taste to their highest perfection
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 gencral 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 derote to eduoation? 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 excmplified 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. Asthetically, 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 fromEnglish. 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 adrantages can be reaped. I do not belicere that three out of a hundred will. As a class, they have dipped the soles of their fect 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 trustess, to cuable 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 tine 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 routinc. 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, equaliy with the girls in the Grammar Schools, are vasting their time, in keeping up the appearauce of learning Latin. It would be unspeakably better to commit them to first class Common School teachers, under whose guidanee they might have their reflective and esthetic faculties cultirated 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-especially 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 a:p 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 vears of age, are associated with boys of the same ages. This feature in the Grammar School System has been often and strougly 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
of observing.

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 frec 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 few who do not possess weight of character; and, under their rule, there is a danger of grown up ginls 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 feclings of delicate reserve. I remember one instance, in which, on entering the schnol unexpectedly, during the interval of recess, when the teacher was not present, I saw some bir boys chasing and even dragging big girls about the room, in simple innocent amusement, no doubt, bat 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 credit of our schools, I will feminine rudeness of behaviour towards their teacher. To the only a single instance, but shades of it ound this evil manifesting itself in an extreme degree in class of girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, when $q$ elsere. In the instance to which I refer, a with an undisguised carelessness, amounting to contempt. sons, but seemed to assume that as they were young ladies, he 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 does 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 sizth, 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,
Woodstock and London :-

| School. | Eramined. | Rojectod. | Frassed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Turonto............................ ... |  |  |  |
| Hamilton .................................... | Detween $\mathrm{So}_{50} \mathbf{5 0}$ and 90. |  | Betmeen 40 and 50. |
| Woodstock........................................................... | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ \quad 30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15 | - 3 S |
| London ................................. | - 55 | 24 | -S <br> 1 |

The rejection was, in every case, on account of ignorance of the rudiments of Enylish
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 casc did I reject a pupil merely for a single mistake, which might have heen committed through ivadrertance or agitation; but only when it became manifest that the pupil was unable to parse the sentence with ordinary decener. This reveals a state of things in the clementary schools of the country which calls wh amxious inrestigation. I have no means of knowing whether the majority of the pupils Whom I was obliged to reject received their carly training in the Common Schools of the lirovince or in private schools; but there can be no doubt that a large namber of them must hiave aitended the Common Schools. I would respectfully suggest that, in some way or other, bruptuntion 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 sehools 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 Engrish Grammar is looked upon as of no importance, in comparison with such branches that Ametic, Book-keeping, Algebra and Natural Philosophy. But I am slow to belicve that there can be more than a very few persons connected with cducation, whether as teach-
crs or Trustees, who are so stupid as to entertain such an idea.

## F. Abuse of the Cnion of the Common vith the Gremmar Schools.

In my report for last year, I expressed the opinion to which I still adhere, that as a general rulc, a Grammar School must be injuriously affected by having the Common Sehool united with it. Without repeating the arguments formerly adduced against Union Scar, and which still exists to to an abuse which I found prevailing in such schools last School masters are sometimes required, besides performing the the fact that Grammar undertake the instruction of a number of Cowmon School children. school which I recently inspected, out of 52 pupils who were on the roil for thance, in a mediately preceding my visit, 2.2 were Common School pupils, coustantly present in the Grammar School master's room, and receiving the whole of their instruction from him. I was told in explanation of this state of things, that the Common School, which met in a scparate part of the village, mas overcromded, and that the Common Scheol teacher had more work than he was able to perform, and consequently that unless the more adranced Common School children were allowed to be handed over to the Grammar Sehool teacher, it would be necessary to engage an additional Common Sehool teacher. The abuse to especially for one of the ordinary or of an intemed. It is impossible for a single teacher, of B! pupils in all the varied subjects of a Grammar School courset the entire education to) coinduct the entirc education of 22 other pupils in all the varied subjects of a Come time School coursc. The almost inevitable conscquence of attemptiag such a thing, is to man the Grammar School instruction a shallow form. And this is the least evil that to make It is incomparably more important for a locality that it be furnished evith that results. mon School, than that a Grammar School be maintained in it. Commou School pupils are systematically withdrawn from the But, where the adranced teacher, the likelihood is, that only Common School teachers of an inferior common School employed. The trustees, assuming that sufficient provision for tcaching the higher will be branches exists in the Grammar School, will be provision for teaching the higher English class teneher for the Common School. The result mon School children are left to receive, from a poorl the whole, is that the younger ComScinool, what can hardly be anything else than a poor ciy qualificd teacher in the Common Common School children receive for the most a poor cducation, while the more advanced Grammar School, where the master is most part an excessively fiusy cducation in the School subjects. I make these remarks met, appear to be of opinion that, under thecause some trustees, with whom I have lately Grammar School master to do the work of existing law, they are at liberty to require the doubt that in Union Schools arrangements a Common School tencher. Now, I do not limits, for the two schools co-operating in the legitimately be made, within reasonable pupils, on the one hand, receiving lessons ine work of instruction: Grammar School teachers; and Common School pupils, on the in certain branches from Common School

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 Pablic 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 trustecs in regard to the stadies pursued have been in the habit of giving of the not be improper to state the explanation which I I take it for granted that it was the part of the programme referred to. should be formally taught in the Grammartended that the doctrincs of the Christian religion and who attaches importance to religious'instruction, School Trustee with whom I lately met, a place in the programme to Christian Morals, the Council hos to think that, by assigning power of making instruction in the lcading doctrines of Christinferred upon Trustees the Grammar School course ; for (he argucd) how can Christistianity a regular part of the the basis of Christian doctrinc? But surely there is no difin morals be taught, except on the moral duties binding on Christians, the forgiveness of injulty in distinguishing between obedience to parents, revercnce for the Creator, and the likjuries, truth, purity, courtesy, from which the sacred writers have deduced and the like,-and the Christian doctrines discharge of these duties. An attempt to ted many peculiar and powerful motives to the Grammar School study, would be in direct opposition to as part of the regular course of school system. But there is no reason opposition to a fundamental principle of our inculcation of Christian morality involves no interfe former should not be taught. The does not lie open to the charge of sectarianism, and is not fitt individual religious liberty, jealousy. It is not only a necessary, but even the not fitted in any way to provoke which the State is cntitled, with a view to the general woll beingortant part of the training pupils attending the public schools.

It will be conceded by all, that
or without being educated to appreciate tharen grow up ignorant of the duties of morality, other instructions they may bave received beauty and excellence of virtuous conduct, any uscful and happy lives. That boys and will go but a short way to fit them for leading with every forn of crossness, should feel girls should hate what is mean, should be offended self-sacrifice, is of unspeakably more feel a sympathetic admiration for instances of generous strate the propositions of Euclid, to speakequence than that they should be able to demonobservant and intelligent friend, conver rench, or to construe Cicero and Homer. An opinion, that the great defect of the schools in the me this subject, expressed to me his the Common schools, is, that a sufficient amount of country, both of the Grammar and of to form the minds of the pupils to an appreciation direct effort is not put forth in them, Whatsocver things are of good report;" and he pointed out "whatsoever things are lovely, (No. 337, March 27, 171 2 ), in which the general id out to me a paper in the Spectator press is brought out, and hints are at the same timea. Which I have endeavoured to exteacher, who has a right conception of his high functiven as to the means by which a discharge them may imbue the souls of his pupils with sins, and is in earnest in seching to

After admitting, "that, in most his pupils with sincere and enlightened virtue. discouraged, whenever it is found ont," our public schools, vice is punished and sufficient unless our youth are out the sam remarking that "this is far from being of things, and to know what is properly virtue" taught to form a rigbt judgment on to say: "whenever they read the famous in their generation, it should not be thought cnough to men as have been understand so many Greek or latin sentences; but they shou to make them barely of such an action or saying, and obliged to give they should be asked their opinion be good or bad. By this means, they would insensibly arrive at proper they take it to temperance, honour and justice the would insensibly arrive at proper notions of courage, particular person is recommended to the nust be great care taken how the example of any tapght wherein such a man, though great in some ; instead of which they ought to be

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 eyc 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 decper 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 madic 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 ccurse; and it may not be amiss to remark, that, in order that the lessons in English readingmay naturally and casily 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 actious 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 sloould censure or approve any particular action, observe how it might be carried to a grcater degree of perfection, or how it exceeded or fell short of another. INe might at the same time mark what was moralin 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 arailable 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 ouly in the last two years.

The above remarks may serve as suggestions of the way in which an carnest teacher, even wherc no special text book of Christian Morals is used, may endeavour to open the minds of his pupils to an uuderstanding 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 bencfit 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 cducation 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

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 1 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 Hamiltou Grammar School pupils. The Roman Catholic Scparate 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 Cimef Superintendent of Education to Boards of Trustees of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, With the New Grammar School Improvement Act and Regulations. Gentlemen,-I herewith transmit you a copy of tie 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 S'chools 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 countics, cities, towns, and incorporated villages, explain the equitable and public grounds on which a liberal municipal support may be reasonably and confidently espected 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 objoct. 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 appropxiate work of elementary classical, and superior education. But while it is intended that they shall accomplish, to as great an extent as possible, the ends of good classical sehools, 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 euucation 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-
mar School pupils but those who really are 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 oll 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 betreen senior and junior Grammar Schools; but, as the seyenth 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 avcrage attendance at such Grammar School of pupils in the Programme of Studies prescribed according to lav 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 clement of its wonderful success. The intelfigent liberality of the Municipalities has far exceeded the requirements of the law in relation to our upwards of four thousand Common Sehools. I doubt not a like liberality and intelligenve will soon be shown in regard to our onc hundred Grammar Schools.
6. Relying upon the liberal co-operation of the county, city, town, and village municiralities, 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 preseribed, it remains for Trustees to employ their earnest and patriotic exertions; to make the Grammar Schools, under the Diviue blessing, fultil their noble mission, and prove an honor, as well as a general blessing, to the country.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,
> Your very obedient servant,

Education Office, Toronto, 1st December, 1865.
E. RYERSON.

## An Act for the further Improvement on Grammar Schoors in Upper Canada.

29th Victoric, cup. mxiii.-Receivel the Royal Assent, 18th September, 1865.
Whereas it is expedient to wake further provision for the improvement of Grammar Sohools in Upper Canada: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, cnacts 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 loug as, the only Grammar School of the County is situated within a city, the Council of such County shall appoint ouc-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 aud appoint as Trustees of cach Grammar School situated in a town or incorporated village and within its jurisdiction, three fit and proper persons as Trustees of such Gramwar 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 31 st 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 heratofore 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 mecting of the joint Board called for that purpose. On the dissolution of such maion 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 apportionnent 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 Gramioar School shall ke established in any county unless the Grammar School Fund shall be sufficient to allow of an apportionmentat 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 11*
be appointed Head Master of a Grammar School, unless he be a graduate of some University within the British Dominions; but any person legally qualifiod 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 coursc of Elementary Military Instruction for Grammiar School pupils, and to appropriate, out of any money granted for the purpose, a sum not excecding 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 Teach. ers' 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 horeby 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 Gencral 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 clementary 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 cfficioncy 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 Trastees 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
provides as follows :-" The apportionment of the Grammar School Fund, payable halfyearly to the Grammar Schools, shall be made to aach 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 lav for Grammar Schools; such attendance shall be certificd by the Head Master and 'Trustecs, 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 atteudance (times of epidemic excepted) of at least ten pupils learning Greok or Latin; nor shall any other than pupils who have passed the preliminary and final entrance cxaminations 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 cach 'Term. The preliminary examinations for the adinission 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 larr,* 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 Programnes of Studies for the Grammar Schools.

[^19]Sectron III.-Proaramae of Studies for Classical Pumite in

| Cuass. | - I. Latin. | II. Greek. | III. Fnencu. | IV. English. | V. Amitimetic and Mathematics. | VI. Grograpitiand Histony. | VII. Pursical Solence. | VIII, Miscel haneous. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Latin Gramm commenced. Arnold's 1st Lati Book. | Nono. | None. | Elemonts of English Gramm | Arithmetic. Royiso 'the four simplo rules. Reduction and Decimal Currency. Begin Simplo Proportion. | Outlines of Geo- graphy. | None. | Writing. Drawing. Vooal Music. |
|  | Latin Grammar continued. <br> Arnold's 2nd Latin Book. <br> Casar commenced. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Greek } \quad \text { Grammar } \\ & \text { commenced. } \\ & \text { Harknoss' Arnold. } \end{aligned}$ | N | olling. | Arithmetic. Reviso provious work. Simple <br> Proportion. Vulgar and Decimal Fractio:s. Algebra. First four rules. | English IIistory. | ono. | Writing. Drawing. Vocal Music. |
|  | Casar continued. <br> Virgil. Fneid. B. <br> II. com nenced. <br> Latin Prose Compo- <br> sition. <br> Prosody commenced | Groek Grammar continued. <br> Harkness continued. <br> Luoian. Charon. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grammar and Ex- } \\ \text { ercises (DcFivas.) } \end{gathered}$ | Arammar. Elements of com- position. | Arithmetic continued. Algobra. Fractions; Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple ; Simple Equations. $\dagger$ Guelid, B. I. | nglish History, continued. nciont History. odern and Ancient Geography. | oments of Natural History. | Drawing. Voenl Music. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hy } \\ & \text { O} \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | Virgil. Anneid, B. II. completed. <br> Livy. B. II., oh. 1 to 15 inclusive. <br> Latin Prose Composition. <br> Prosody continued. <br> Cicoro (for the | Lucian. Life. Xenophon. Anabasis, B. I. ch. 7, 8. <br> Homer, Iliad, B. I. | Grammar and Ex orcises continued. Voltaire. Charles III. XII, B. I., II., | Grammar. <br> Composition. <br> Christian Morals | Algebra. Involution and Evolution. Theory of Indicos and Surds; Equations, Simplo, Quadratioand Indeterminate Euolid. Bb. T. II | English History contiauod. History of Canada. Anciont Geography and History. | Naturs pofof <br> losophy <br> and <br> Goology. | rawing. ocal Music. 00 -keeping, including a knowledge of Commercial Transactions. |
| 空 空 | Cicoro (for the Man- X <br> ilian law.) <br> Ovid. Heroides, I, and XIII. <br> Horace. Odes, B. I. $P$ <br> Composition in <br> Prose and Verse. | Xoncphon. Anabasis, B. I, ch. $9,10$. Homer. Odyssey, B. IX. Previous subjects reviewed. | Cornoillo. Horace, Act IV. Review of provious subjects. | and Elements of <br> ivil Government. | *Algebra. Progression and Proportion, with rovisal of provious work. †Euclid, Bb. III, IV. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prerious subjects }{ }^{1} \mathrm{E} \\ & \text { reviered. } \end{aligned}$ | ements of Physiology and Chemstry. | rawing. ocal Music. olegraphy. |
| loy tho Council of Publio Ynstruotion, on the reoommendation of the Inspector. <br> Explanatory Memoranda to the foregoing Programme. <br> 1. The above Programmo is to be rogarded as the model upon which each school is to bo organized, as far as practicable, and no dor <br> 3. Vocal Music and Tolegraphy are optional. *Todhunter's or Sargster's. from one olass or division to anothor, acoording to attainmonts in soholarship, without reforonce to time. <br> 2. Pupils shall be arranged in classes corresponding to their respective degrees of proficienoy. There may be two or moro divisio <br> $\dagger$ Potts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Section IV.-Entrance Examination and Prograhme 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 sabjects:-

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.
Book-keeping, including a knowledge of Commercial Transactions. Telegraphy (if desired).

Algebra continued.

## Second Year.

Euclid, Book VI.
Flements of Chemistry and Nataral 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 IT.
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; sball 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 hamanity, 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

[^20]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 pirisiments, 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 loard 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 Mrster with the approbation of the Board of Trustees, to suspend or expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under the public consure, who shall express to the Head Master his regret for such coursc 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 beeption 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.-Deties 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 sured 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, sind 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, $2 \cdot 2$ Vict., cap. 63, shall take place, the one immediately before the Christmas Holidays, and the other immediately before the Summer racation.
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 parpose 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 ${ }_{2}$ 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.

0 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.

0 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 numan knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation; that

[^21]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. Ampn.

Our Father which art in Hearen, 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.

## if. 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 tempural 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 Heavon, hallowed by Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in Narth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation ; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

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

## Section IX.-Duties of the Inspector of Grammar Soeools.

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.
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 conveniesces; 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. Aheans 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 eanh pupil is taught by the same tcacher; 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 whetber they are marked at each lesson or excreise, according to their relative merits ; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only; what rewards, if any; whether corporal puaishments 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 exerciscs 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 cmployed; if simultancous, that is by classes, in what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or loss mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method is pursued, and ou what subjects; how far the interrogative method only is used; whether the suggestive method is cmployed; how the attainments in the various lessons are tested-by individual oral inter-rogation-ky requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.
f. Attuinments of Pupils.-1. Reading and Spelling; whether they can read with ordinary facility only, or with ease aud expression. Art of reading, as prescribed in the programme-meaning and derivation of words; whether they can spell correctly. 2 . Writing : whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and clegance. 3. Drazing; linear, oramental, 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 rulas of orthography, parts of speech, thein nature and modifications, parsing, composition; whether acquainted with the grammatical structure and excellencies of the language by frequent conposition in writing, and the critical reading and analysis of the English classic authors, in both prose and poctry. 7 . G'eography 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-Latiu, Greek and French; how many pupils in cach of these languages; whether well grounded in an accurate knowledge of their grammatieal forms and principles; their proper pronunciation, peculiar structure and idioms, and whether taught by oral and written exercises and compositions in these langaages as well as by accurate and free translations of the standard authors. 10. Algebra and Geometry; how many papils and how far advanced in; whether they are familiar with the definitions, and perfectly understand the reason, as well as practice, of each step in the process of solving each problem and demonstrating each proposition. 11. Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as prescribed in the programme; whether taught; what apparatus for teaching them; how mary 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 trustecs risit 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 studics and method of discipline prescribed according to law, have been introduced, and are pursued in the sehool; and such other information in regard to the condition of the schools as may be useful in prowoting the interests of Grammar Schools gencrally.

## Education Ofrice,

Toronto, 1st December, 1865.

## Meteorological Stations in Upper Canada.

on the recommendation of the Council of Iublic Instruction for Upper Canada, to approve of the following Meteorological Stations in Upper Canada, in terms of the eleventh fection of the Grammar School Improvement Act of last session, viz.: Windsor, Goderich, Stratiurd, Simeoc, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Bellerille, Cornwall and Pembroke.

## APPENDIX D.

The Colnty School Conventions, meld by the Chef Superintendent in Janüary, February and Marcif, 18G0, and convened by a circular to the Municipal and Sciool Autiorities issued 26til Decemier, 1805.

1. Miantes of insentutions passed after discussion $b_{1 /}$ cach Corerention; extracted from the aificial Reports of the Conventions furnished to the Dciartment ly the respective Olairmen mad Secretaries.

## I. RESPECTING TOWNSIIP ROARDS OE EDUCATIUN.

Of the porty County Conventions, twenty-five formally expressed a desire to adopt the principle of township Boards, in osw, the resolution affirming it was lost, re: passed resolutions in opposition to that principle, one Convention is reported as uot having arived at any decision; one took no action, Thate have neglected to send the minutes of the procecdings, including one of the trenty-five above mentioned.

At St. Cutherincs, January 15.-Moved by Charles Donaldson, Hisc., seconded by iames Lilleland, Esq., and (by a majority of two to one.)

Resolverl,-That in the opinion of this mecting, Townsinip. Boards of Trustees are better adapted to the mants of the country than the present system of Sehool Section trustecs.

Welland, January 16.-Movel by the Rov. Cbarles Walker, seconded by the Rev. Cicorge Bell, and

Resoluch, -That instead of the present system of School Sections, a Board of School Trustees be aunually 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 Slaven, Eisq., seconded by T. Hodder, Esq., and

Resolved,-That, after having heard the opinion of the Chief Superintendent, as exmessed before this meeting, as to the changing of the School Board of Trustees, it is the opiaion 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, -Mioved by William Grant, Esq., seccnd dd 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 Simeoe, January 18.-Mored by Rev. Mr. Cragio, 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, scconded 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 natters of its Township. That it is not advisable to make the Township Councils this Towaship 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. I. J. Kilmaster, seconded by Mr. O. Anstiu.
That it is the opinion of this mecting that the Township Council shouid be the Board of Trustees for the respective Townships. Lost.

At Brantforcl, January 10.-Mored by Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Wood, and
Resolvert, - That the proposed change of school Section into Jownship Boards be not approved of.

At Elamilton, January 20.—Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Inksetter, and, (by a large majority)

Resolved, - That in the opinion of this mecting the substitution of Township Boards for the present system of School Section Boards would promote the efficiency of tho Common School system, and be advartageous to the educational interests of the country.

At Neicmarket, January 22.—Moved by Mr. R. Alezander, seconded by Mr. Nawkins.

That this meeting approves of the proposed change in the School Law, of electing Township Trustees instead of Section Trustecs. 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 Barric, January 23.-Moved by N. King, Esq., sceonded by D. Soules, Esc., ani
Resolved,-That this mecting 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 Tornship, 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 onec rendered more permanent and desirable. That in the opinion of this meeting however, it is not to be desired that such Towaship Board should be illentical with the Towaship Council.

Amendment.-Moved by the Rev. Dean Northgrares, seconded by T. Dury, Esq.,
That this mecting deems it inexpedient to establish Township Boards of Trustees in lieu of local Boards. Lost.

At Oiven Sound, January 24. Moved by Mr. Francis, seconded by Mr. Greer, ard
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.-Mored by James Henderson, Esq., sceonded by William Pringle, Esq., and

Resolved,-That this mecting having heard the explanations of the Rer. 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 approral of the proposed change.

At Goclerich, January 27.-Moved by Mr. H. D. Cameron, seconded by Mr. MeDonald, 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. D. 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 Couacil.

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

Resolved,-That the Township Boards of Trustees be elected by the rate-payers distinct from the Jownship Council Boards.

At Sarnia, January 30.-Moved by Rev. Mr. Gibson, scconded by Rev. Mr. McDer. mid, and
hesolved, -That the formation of Township Boards is much to be desired.
Amenctment,-Moved by Mr. David Hossie, seconded by Mr. Robert Johnstone,
That it is inexpedient to abolish the existing system of rural school sections, kut that Section No. 32 of the Common School Act be amended by making provisions for the establishment of Tornship Boards at any time by a majorityoof the qualified municipal clectors; such desire to be manifested by a general vote or by petition, public notice having becn given as to the intention of the municipality to pass such by-law. Lost.

Mored by Mr. R. S. Chalmers, seconded by Mr. Robert fleck, and
Resolved, - That the School Trustees be elected separately from the Municipal Council and as a separate body.

At Stancluich, January 31.-Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Chambers, and
Resolver,- That this meetiog 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 Hoard of School Trustees should be composed of other than Municipal Councillors.

At Chacham, February 1.-Moved by A.S. Holmes, Esq., seconded by Arthur Auderson, 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 clected for each 'Tornship that the Nunicipal Council do constitute the Board. Lost.

At London, February 2.-Mored by Mr. Armstrong, secouded by Mr. Wm. Iussell, and
Resolvect,-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, scparate from the Township Council.
At St. I'homss, February 3.-Moved by the Rev. E. Sheppard, seconded by Thomas Green, Esq., and

Resolved, -That we are not prepared to accede to the riews of the Chief Superintendentas expressed in the second paragraph of his circular letter under the head,-"Objects of the Couvention," and relating to Township Boards.

At Woodstock, Febraary 5.-Moved by Mr. Landon, seconded by Mr. Dockery, and
Kesolved,-That this meeting,-while it highly appreciates the great ability of the Chicf Supcrintendent of Education, and while it sees much to approve and cren to admire, in his able administration of chat office, by which he has raised our cducatioual institutions, and especially our Common Schools, to a position of usofulness and respectability which may 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 managernent 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 expcriment, or to introduce any considerable change without something like a reasonable certainty that no cril consequences would result therefrom.
2. If the disputes about the boundaries of school sections, in a fery remaining instauces 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.

Amendment,-Moved by the Rev. Mr. McDermid, seconded by H. Silvester, Lisq., on the prone lloard of Trustees for the entire Township, would be a great improvement

The local newspaper report of the Woodstock meeting contsins the is desirable. Lost.
"Nore-It is proper to state that before a meeting contains the following:Township iustead of Section Boards, the chairman requested that that part of the audience from Woodstock and Ingersoll should not vote. Had it beeu otherwise, it was the opinion of many that the decision would have been in fapor of 'Jownship Boards."

At Berlia, Pubruary 6.-Moved by J. E. Bowman, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by Isuac L. Bowman, Es f ., and

Resolved,-That in the opinion of this meeting, it would be expedient to change tho prescat system of School Scetion Boards to that of Township Boards.

At Guelifh, February 7.-Moved by Mr. Whitelaw, seconded by Mr. Koyce, and
Resolved, -That this meeting regards the present system of School Sections in Town: ships as satisfactory, and the change proposed not desirable.

At Brampton, Tebruary 8.-Moved by Mr. Starrat, seconded by Mr. Blain,
That School Section 13oards 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
Iiesolved,- 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 Superiutendent carried into effect, instead of putting an end to all disputes it is to be feared they vould be a never failing source of trouble and contention.

At Milton, February 9.-Mored by H. M. Switzor, Fsq., seconded by Dr. Buck, and Resolece, -That it is desirable for the benefit of education to establish Township Boards to be elected by the Tornship as a whole.

At I'ort Hope, February 13.-Mioved by J. Foote, Lisq., seconded by A. Choate, Lisq.,
That this meeting approves of the suggestions made by the Chief Superiatendent of Education, for abolishing School Section Boards of Trustees, and substituting in their place
Township Boards. Lost.

At Linelsay, February 13.
Resolved,-That one Board of Trustees be established for each Township, to consisi of six members.

At Peterloro', 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. Last.

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 Scction 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 Colourg, February 15.-Moved by Mr. Ferris, seconded by Mr. Fisher, and
Resolved,-That this meeting is fully convinced, notwithstanding the able explavations 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 adrancement 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,-1'hat 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 Saction divisions and. Trustees, it is desirablo to have one Board of Echool Trustees for cach Township, as there is one Board of I'rustecs fior each city, town and incorporated village. That cach Board be a scparate corporation from the Municipal Council, and that its members be elected by the qualified electors of the Township.

Amendment, -Moved by Mr. Nocen, sceonded 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,)

Incsolved,- 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 1)r. 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. $G$ Greighton, and

Resolved,-That the recommendation of Dr. Ryerson in regard to substituting one Township Board of Trustecs for each municipality in place of distinct Boards be adopted.

Amendment,-Moved by Audrew Irvine, Esq.: seconded by Wm. Falpenny, Esq.,
That it would be lighly inexpedient aud not at all calculated to adrance the Educational interests of the Province, to alter the provisions of the existing law with regard to Common School Trustees. Lost.

At Brockeille, February 23.-Moved by John C. Millar, Esq., J. P., seconded by 12. Fields, Fsq., 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 Cornurall, Fcbruary 27.-Mored by Col. McLean, seconded by Mr. John Raymond, and

Resolvert,-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 Tuwnship, 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 Alc:xandria, February 23.-Moved by A. M. McKenzie, Esq., seconded by John Stewart, Esq., and

Resolvect,-That instead of the present school section divisions and trustees, it is desirable to hare one Board of School Trustees for each Township as there is one Board of Trustees 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
hesolved, -That this mecting approves of the amendment suggested by the Chief Superintendent of Education, to the school law, substituting Township Boards for the
existing School Sections.

At Olttwa, March 3.-Moved by Rer. Mr. Pattyson, seconded by Mr. MeGilliviay, and

Resolved,-That instead of the present School Section divisions and Trustees, it is desirable to hove one Board of School Trustees for cach Township, as there is onc 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 elcectors 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 thercof, Township Boards. Lost, (only six votes in its favour).

Moved by R. Shavt, Esq., scconded by G. Kerr, Esq., and
Resolved, -That it is the opinion of this miceting, that the proposed change of systom in the appointment of Township Boards, instend 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 pubhio instruction.

Of the Forty County Conventionsmirnty-rive 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 Wellanel, January 16.—Moved by Rev. Charles Walker, seconded by Rev. Mr. Bell, and (unanimously)

Resolved,-That County Boards of Education, as at present coustituted, require modification.

Moved by Rev. George Bell, seconded by Johu Hellems, Esq, and (unanimously)
Resolved,--That to produce uniformity in the examination of Weachers, and render their examination more satisfactory, the followiog improvement is suggested, nawely : that a complete set of questions in all the subjects of exanination be semi-anuuailly proposed by the Educational Department, and a sufficieut number of copies transmitted to the Chairman of each County Board, under seal, each Country being required to pay the expense of printing and of traushission.

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 oash 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 Educatiou, as regards County Boards of Public Instruction, was agreed to without any formal resolution.

At ILumilton, January 20.—Moved by A. McCallum, Esq., B. A., seconded by Dr. Bethune, and

Resolvecd,-That this convention coucurs most heartily in the views expressed by the Chicf 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.

At Newmarket, January 22.-Moved by E. Jackson, Esq., seconded by it. 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 it seal) to the different Counties, to a Board appointed by the Governor in Council, and who will be the Examiners for the County.

At Barric, January 23.-Moved by the Rev. W. Frazer, seconded by the Rev. S. J3. Ardagh, and (unanimously)

Resolved,- That, in the opinion of this mecting, the County Boards of Public Instruction, as at present constituted, do not adequately accomplish the end contemplated in their appointment, and are, morcover, needlessly expensive. That it would be advartagcous if, in their stead, Boards of four persons were appointed by the Governor Geuerail, at the nomination of the Department of Public Instruction, and a Committec appointed (by the same authority) in Toronto to prepare examination papers for such Board; and it 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 prosence of both the Board and the candidates.

At Owen Sound, January 21. Moved by Mr. Frost, seconded by Mr. Ubisholm, and
Resolved, -That this meeting is in faror of the scheme now sulmitted by the Chiel Superintendent of Education, namely : that a County Board of Public Instruction, consistiug of five, be appointed by the Board of Public Iustruction and sanctioned by the Governor Geacral in Councii; and that these five may or may not consist of Local Superintendents or Grammar School Trustces.

At lioderich, January 27.-Moved by Mr. H. D. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Nilles, and (unanimously)

Resolved,-That this meeting approves of the sugrestion of the Chicf Superintendent as to the composition of Boards of Examiners for the County.

At Stratford, Junuary 29.-Moved by the Rev. Mr. Doak, and uanuimpusly
Resolved,-That, in the upiuion of this Convention, it is desitable that a County Board, consisting of five persons, appointed by the Governor General in Council ou the recommendation of the Department of Public Instruction, should be substituted for the present Cunty Boards; and that the questions for examination be prepared in the manner sargested by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

At Sarnia, January 30.-Moved by William Cole, Esq., sceonded by F. Davis, Esq., and

IResolved,-That it is desirable that a change should take place ia 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 Gencral in Council, for his confirmation as a County Board.

Amendment.-Mored by Rer. Mr. Smith, and seconded by M. S. Chalmers, Esq.,
That the selectiou of County Boards be left in the hands of the Chicf Superintendent. Lost.

At Sundwich, January 31.-Moved by Mr. Bartlet, seconded by Mr. Dougall, and
Resoiver, - That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Board of Public Instruction be composed in the manaer enunciated by the Chief Juperintendent.

At Chatham, February 1.-Moved by James Smith, Esq.: seconded by Rufus Stevenson, Bsq., 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, Fcbruary 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 noninate twelve persons, from whom the Governor Gencral in Council shall select persons to form the said Board. Lost.

Amendment.-Moved by Rev. T. McLean, seconded by Rev. Noble F. Encgish, and
Resolverl,-That this meeting cordially approves of the suggestion of the Chicf Superintendent relative to the constitution of the County Board of Public Instruction.

At St. Thomar, February 3.-Moved by Rev. Dr. Caulfield, scconded by Rev. W. W. Clark, and

Resolved,-TThat this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Rev. Superintendent, respectiog 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 fol-lows:-The County Council to nominate twelve gentlemen, out of which number the Governor in Council may selcet 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 frecing l'eachers 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 hy Mr. George Blain, and

Resolved,-That the meeting approves of the changes suggested by thol Chief Superintendent, in the constitution of the County Boards.

At Milton, February 9.-Moved by J. B. Willmott, Eisq., seconded by Johnston Harrison, Esq., and

Resolved,-'That the proposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education, with respect to the constitation 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 cach, should be appointed, subject to the control of a Provincial Board, with power to grant Provincial Certificates.

At Peterboro', February 14.-Moved ky Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Damble, 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 Teackers, has the approbation of this meeting ; suggesting, however, that the Teachers' Certificates be good only for five years. and

At Cobourg, February 15.-Moved by E. Scarlett, Esq., seconded by J. M. Ferris, Esq.,
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 yiew to elevate the standard of educa-
tion in this Province.

Amendment,-Moved by J. B. Dixun, Esq., seconded by Rev. P. Duncan,
That, in the opinion of this niceting, it would be advantageous to the cause of Education to abolish the office of 'Iownship Superintendent of Schoole, to discontinue County and Circuit Boards of Public Iustruction 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, cither in their School Sections or by the County Council, and appointed by the Council of Public Instruction; three or five ot such Superintendents from adjacent Counties to form a Board of Examiners to grant certificates to Teachers, in their respective districts. Each Jocal Branch shall elect amnually, 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 qualificd, 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, Eisq., 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 certifientes to be abolished, as explained.

At Picton, February 17.-Moved by Mr. W. A. Richards, seconded by Mr. Platt, and $R \in s o l v e d$, -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, Esq., 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, Eisq., M.D., and (umanimously)

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, Maroh 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 8.-Moved by J. Deacon, Esq., seconded by R. Shaw, Esq., and
$R$ 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 Comvention, 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, Esqq., 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 Ifumilton, January 20.-Moved by Thomas White,JJud., Esq., seconded by Cann, Dsq., 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, betweeu 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, Rsq., and

Resolved,-That this mecting 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, Junuary 28. 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 themsclves of the facilities afforded by the Common Schools for the education of their children, it cannot ive 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

Mesolved,-That it is desirable to authorize Township Councils to pass l3y-laws to fine or compd the payment of double school-rates, by parties neglecting to send their children between the ages or 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

Rewolved, -That in the opinion of this meeting a compulsory system of cducation under proper restrictious 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
Resolvect,-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 S'amia, January 30.-.-Moved by George Stevenson, Esquire, seconded by James Dunlop, Jsquire, 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 guardiuns.

At Sandwich, January 31.-Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Cameron, and
Resoived,-That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Chief Superintendent 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

Rcsolved, 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 Lonlon, February 2.-Moved by Reverend T. McLean, seconded by Mr. Dunbar,
Resoivect,-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 cducation by cvery 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 Woodstocle, 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 puklic or private.

Amendment,-Moved by W. Edwards, Esq., seconded by 'I'. 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 ond 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 intereste of the community, and to guaid 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 Guetph, 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.

At Milton, Tebruary 9.-Moved by D. McLeod, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. Laird,
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 punishwent.

At Fort Hope, February 13.-Moved by the Rev. Dr. MacNab, seconded by Rev. J. Baird, and

Résolved,-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 coforcing 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 gears 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 mecting, provided always that free education be provided for the children of the indigent.

At Cobourg, February 15.-Moved by J. B. Dixon, Ésq., 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 Schonls 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 Edueation, 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 Pirton, Fcb. 17. - Moved by Mr. Clapp, seconded by Mr. Richards, and
Resisiccel,-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 Revcrend 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 cach ycar, 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

Resolvech,-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 cach 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.

Amondment, -Moved by the Rev. Michacl 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 lroquois, Feb. 26.-Moved by Dr. Sherman, seconded by Wm. Elliot, Esq.
That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is inexpedient to 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, aud (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

Rcsolved,-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.
it 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
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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 io at least four months of the school year, in accordance with the pronosition 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 Cayuga, 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,-Tbat 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 Neicmarket, Jan. 22.-Moved by E. Jackson, Esq., seconded by R. Alexander Esq., and

Resolved, That the Chief Superintendent, ia 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.

## 3. Schedule of County School Conventions aeld by the Chief Superintendent of Education, 1866.

| County or Union of Counties. | Place of Convention. | Chairman. | Secretary | Date. 1566. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lincoln, $a$, | St. Catharines.. |  |  |  |
| Welland, $a, b$, |  | R. Hobson, Esq.............. | R. MeClelland, Esq.. .... | . 15 |
| IIaldimand, ${ }^{\text {Norfolk, }}$ | Cayuga........... | Rer. James Black............ | J. P. Wilson, Esq..... | 6 |
| Erant, b, $c$, | Simeos ......... | Col. W. M. Wilson............. | D. W. Freeman, Es | \% |
| Wentrrorth, $a, b, c . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | Hamilton ....... | C. McGill, Esp, Esq........ | Henry Lemmon, Esq. | 9 |
| York, b, c......................... | Newmarket. | C. P. Wells, Esq., Maypr... | A. Macallum, Esq | 0 |
| Simeoe, $a$, | Barrie ............ | T.D.MeConkey, Esq., M.P.P. | R. Alexan der, Esq.......... | 2 |
| Grey, $a, b$, | Oren Sound.... | T. Gamey, Esq., Wardon... | Rev. W. F. Checikley, B.A. | , |
|  | Walkerton ...... | J. Eckford, Esq.............. | J. Headerson, | 5 |
| Perth, $a, b$, | Goderich ........ | J. V. Detlor, Esq., Mayor.. | D. Cameron, Esq. | 7 |
| Lambton, | Sarnia...... | A. McKenzie, Esq arden..... | W. Buckingham, | , |
| Essex, | Sandwich.... | The Warden Esq., M.P.P.. | M. Sulliran, Esq. | ) |
| Kent, $a, b$, | Chatham ......... | J. McMichael. Esq............ | Ttoo County Clerk............ | 1 |
| Middleser | London............ | The Iord Bishop ${ }^{\text {IIT}}$ | Jas. Hart, Esq., Co. Cle'k.. | b. 1 |
| Elgin, ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | St. Thomas...... | E. Manro, Esq., Sheriff | Rev. John McLean, M.A... |  |
| Oxford, We | Woodstock ..... | T. Oliver, Esq., Warden | Rer Mallowell, Esq | ، 4 |
| Waterloo, | Berlin ............ | D. Vardon | Rev. W. H. Landon......... | ، |
| Wellingt | Guelph............. |  |  | " ${ }^{6}$ |
| Peel, $b$, | Brampton ........ | D. Stirton, Esq., M.P.P... | J. Hough, Esq............... | $\cdots \quad 3$ |
|  | Milton. . ........ | R. Miller, Esq., Warden..... | J. Dew |  |
| Durbam, 0 , | Whitby*........ |  |  |  |
| Victoria, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | Port Hope...... | W. Craig, Esq., Mayor...... <br> A. Lacourse Esq | D. Cleghorn, Esq. | 3 |
| Peterborough, | Peterborough.... | A. Lacourse, Esq., Mayor. <br> J. Iall, Esq. Sheriff | II. Fowler, Esq... | 13 |
| Northumberland | Coboury ......... | Dr. Beatty, Mnyor.. | James Stratton. Esq. ... |  |
| Hastings, b, c | Belleville ......... | Dr. Beatty, Mnyor.......... | J. B. Dizon, Esq., M.A..... | " 15 |
| Prince Edward, $l$, | Picton | C. S. Wilson, Esq., Wardon. | A. Diamond, Esq............ |  |
| Lennox and Addington, a,, c: | Napance. | A. Mooper. Esq., Warden. | A. Greoley, Esq.: |  |
| Frontenac, a, b, c. .............. | Kingston........ | John Iryine, Esq., Warden.. | J. B. McGuin, Esq........... | 19 |
| Renfrew, a, b, c | Renfrew .......... | Rer. Geo. Thompson | Rev. T. S. Chambers........ | G |
| Leeds, a, $i$, | Brockrilio ....... | V. MeCullough, Esq |  | 22 |
| Grenville, $\downarrow$, c.................. | Kemptrillo | Frs. Jones, Esq. MP P | II. S. McDonald, Esq........ | " 23 |
| Duudas, $l$, | Iroquois .. | Jacob Brouse, Esq |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Stormont, ct, | Cornwall | A.J.Cockburn, Esq, Warden |  | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ |
| Glengarry, $a, b, c . . . . . . . .$. | Alexandria ...... | D. E. Mc1)onald, M.P.P.. | Rov. George <br> John Simpso | 27 |
| rescott and Russell, $a, b$ | L'Orignal........ | C.P.Traswell, ksq. Sheriff | H. L. Slack, Esq |  |
| Lanark, $a, b$ | Perth ............... ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | D. Galbraith, Esq., Warden | D. Scutt, Esq <br> C. Rice, Esq | $\begin{array}{lll}  \\ & 1 \\ " & 2 \\ " & 8 \end{array}$ |

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## APPENDIX E.

## Draft of School Bill.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Common School Laws of Uppor 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 32 nd 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 citics 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 nauaged by one Board of six Trustees, to be clected 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 in the County 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, 95 th, 96 th, 98 th and 99 th 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 Examiuers 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 forenoou, 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 Clairman 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 miscouduct.
(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 furcish 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.

1II. 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 Superinteudent 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. Prozided 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 clementary drill and instruction of the male pupils of their schools, under such regulations as may be provided by the Council of Public Instruction, with the sanction of the Governor in Cuuncil.
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 paymont 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 Memorandem on the Proposed Sohool 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 I might deem it, unless with the very gencral and cordial concurrence of the country. The establishment of Township Boards cugaged my attention when I prepared the draft of the School Act of 1850 , and was provided for by the 20 th 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 proportionaliy 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, dc., 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 Schocls, 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 certifigates, as now, being limited to a county or circuit, and to one or two years, This has been fesired 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 thircl class teachers. It whe everywhere admitted that there are enough first and second class teachers to supply all ina schools. The only way to elevate the schools and the qualifications and profession "' ceachers, 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 demarid ; and the standard of teachers' qualifications may therefore be raised. The details, as to the mode of conducting the examinations, \&e., \&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 instauces 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 importanse and uccessity 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 esception. Reeves have been pressed by men in their own respective townships, to bo 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 apppointment. In this way, though there are some good Towonship 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 preparcd 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, hare 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 exccute their awards, from which there is no appeal. They have proved to be fruitful sources of litigation in the exccution of their awards, as also from the refusal of many arbitrators to issue a warrant, on account of the heavy legal expenses incurred, by other arbitrators, in erroneously issuing such warranis. 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 Remart.-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.

## Provinoral Certificates granted by the Cimef Superintendent of Education.

I'he 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 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 ciassified, 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 17 th 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 107 th section of the Upper Canada
[L.S.] Consolidated Common School Act (22nd Victoria, chapter 64,

| STANDING in the difperent brarches No. 1 being tho highest. No, 1 being the highest. |
| :---: |
|  |
| Heading |
| Gram |
| Compos |
| English Litoratu |
| Eietory |
| Geography |
| Education |
| Writing ... |
| Drawing |
|  |
| Book-Keeping |
| Arithmetic............................. |
| jebr |
| Geometry |
| suration |
| Natural |
| Chemical Phygres..................... |
|  |
| to Teach |
|  |

I do hereby grant to
which Certificate shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked by this Department (or for one year, as in the casc of Second Class Ccrtificates, Grade C.)

Dated at the Education Office, Toronto, this (fifteenth day of
one thousand eight hundred and sixty

## Recorded in Certificate Register A of the Department, Number <br> <br> Chief Superintendent of Education for U. C.

 <br> <br> Chief Superintendent of Education for U. C.}$\qquad$ 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, 1853. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Clasg. | First Class-(Continued.) | Second Class-(Continued.) |
| Archibald Males. | 14 William Warren Trull. | 30 Eliza Barber. |
| 1 Archibald Macallum. | 15 Griffn Patrick Lanon. | 31 Minnie Robertson. |
| 2 John Herbert Sangster. <br> 3 Samson Paul Robins. |  | 32 Anno Siggins. |
| 3 Samson Paul Robins. Temales. | Srcond Class. | 33 Enily M. Clark. |
| 4 Dorcas Clark. | 17 William Taylor Boy | 34 Lydia L. Hagar. |
| 5 Catherine Johnson. | 19 John simmons. | 35 Elizabeth Maria Magan. <br> 36 Amanda Walker |
| 6 Anna Mills Morrison. | 20 William Vardon. | 37 Eliza J, Farland. |
| 7 Marie E. Toof. | 21 Neil McTaggart. | 38 Azubar Hagar. |
| 8 Huldah L. Wtitcomb. Males. | 23 John Clarke. | 39 Melissa Smith. |
| 9 Alexander Martin. | 25 Anna Fleming. | 40 Pbæbe Louisa Sharp. |
| 10 Warren Rock. | 26 Elizabeth R. Robinson. | 42 Ellea Daniell. |
| 11 Benjamin Ckarlton. | 27 Jennette Gray Foster. | 43 Elizabeth Bell. |
| 12 Samuel Rathwell. | 28 Jane Smita. | 44 Emily Rice. |
| 13 Henry T. B. de Scudamore. | 29 Rose Saunders. | 45 Martha Hoig. |

TENTH SESSION, 1853.—DATED 18 rH OCTOBER, 1853.

First Clase. Males.
73 Michael Joseph Kelly.
74 John Gilmere Malcolm.
75 Lachlan Kennedy.
76 Robert McGee.
77 William Smith.
78 George Murriy.
t9 Abraham W. Lawder.
80 Samuel Robins.
Females.
81 Lydia Loaisa Lyons.
82 Mary McCracken.
83 Lydia Anne Appleton.
84 Elizabeth Coute.
85 Jane Foster.
Szcond Oxass. Males.
86 Thomas Newman.

Second Class-(Continued.)
87 David Misener.
88 Robert Wilson.
89 David Ludgate Williams.
90 Phineas Will.
91 Asa Beverly Dadard.
92 Robert Gibbs.
93 William Stewart.
04 John Roberts.
96 William Abercrombie.
97 Augustine McDonell.
99 William Henry Bly.
101 James Draper.
102 Martin Philips.
103 Angus McDonalu.
104 James Moriarty.
105 Ichabod S. Bowerman.
106 Thomas M. Bowerman.
108 Robert Hay.
100 William McKay.

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.
131 Lydia Eleanor Howard.
132 Fanny Higgins.

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1853-54.-DATED 20тн APRIL, 1854.

Firet Class.
Females.
151 Mary Adams.
152 Emily Howard Jennings.
153 Eliza Wilson Keddie.
154 Julia Anne Robinson.
155 Jane Smith.
356 Mary Steppheng,

Frast Class.-[Continued.]
157 Josephine Storrie.
159 Margaret Sweeney.
160 Maria Louisa Williams.
Males.
161 Charles Bannister.
162 Francis Wesley Bird.
163 Coleman Bristol.

First Class.-[Continued.]
164 William Coulton.
$1 \leqslant 5$ Daniel Chisholm. 166 Alfred Ernest Ecroyd. 167 John Elson.
168 James B. Gray.
169 Thomas Ferguson McLean
170 Williaṇ Nodeg.

Sroond Class.
Females.
172 Sarah Bales.
173 Harriet Bowes.
174 Sarah Bowes.
175 Margaret Burgess.
176 Margaret Buyers.
177 Sarah Carr.
179 Esther Clarke.
180 Mary Coady.
183 Kate Higgins.
184 Anna Muria Holmes.
186 Anne Eliza Jackson.
187 Isabella Johnson.
188 Catherine Junor.
189 Harriet Evelyn Kennedy.

Srcond Class-(Continued.) Second Clasg.-(Continued.)
190 Margery Muter Kennedy.
191 Melissa McCrady.
192 Christy McLennan.;
195 Mary Shearer.
190 Margaret Shrigley.
197 Lizanna S. Snyder.
198 Elizabeth Sterens.
199 Adeline Stone.
200 Elizabeth Van Every.
201 Cecilia M, A. Walkingsham 216 John S. Oliver.
202 Mary Anna. Wilsolkingshaw. 217 William Plunkett. Males.
203 Wilbur Fisk Adams.
204 John Ransome Brower.

206 John Coyne.
207 John D'Evelyn.
208 Gilbert Goldsmith.
209 Silas Hollingshead.
210 Edward Jamieson.
212 James Martin.
213 John McNaughton.
214 Samuel Megaw.

218 Parmenius Reynolds.
218 Robert Somerville.
220 William Sterens.
221 John Terrill.

## TWELFTH SESSION, 1854.—DATED 16TH OCTOBER, 1854.

First Class. Males.
222 Francis Josiah Craig.
223 Ninian Leander Holmes.
224 Darid Kelly.
225 James McBrien.
226 John McLean.
227 John Patton.
228 George Rose.
Females.
229 Elizabeth Hughes
230 Grace Anastasia Magan.
231 Elizabeth McNaught.
232 Saral Birch Quinn.

First Clasg-(Continued. )
233 Sarah Agnes Robinson.
Second Class. Males.
234 George Abraham Barkley
236 Absalom Dingman.
237 William Donglas.
239 Amos Gould.
241 John Adams Hurlburt.
242 Alexander McKay.
243 Davis McKee.
244 Alezander McPherson.

Sroond Class-(Continued.) 247 James Stephens. 243 James D. Trousdale. 249 William Weir. Females.
250 Jane Anderson.
${ }_{251}^{251}$ Agnes Armstrong.
253 Susan Dorothy.
254 Alice Foggin.
256 Margaret Teresa Mcliderry. 257 Jane Mowat.
258 Annie Preston.
261 Caroline Wilkinson.

## THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1854.55.-DATED 18TH APRIL, 1855. <br> First Class.

Males.
262 John Livingstone.
263 James McGrigor.
264 Archibald McMurchy.
265 Donald Mann.
Females.
266 Catharine Cattanach.
267 Helen Elizabeth Clark.
268 Mary Anne De Cow:
269 Rebecca De Cow.
2 2io Harriet Anne Lind.
271 Mary Anne Murray.
272 Henrietta Shenick.
Second Class.
Males.
273 Joseph Fellows Adams.

Srcond Crass-(Continued.)
276 Peter Campbell.
277 Edmund Peter Costello.
278 Edward Lee Forsyth.
280 Alexander McKenzie.
282 James Minions.
283 John Morton. 285 John Horton Wright.

Females.
286 Anne Musgrove Armatrong.
287 Emma Arnold.
288 Matilda Backhouse.
290 Mary Frances Brown.
291 Elizabeth Campbell.

Second Class-(Contizuued.)
295 Lydia S phia Munday.
296 Juliana Myers.
297 Louisa Porter.
298 Mary Porter.
299 Anne Jane Quinn.
300 Adelaide Rogers.
301 Mary Sbeppard.
303 Mary Anne Sweeney. 304 Adeline Van Every. 305 Emmeline Van Every.

Frast Class. Male.
306 John Raine.

## FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1855-DATED 15TH OCTOBER, 1855.

First Class.
Males.
307 William Carlyle.
308 David Ormiston.
309 John Harris Comfort.
310 John Jessup.
311 William Henry King.
312 Bernard Kerr.
313 David Blair.
314 Alexander Lester.
315 John Taylor.
Females.
316 Josephine Witmore Clark.
317 Kate Gunn.
318 Elizabetk Adams.

First Class-(Continued.)
319 Emmeline Shadd.
320 Mary Brown.
Second Class.
Males.
322 James Bowerman.
324 Henry Clark.
325 James Hay, Junior.
326 Duncan Crane.
327 William Hackett.
328 James Keating.
329 John McPherson.
334 David Johnston.
335 William Bernard Danard.

Second Class-(Continued.) 338 Alexander Thompson. Females.
339 Eleanor Leach.
340 Elizabeth Eleanor Kennedy.
342 Elmira Flood.
344 Sophia Caroline McLean.
345 Margaret Catherine McDonnell.
346 Mary Ann Munyard.
347 Henrietta Simpson.
348 Susannah Robinson.
350 Sarah Elizabeth Tewksbury. Male.

FIFTEENTH SESSION, 1855-56.-DATED 15TII APRIL, 1856.


SEVENTEENTH SESSION.-DATED 15TH APRIL, 1857.

First Olass. Males.
Grade A .
499 Brebner, John.
500 Chesnat. Thomas George.
501 Kilpatrick, George.
502 Macwilliam, William.
503 Plunkett, Thomas.
504 Scott, Richard William.
505 Soper, Jasper.
506 Strachan, Alexander.

First Class-(Tontinued.) 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.

Frrbs Class-(Continued.)
Females.
Grade A.
517 Bell, Helen.
518 Bisbee, Gertrude M.
519 Brown, Lillis.
530 Robertson, Dorcas Damie.
Grade B.

521 Bell, Janet.
522 Buchanan, Elizabeth,

First Class.-[Continued]
Grade
C. 523 Churchill, Mary Anne.
524 Dadson, Mary Anne.
525 Farette, Emilio Augusta.
526 Kennedy, Catherine Ainslie
527 McDonald, Elizabeth.
528 McNaughton, Margaret.

Second Class. Malcs.
Grade 1.
529 Calvert, Joseph,
530 Demill, Ervin.
531 Duff, James.
532 Fleming: James.
533 Hamm, Thomas Edwin. 534 Irving, George.
537 O'Reilly, Robert. 538 Shartieff, George.
540 Turnball, John.

Second Class-[Continued.]
Grade 1 .
542 Clifton, Henry S ,
543 Doan, George Henry.
544 Hagartic, James.
545 Knisely, Owen Fares.
546 McCammon, James.
549 Thompson, Geo. Washington.
550 Yeomans, Silas Parker.
Grado C.
551 Brookfield, Jacob.
553 Jones, Jonas.
554 Laughlin, William.
555 Robertson, John.
556 Shurtleff, Robert Fulton.
558 Smith, Andrew.
559 Waters, George. Females. Grado A.
560 Dance, Anne.
$5 t 1$ Jenner, Sarah Anne.

Second Class-Grade A. [Con'd.]
563 Mc.IUrray, Elizabeth Jane.
564 McNaughton, Janet.
565 Milne, Elnora.
566 Richards, Amanda.
567 Smith, Margaret.
568 Wilkes, Margaret.
Grade B.
570 Gardiner, Jane.
572 Robertson, Martha.
Grade $C$.
574 Cull, Alice.
575 Dunn, Barbara Morrison.
576 Elston, Faith.
577 Fletcher, Chariotte.
578 Gurd, Dorah.
579 Hume, Mary Miller.
580 McBride, Sarah.
581 McKechnie, Mary Gray.
582 Miller, Jennet.
586 Veit, Anne.

## EIGHTEENTH SESSION,-DATED 15TII OCTOBER, 1857. <br> First Clabs.

Males.
Grade A.
587 Clinton, John.
610 Millard, Rosa Scott.
589 O'Connor, Thaddeusxander. 611 Shoff, Anne.
590 Purslow, Adam.
591 Rae, Francis.
592 Sinclair, Lauchlin.
593 Steele, Thomas Orton.
594 Tisdell, John Cassie.
Grade B.
595 Oampbell, Robert.
596 Dodds, William.
597 Duff, Charles.
598 Preston, James.
599 Smith, John Darling.
600 Sweet, Orison David.
601 Zimmerman, Isaac.
Grade $\mathbf{C}$.
602 Clark, Asahel Bowes.
603 Frisby, Edgar.
Females. Grade A.
604 Sutherland, Anne.
Grade B.
605 Henderson, Jemima.
606 Keown, Adelaide.
607 Robertson, Amaelia.
Grade $\mathbf{C}$.
[651] Carey, Eleanor Harriet.

Second Class.
Males.
Grade A.
613 Cremin, Daniel.
614 Dougherty, Isaiah.
615 Legerwood, Daniel.
616 McKenzie, John.
618 McVean , John.
620 Sterenson, Samucl.
621 Wellbanks, Hiram.
622 Young, Thomas.
Grade B.
625 Brown, Isaac.
626 Brown, James [Apn. 51.]
627 Brown, William.
630 McCalla , John.
631 McDougall, John.
632 McLean, Peter.
Grade $C$.
638 Book, Eli.
639 Brown, James [Apn. 96.]
640 Bryant, John Henry:
641 Lucas, Thomas Dennis.
642 McDiarmid, Duncan.
644 McMaster, John.

645 ND Class-Grado C. [Con'd.] 645 Noxon, Isaac James. 646 Riddell, Andrew. 647 Wolverton, Samuel.

## Females.

## Grade $A$.

653 Cummins, Margaret Jane.
654 Dundas, Lydia.
655 Lester, Margaret.
658 Thompson, Rebecca.
Grade B.
659 Bissett, Mary.
col McPherson, Catherine.
662 Miller, Isabella Brown.
663 Montgomery, Mary Jane.
664. Robertson, Magdalene.

665 Scott, Agnes.
666 Stacey, Jane.
667 Webster, Charlotte.
Grade $C$.
669 Armstrong, Jemima.
673 Cooper, Elizabeth.
675 Grant, Alice.
676 Hood, Jane.
678 Morton, Frances Eliza.
680 Roche, Mary Elizabeth.
682 Scott, Elizaboth.
683 Tracy, Mary.
684 Wilson, Annie.

## NINETEENTH SESSION,-DATED 15TH APRIL, 1858.*

## Finales.

686 Ande Class-Grade a.
687 Baikie, Johr.
688 Bond, William [a.]
689 Cosby, Alfred Morgan [b.]
690 Kinney, Robert.
691 Moore, Richard [b.]
692 Nichol, William.
693 Nichol, Peter.
694 Thompson, James [b.]

First Class-Grade B.
695 Currie, Peter [al•[b.]
696 McKay, John Wood.
697 Morris, James [a] [b.]
698 Rathivell, William.
Grade C.
699 Boag, Joseph.
700 Duncan, James.
701 Mitchell, John.

Second Clase-Grade a.
724 Frazer, William.
705 Kean, John Russell [ $a$ ] [b.]
707 Patterson, James Centenary.
708 Thompson, Alexander [b.]
Grade B.
710 McGec, Alezander.
711 Maxwell, Henry William.
712 Robinson, John.

The Certificates of the Second Class, Grade C, granted at the close of the Nineteenth and subsequent Ses-
sions, were limited to one year from the date. 15*

Fcmales.
First Class-Grade A
727 Campbell, Sarah Anne.
728 Clark, Annie Lydia [a.]
729 Farrow, Elizabeth.
730 Hayes, Almira.
731 McElroy, Maria [a.]
722 Shenick, Adeline [a.]
733 Sudborough, Esther [a.]

Grado B.
734 Armstrong, Martha: 735 Brown, Maria.

First Class-Grade B. [Con'd.]
736 Cattanach, Anna Jane.
737 Currie, Mary.
738 Currie, Menzica [a.]
Grade C.
733 Adams, Lucinda Rath.
740 Blackburn, Mary.
741 Blain, Kate [b.]
742 Dickinson, Eliza.
743 Newman, Mary Hargrave.
744 Robinson, Eliza.

Shoond Crass-Grade A. 745 Agar, Ellen [b.] 746 Blackburn, Jane [b.] 747 McCallum, Elizabeth. 748 McKay, Dorothy. 749 Morgan, Eliza Sarah [b.] 751 Stevenson; Mary Eliz. [b.] Grade B.
753 Betts, Eliza Ann. 754 Good, Rosa.
757 Liddell, Chris. Blair [a] [b.] 760 Morgan, Eliza [a.]

## TWENTIETH SESSION,-DATED 15̈th OCTOBER, 1858.

Males.
Finst Class-Grade A.
771 Disher, John Clark.
772 Ganton, Stephea.
773 Kellough, Thomas [a]
774 Tye, George Archer [b.]
Grade B.
775 Clark, Charles.
776 Elliott, Thomas [b.]
777 McCai , Donald.
778 McKay, John.
789 NcLean, Archibald.
780 Rose, John George [a] [b.]
781 Warburton, George Henry.
782 Wright, George Wesley [a.]
Grade C.
783 Hankinson, Thomas.
784 Kennedy, Alexander.
Sucond Crass-Grade A.
785 Baumwart, Owen.
786 Baird, Alezander Kennedy.
787 Blackwood, Robert.
788 Bruce, George.
789 Fairbairn, Robert.
790 Fraser, Mungo [a] [b.]
793 Irwin, James.
797 Newman, John Byron.

Second Class-Grade
798 Patterson, James.
800 Rolls, Alfred [b.]
Grado B.
802 Foster, Ricbard.
803 Hewson, Edmund Thomas.
804 Jenkins, John Fletcher.
805 Luton, Leonard.
806 Luton, James Lyman.
808 MeEachern, Donald.
810 Scoles, John.
s11 Peters, Henry Sanders.
Females.
First Class-Grade A.
825 Wilkes, Marcella [b.]
Grade B.
826 Iratton, Mary Victoria [6.]
827 Maguire, A.Margaret [a] [b.]
828 Nichol, Margaret Elliot.
829 Toose, Catherine [a] [b.]
830 Walker, Mary.
Grade C.
831 Bisbee, Julia Elizabeth.
S32 Gillies, Mary.
833 Robinson, Mary.
834 Slocombe, Mary Ann.

First Class-[Continued.] 875 Lamb, Martha.

Second Clags-Grade A.
835 Allan, Mary Kennedy.
836 Bethel, Sarah [b.]
838 Henderson; Robina Isabella.
840 Kennedy, Susie.
842 Magan, Frances Ann (a.)
843 McDavid, Mry.
844 Morgan, Augusta Anua.
845 Morton, Mary.
847 Tidey, Martha Vict.' [b.]
Grade 13.
848 Allen, Maria [a.]
849 Davis, Jane Eliza.
850 Forster, Mary Rachel.
852 Hayne, Caroline [b.]
853 Johnston, Martht Jane [b.]
854 Kessack, Lydia Jane.
855 McBean, Janet.
856 McLoaghlin, Mary Ann.
857 Magan, Mary Josephine [a.]
858 Murdie; Mary Janc [b.]
859 Murray, Elizabeth.
860 O'Leary, Mary.
861 Pratt, Cornelia Augusta.
862 Ramsey, Oynthia.
863 Stewart; Margaret Elizabeth.

$$
\text { TWENTY-FIRST SESSION,-DATED 22nd JUNE, } 1859 .
$$

## Malcs.

First Class.-Grade A.
878 Blaicher, Peter Campbell.
879 Campbell, Alexander.
880 Edmison, Alex. Bickerton.
881 Sullivan, Dion Cornelius.
Grade B.
882 Buchanan, John Calder.
884 Hatthews, Wm. Loader.
885 Mickleborough, Joha.
886 Preston, David Hiram.
887 Sarvis, George Chowan.
888 Saunders, James.
890 Topping, William.
Grade $C$.
391 Frood, Thomas.
892 Galloway, William.

Second Class-Grado A. 896 McClure , Robert. 898 Shirreff, Benjamin.

## Grade B.

904 Armitage, John Robinson.
905 Beckstedt, Joseph M.
907 Buchanan, Robert.
908 Hodgins, Thomas.
909 Johnston, Robert.
912 Leitch, Alexander.
913 Livingston, Lewis.
914 McLellan, Archibald.
915 Moore, James Samuel.
916 Neelands, Joseph.
917 Robertson, John Pushman.
918 Smith, Francis,
919 Willson, Benjamin Franklin

919 Willson, Benjamin Franklin 948 McCarthy, Mary: Ann.
(a) Qualified to teach Elementary Blackboard Drawing.
(b) Qualifiod to teach Hullah's system of Vocal Music.

## TWENTY-SECOND SESSION,-DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1859.

## Males. <br> First Class.-Grade a.

965 Dow, John.
966 Peters, George.
Grado 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.
977 McArthur, John.
978 McDonald, Alexander.
979 McKellar, John Archibald.
980 Miller, Arnoldus.
981 Nash, Samuel Lemmy.

Srcond Class:-Grade A.
983 Campbell, Neil.
985 Collins, Joseph Jonathan,
986. Cranfield, Rich. Ebenezer.

988 Fleming, Robert McMillan.
989 Kitchen, Edward,
990 Macoun, John.
393 Sturk, John Dunn.
Grade B.
995 Brown, William.
997 Greenlees, Andrew.
998 Howell, Lewis.
999 Kennedy, John.
1001 Little, Archibald.
1003 McNabb , John.
Females.
Firbt Class.-Grade A.
1020 Adams, Martha.
1021 Cown, Sarab.
1022 Holmes, Emma Elizabeth. 1023 Wright, Fanny Mary.

First Class.-Grade A.-(Cont'd.) 1024 Wright, Eliza Jane.

Grade B.
1025 Carnochan, Janet.
1026 McCorkindale, Margaret.
1027 Guthrie, Margaret.
Grade C.
1088 Oharlton, Mary Ellen.
1029 Cowan, Elizabeth.
1030 Gordon, Eliza.
1031 McKay, Elizabeth.
Second Class.-Grade A. 1032 Duncan, Alicé. 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 Sparrov, Caroline.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION,-DATED 15 TH JUNE, 1860.

| Males. <br> First Class.-Grade A. | Srgond Class.-Grade B. | First Class.-Grade C.-(Cont'd.) 1115 Hamilton, Sarah Maria. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1059 Barrick, Eli James. | 1082 Brierly, Charles. | 1126 Kelloch, Agnes. |
| 1060 Hay, Angus Cameron. | 1083 Buckland, Henry. | 1117 Mullin, Sarah. |
| 1061 Knight, James Henry. | 1084 Cannod, Geor | 1118 Robinson, Grace. |
| 1062 Platt, John Milton. | 1086 Craig, George. |  |
| 1063 Ridgway, Robert. | 1086 Craig, George. <br> 1088 Hill, Alfred. | Second Class-Grade A. |
| Grade B. | 1089 Hipple, Jacob. 1092 McDiarmid, Pete | 1120 Bourke, Barbara Ana. 1124 Russell, Mary Jane. |
| 1064 Curry, Rovert Nicholas. | 1094 McGregor, Robt. Campbell. | 1125 Shepherd, Anne Eliza. |
| 1066 Murray, John. | 1099 Thompson, Alexander. |  |
| 1067 Rouse, William Hiram. | 1101 Wilson, George. 1102 Wright, Meade Nisbet | Grade B. <br> 1127 Bedell Sarah Me |
| Grade C. |  | 1128 Coulter, Margaret. |
| 1068 Armstrong, John. | emales | 1130 Farquharson, Georgiana. |
| 1069 Chaisgreen, Charles. | First Class.-Grade B. | 1132 Goocfellow, Elizabeth. |
| 1070 Healy, Michael. | 1111 Collar, Eliza, | 1133 Gowanlock, Janet Kidd. |
| 1071 Keffer, Thomas Diron. | Fraser, Catherine. | 1134 Hall, Agnes. <br> 1137 McMillan, Susan Maria. |
| Second Class.-Grade A. | Grade 0 | 1138 Sanders, Harriet Louisa. |
| 1074. Fotheringham, A. Thomson | 1114 Carroll, Charlotte Jane. | 1133 Scarlett, Catherine. <br> 1140 Shepherd, Mary Elizabeth. |

## TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION,-DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1860.

| Males. | First Class-Grade D. [Con'd.] | Sroond Class.-Grade A. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Firbs Class.-Grade A. | 1163 Lusk, Charles Horace. | $117^{2}$ Anderson, William. |
| 1155 Farewell, Geo. McGill. | 1164 McCulleg, Alfred. | 1173 Clements, Willism. |
| 1156 Hocking, William Francis. | 1165 Sinclair, John. | 1174 Duncan, Alexander. |
| 1151 McKay, Hugh Munro. | 1166 Sing, Samuel. | 1177 Johnston, John. |
| 1158 McKee, Thomas. | 1167 Stewart, Thomas. |  |
| 1159 Moore, Charles Boyd. |  | 1179 Magrath, Patrick. |
| 1160 Price, Robert. | Grade C. <br> 1170 Margach, John Lewis. 1171 Pysher, David. | Grade B. |
| 1162 Doan, Robert Wilson. |  | 1182 Blanchard, Samuel Gr |



## TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION,-DATED 15TH JUNE, 1861.

Males.
First Class.-Grade B.
1245 Kidd, William.
1246 Matton, Ebenezer.
Grade C.
1250 McDiarmid , Donald.
1251 McShea, Royal.
1252 Rowland, Fleming.
1253 Young, Egerton Ryerson.
Second Glass,-Grade A.
1256 Dunseith, David.
1259 McCally, Robert.
1260 McMillen, MaIcolm C.
1261 Meredith, William.
1263 Woodmard, George W.
Grade B.
1264 Chisholm, James.
1265 Easton, Robert.
1267 Gott, Benjamin.

Second Class.-Grade B. (Con'd.) Eiret Class.-Grade B. 1269 Harper, William.
1270 Henderson, David.
1271 Hyde, Levi Thaddeus. 1272 Johnson, Arthur. 1273 Lloyd, David. 1275 McLennan, Andrew. 1276 Murdoch, Andrew. 1277 Neilson, William. 1278 Orwen, John. 1279 Owen, William Jerrold. 1280 Perry, Robert Selby. 1281 Raney, William.
1282 Suddaby, Jeremiah.

- 1283 Vardon, Anthony Dimoc.

1284 Winans, William Henry C.
Females.
Fmst Class.—Grade 1.
1293 Kerr, Marion.
1294 St. Remy, Harriet Anne Le Lièvre de.
$1290^{\circ}$ Smith, Rachel Ann.

Grade 0.
1296 Bishop, Maria Agnes. 1297 Ford, Julia Cadman.

Second Class.-Grade A. 1301 Bethell, Dorinda. 1302 Hanlon, Ellen Victoria. 1303 Laird, Jane. 1304 T'urner, Elizabeth Ann. 1305 Wickson, Emma.

Grade B.
1306 Christie, Augusta. 1307 Christoe, Caroline. 1308 Cumming, Margaret. 1310 Grahnm, Adelaide. 1311 Grainger, Mary Jane. 1313 Hills, Isabel. 1316 Marshall, Agnes.
1317 Muir, Agnes Eliza 1318 Muir, Orpha.

## TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION,-DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1861.

| Males. <br> First Class.-Grade A |  | Srcond Class.-Grade B.(Con'd.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Class.-Grade A. <br> 1334 Bell, Robert. | 1353 Henderson, Gregg. | 1380 Wilson, Hercules. |
| 1335 Brown, Alick Howard. | 1 |  |
| 1336 Dewar, Archibald. | Jos Murray, David Lovel. | Fernales. |
| 1337 Ede, Joseph. | Grade A | First Class.-Grade A. |
| 1338 Malloch, Donald McGregor. | 1357 Bull, Corey. | 1397 Beattie, Grace Shepherd. 1398 Turnbull |
| 1339 Moran, John. | 1358 Hicks, Henry Minaker. | 1398 Turnbull, Jessie. |
| 1341 Tasker, James. | 1359 Hughes, Amos J. <br> 1360 Hughes, James Henderson: <br> 1361 McDonald, Robert | Grade C. <br> 1402 Guthrie, Grace. |
| :Grade B . | 1361 McDonald, Robert. 1362 McHardy, Norman. | 1403 Knowlson, Mary Isabella. |
| 1342 Beer, William. | 1363 McIntyre, Duncan. | 1404 Lanton, Kate Simpson. |
| 1343 McColl , Hugh. 1344 McPherson, Crawford | 1364 McRae, Alexander. | 1406 Starratt, Hannah. |
| 1344 McPherson, Crawford. <br> 1345 Poarce, Thomas. | Grade B, | , Vining, Eusobia Bodwell |
| 1346 Sinclair, James. | 1367 Bancroft, Asa Montgomery. <br> 1369 Keam, Peter. <br> 1370 Kidd, Alexander Brown. | Second Class.-Grade A. 1410 Unsworth, Hannah H. 1411 Laidlaw, Janet. |
| 1347 Bartlett, William Edward. | 1372 McDonald, Duncan Forbes. | 1412 McDongall, Catherine. |
| 1348 Bruce, William Fraser. | 1374 Meech, Thomas English. | Grade B. |
| 1351 Foster, Ralph. | 1375 Theal, Nelson. | 1414 Armitage, Miargaret. |
| 1352 Grant, Robert. | 1376 Thetford, William Henry. | 1415 Brundage, Candace. |
|  | 1370 Warburton, William. 116 | 1422 Saunders, Matilda. |

## TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION,-DATED 15TH JUNE, 1862.

| Mfales. | Second Class, -Grade B. | Frast Class.-Grade C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frrst 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. | , Smith, Saral. |
| 1438 Wood, Benjamin Wills. | 1466 Miller, John. <br> 1467 Monkman, James Matthias. | Secomb Class.-Grade A. 1497 Brown, Sophia Georgiana. |
| 1439 Grade B. | 1468 Morton, John Brown. | 1498 Buchan, Mary. |
| 1439 Barefoot, Isaac. | 1471 McIntosh, Angus. | 1500 Roberts, Sarah Anne. |
| 1440 Clare, Samuel. | 1472 McLaren, Alezander. <br> 1473 McPherson, Moses. | 1502 Taylor, Susannah. |
| Grade $\mathbf{C}$. | 1474 O'Grady, Patrick John. | Grade B. |
| 1444 Brine, Henry Jam | 1475 Powers, Henry. | 1503 Acres, Jane. |
| 1445 Cork, George. | 1476 Sullivan, Daniel. | 1504 Armstrong, Mary Elizabeth. |
| 1446 Hunt, Robert. | 1477 Tapscott, Samuel. 1478 Taylor, Walter. | 1505 Bates, Mary Jave. <br> 1507 Campbell Mary. |
| Srcond Class.-Grade A. | 1479 Thompson, Cbarles. | 1510 Greene, Martha. |
| 1448 Campbell, John Manro. | 1481 Treadgold, Manton. | 1511 Greer, Mary Anne |
| 1452 Hutchison, William. | 1482 Ward, James Henry. | 1512 Henderson, Isabella Purvis |
| 1456 MacPherson, Finlay. | 1484 Wilson, William. | 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, Eaphemia Amanda. |
| 1460 Willis, Robert. | 1489 Beckett, Emma. |  |

## TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION-DATED 23RD DECEMBER, 1862.

| Males. <br> First Class.-Grade A. | Second Class.-Grade B. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1532 McDiarmid , Donald. | 1553 Bruce, King. |
| 1533 Millar, Jonn. | 1554 Crane, George. |
| 1534 Vanslyke, Geo.Washington. | . 1555 Dodson, Richard Elisha |
|  | 1557 Fraser, Alezander. |
| 1535 Atkinson, Edward Lewis. | 1558 Giffin, Willard Morse. |
| 1536 Griffin, Walter. | 1560 Larson, George Dudl |
| 1537 Hilliard, Thomas. | 1561 McKay, Archibald. |
| 1538 Pepper, John. | 1562 McPherson, Architald. |
| 1539 Ross, John Cameron. | 1564 Morris, Juhn George. |
| 1540 Sinclair, Angus. | 1565 Poole, Fdward. <br> 1566 Powell, Francis Cor |
| Grade C. | 1567 Rose, Amos William. |
| 1541 Halls, Samuel Pollard. | 1568 Ruby, Daniel Christian. |
| 1543 Leggett, Joseph. | 1569 Scott, James. |
| 1544 McCausland, William John. | 1570 Smith, Abram |
| 1545 McEachern, James. | 1571 Wiggins, Henry. |
| 1546 McGrath, John. | 1572 Wilson, Edward Sutton. |
| Serond Class.-Grade 1. | Fernales. |
| 1548 Fowler, Herry. | First Class.-Grade 4 |
| 1549 McCausland, Robert. | 1578 Boddy, Sophia Louisa. |
| 1550 McDonald , James. | ( |
| 1551 Moyer, Samuel Nash. |  |
| 1552 Scollon, John. | 1579 Dunn, Gannah Olivia. |

First Class.-Grade C. 1582 Hardie, Ellen.
1583 Jeffers, Emma.
1584 Rogers, Christina.
Second Class.-Grade A. 1586 Clark, Anne.
1587 Davis, Rath.
1588 French, Sarah Toms.
1590 Hemenway, Sinia Amanda.
Grade B .
1597 Dethell, Maria.
1598 Boake, Sarah Anne.
1599 Fansher, Lucretia.
1600 Foreman, Fannie.
1601 Johnson, Frances.
1602 Henderson, Margaret Anderson.
1603 Henry, Rebecca.
1604 Ley, Theresa Georgiana.
1605 Lundy, Sarah.
1607 Morrison, Margaret Heleń.
1608 Sinclair, Jane.
1610 Stewart, Isabella.
1611 Trenholme, Clarissa Jane.

## TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.—DATED 15Th JUNE, 1863.

| Males. | Firbt Class.-Grade C.-(Cont'd.) | Second Class-Grade B. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1627 Br | 1633 Helson, Thomas Henry. | 1645 Allison, Andrew. |
| 1628 Grost, Stillman Pr | 1634 Matheson, John Hugh. | J646 Banks, Richard. |
|  | 1635 Rider, Thomas. | 1647 Barr, William. 1643 Bell, William. |
| 1629 Hamilton, Alezander. | 1637 York, Fred | 1652 Campbell, Aaron Jesse. |
| 1630 Hammond, Joseph. |  | 1653 Faucett, Simon Wesley. |
| 1631 McLeanan, Simon. | Sxcoxid Class-Grade A. | 1654 Flynn, Daniel. |
| Grade C . | 1640 Gal | 1655 Frampton, John. |
| 1632 Ewing, John. | 1644 Welsh, John. | 1657 Hannab |

Second Class-Grand B. (Con'd.) First Class-Grade A. (Con'd.) 1658 Hare, George William. 1660 Hicks, David.
1662 Holmes, Robert.
1664 McArthar, dlexander. 1665 McBrayne, Dugald. 1667 McLaren , Alex. Lumsdeu.
1668 Palmer, George Alexander.
1669 Rose, Leonard Alfred.
1670 Taber, Jacob Rassel:
Fenales.
First Ceass-Grade A. 1676 Buick, Margaret.
1677 Craig, Elizabeth.
1678 Greenlees, Margaret.

1679 O'Neill, Margaret. 1680 Reeres, Mary Maria.

Grade B.
1681 Adams, Agnes Naria.
1652 Henning, Amelia.
1683 O'Flaherty, Anna Maria.
1684 Rcgers, Jessie.
Grade C.
1685 Griffin, Ellen Catherinc.
1686 James, Lucy. 1687 Mnnson, Charlotte. 1688 McKellar, Catherine. 1689 O'Flaherty, Edith. 1690 Vallance, Margaret.

Second Crass—Grade A.
1691 Gillen, Catherine. 1694 Lanton, Annie. 1695 Peden, Jessie Lathrop. 1696 Stevenson, Ruth Bedelia.

1698 Grade B.
1698 Allen, Mary.
1700 Dick, Margaret Elizabeth.
1701 Grabell, L. M. Emmeline.
1702 Guthrie, Jane.
1703 Harbottle, Charlotte.
1704 Kessack, Elizabeth.
1706 Oates, Isabeila Augusta. 1710 Wilkingon, Hannal.

## THIRTIETH SESSION-DATED 22nd DECEMBER, 1863.

Males.
First Class-Grade A.
1751 Hall, Asa
1723 Langdon, Richard Vickery. 1752 Harcourt, Luke Arthar. 1753 McDonald, William.
1754 Martin, John.
1757 Webb, Joseph Hugbes.
Grade B.
1758 Bogart, George Arthur.
1559 Brown, Livius.
1760 Carter, William H. Perry.
1761 Christie, Elias.
1762 Cochran, Charles:
1763 Donnelly, James.
1764 Elliott, George.
1765 Gerow, Arthur Martin.
1766 Eleaslip, Nelson.
1767 Lovett, William.
1768 McArthur, Robert Blair.
1763 McFarlane, George.
1770 McMahon , Gichael.
1771 McTarish, Douglas.
1772 Grade B.
1775 Squire, William.
1766 Wait, Lucien Augustus.
$17 i 7$ Williams, William.
Females.
First Class-Grade A.
1786 Clark, Clara Jane.
1787 Clark, Sarah Haley.
1783 Gibson, Rachael.

Finst Ciass-Grade 5 .
1789 Horner, Esther A. Rogers.
1790 Irvine, Eliza.
1791 Mackay, Jessie.
1792 Williams, Eliza Ann.
1794 Gillen, Ellen.
1795 Hamilton, Sarah Jane.
Second Class-Grade A. 1796 Cash, Charlotte. 1797 Coync, Annie. $1799^{\circ}$ Kahler, Emma Amelia. 1800 McCabe , Margaret. 1801 Mairbead, Maggie. 1802 Mullin, Charlotte Anne. 1804 Robins, Ellen Gertrude. 1805 Stewart, Annie. 1806 Sudborongh, Sarah Anne. 1807 Wright, Mary Eleanor. 1808 Young, Sarah.

Grade C.
1740 Cameron, Thomas.
1741 Cuthber:son, Edw. Greer.
1742 Herrick, Alvan Corson.
1743 Hodge, George.
1744 Moment, Alfred Harrison.
1745 Sivan, Thomas.
1746 Thompson, Mather.
Second Class-Grade A.
1749 Campbell, Robert A.
1750 Gibson, Jsmes.

1813 Alsinson, Mary.
1813 Capsey, Margaret.
1814 Cartmell, Martha Julia. 1817 Dobie, Isabella McCreath. 1819 Gillen, Margaret Jane. 1820 Hay, Janet Kendrick. 1821 Jones, Rebekah. 1825 Mills, Margaret. 1826 Reeves, Ellen Margaret. 1827 Twohy, Ellen. 1823 Warburton, Lucinda. 1829 Welsh, Jane.

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION.-DATED 15th JUNE, 1864.

Males.
Finst Class-Grade B.
1837 Allan, Absalom Shade.
1838 Houston, William.
1839 McCamus, William.
Grade 0.
1840 Sllis, Jobn Allen.
1841 Vance, William.
1842 Wright, Aaron Abel.
Second Clags-Grade A.
1843 Allen, John
1844 Bingham, James William.
1846 Earl, Barton.

Second Clabs-Grade B.
1843 Arthur, Samuel.
1850 Braiden, Richard.
1851 Brown, James Burt.
1853 Ellis, Frederick Llewellen. 1854 Fraser, John. 1855 Frazer, George James. 1856 Fry, Menno Simon. 1863 McDonald, Johz James. 1864 Mclntyre, George. 1865 McLim, William Andrew. 1866 Nicholson, Thomas. 1867 Rae, Alexander Marsball. 1868 Simpson, John William. 1869 Smith, William Charles. 1870 Wright, George Catley.

Females.
First Class-Grade B. 1879 Bell, Mary Ann.

## Grade C.

1885 Sullivan, Annie.
Second Class-Grade A. 1886 Barnes, Anne. 1883 Campbell, Mary Ann. 1894 MacGregor, Mary.

## Grade B.

1895 Aiken, Jeanic.
1896 Bales, Anne.
1897 Burwash, Mary.
1898 Crawford, Grace.

Second Class—Grade B. [Con'd.] Secosid Class—Grade B. [Con'd.] Second Crass-Grade B. [Con'd.]

1893 Donohoe, Anne. 1900 Elder, Caristina Hossie. 1903 Jackson, Ellen.

1904 Mainprize, Sarah. 1906 Scott, Eliza Patton. 1907 Scott, Jane.

1908 Sidway, Elizabeth.
1910 Troat, Harriet Ann.

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION,-DATED 22nd DECEMBER, 1864.


## THIRTYTHIRD SESSION.-DATED 22ND JUNE, 1865.

Firss Class.-Grade B. 2020 Maloy, Hiram.
2021 Page, Thomas Otray. 2022 Spencer, Percival Lawson.

Grade C.
2023 Abbott, John Thomas.
2024 Callinan, Thomas.
2025 Crawford, Allan.
2026 Gregory, Thomas.
2028 Lewis, Richard.
2029 Rntherford, James [Ap. 63.]
2030 Wegg, David Spencer.
Second Cidass.-Grade A.
2031 Carley, Abram.
2032 Coakley, Henry.
2033 Graham; Andrew.
2035 Ross, Arthur Wellington.
2036 Rutherford, James [Ap.81].
Grade B.
2038 Agnew, James.
2039 Brown, John Thompson.
2641 Dawson, Cornelius.
2044 Graham, Simon.
2045 Lowe, Peter.
2046 Martin, John Anthony.

Second Class-Grade B. (Con'd.) 2048 Osborne, Edward.
2049 Risk, William Henry.
2052 Swayze, George Albert.
2053 Switzer, William Hawr.
2054 Titchworth, Ira Cyrus.
2055 Weese, Redford Colborne.
Grade C.
[Expire 22nd June, 1866.]
2056 Blain, Hugh.
2057. Dawson, George.

2058 Fisher, Simeon.
2059 Hamilton, George.
2060 Keam, Reaben.
2062 Metcalf, Josias Ritchey.
2064 Thompson, Alexander Galloway.
2065 Wallace, David.
2066 White, Hamphre Lucas.

Females.
First Ciass.-Grade B. 0068 Charcher, Annie.

Grade $C$.
2070 Cone, Julia.
2071 Coyne, Maria Hamilton
119

Finst Class.-(Continued.)
2072 McIntosh, Margaret.
2073 Somers, Harriet Christiana. 2077 Tytler, Barbara.

Second Class-Grade A. 2078 Elder, Janc.
2082 Marling, Mary Elien.
2053 Moffatt, Susan Wait.
2084 Tier, Helen.
Grade B.
2086 Bullock, Mary Cecilis.
2087 Cartmell, Amelia Isabella.
2088 Drew, Ellen.
2089 Kennedy, Jane.
2091 Laurie, Elizabeth Brown.
2032 Leslie, Eliza Jane.
2094 Page, Mary Jane.
2095 Perkins, Maria Olivia.
007 Porter, Margery.
2097 Preston, Victoria Elizabeth. 2098 Shewan, Jennie.

## Grade C.

[Expire 22nd June, 1866.] 2100 Dolmage, Florence Marion. 2103 Hodgins, Jane.
2105 Mooran, 'Mary Frances. 2109 Sefton, Annie Maria.

## THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION.-DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1865.

Males.
First Olass.-Grade B. 2111 Jackson, Thomas. 2112 McNaughton, Duncan.

Grade C.
2113 Burrows, Frederick.
2114 Carscadden, Thomas.
2115 Douglass, Wm. Alexander.
2116 Foreman, William.
2117 McLean, Daniel.
2118 McLean, William Jenkinson.
2119 Meldrum, Norman Wm.
2120 Russell, James.
2121 Tilley, William Edward.
2122 Whillans, Robert.
Second Clabs.-Grade A. 2123 Bredin, Wilson Watson. 2124 Cooley, Robert. 2125 Goldsmith, Stephen.
2126 McFarlane, Arehibald.
2127 Ritchie, David Ferguson.
2128 Smith, Peter.
Grade B.
2129 Adame, Richard.
2130 Armstrong, Thos. C, iittle.
2131 Groll, David.
2132 Gage, Willian James.
2133 Gibbard, John.
2134 Gray, Samuel.
2135 Huggins, John Routledge.
2136 Hughes, James.
2137 Mark, Kenvard.
2138 Mundell, John.

Sbcond Class:-Grade C.
[Expire 22nd December, 1866.] 2139 Beattie, William.
2140 Bielby, William Wilson.
2141 Clark, Robert.
2142 Davoy, Peter Nicholas.
2143 Hendry, William John.
2144 Hutton, Benjamin Lowe.
2145 McEwen, Findlay.
2146 McGregor, John.
2147 McKellar, Archibald.
2148 McNair, Alexandr. 2149 Malcolm, Fullerton Boyd. 2150 Pattison, Joseph Wilford. 2151 Sharpe, Adam Middleton. 2152 Snell, Eliza Benson.

Females.
Finst 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.
2150 Sutherland, Jennie Helena.

Second Class-Grade a. [Cond.d]
2165 Laing, Ellen. 216 a Robinson, Annie.

Grade B.
2167 Baldwin, Louise.
2158 Bell, Sarah.
2169 Beatley, Kate.
2170 Black, Mary Elizabeth.
2171 Couzens, Emily.
2172 Foster, Margaret Jane.
2173 Forster, Mary.
2174 Harris, Augusta Julia.
2175 McCau andand, Caroline E.
2176 Macniven, Susan.
2177 Medley, Emma.
2178 Nuthall, Phillis.
$21790^{\prime}$ 'Connoll, Margaret.
2180 Reed, Almeida Cordelia.
2181 Reynolds, Mary Ann.
2182 Scales, Sophia Eliza.
2183 Sefton, Martba.
2184 Sutherland, Margaret.
2185 Walker, Eliza Allan.
[Expire 22nd December, 1866.]
2186 Buxter, Louisa.
2187 Bell, Emma Elizabeth.
2183 Chambers, Elizabetb.
2189 Comfort, Sara.
2190 Drury, Martba Jane.
2191 Hamilton, Agnes Victoria.
2192 Hamilton, Jessie.
2193 Harbottle, Mary Ann.
2104 Lawrence, Fanny Helena.

Total number of Certificates granted
Less Certificates expired, or superseded by others subsequently granted.
Total valid on 31st December, 1865.................. 1417
Of which a considerable number have become unavailable by deaths, and removals.
(Certified,) ALEXANDER MARLING, LL.B.,
Registrar.

## APPENDIX G.

Apportionaent of the Legiblative Sohool Grant for Upper Ganada, FOR 1866.
Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town and Village Municipality in Upper Canada.
Sir,-I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year, of the Legislative School grant to each City, Town, Village and Township in Upper Canada.

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
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 Trustces.

The gross sum apportioned to all the schools this year is about $\$ 4,000$ more than that apportioned last ycar.

The apportionment is made on the supposition that the amount annually placed on the ostimates, 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 moncys, 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.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Education Office,
Toronto, 16th June, 1866.

## APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1866.



| 7. COLNTY OF GRENVILLE. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| ards |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| do for Separate Schools....... 12 no ${ }^{\text {do }}$ (ingston........................................ 52400 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 8. COUNTY OF LEEDS. Palmerston ......................................... 2600 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| rgess, South................................... 4600 Portland........................................... 31000000 |  |
| cosby, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ott, Front....................................... 19100 |  |
|  | Total for County, ${ }^{3}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Yougo and Eseott, Rear ......................... 23300 Anglesea.......................................... 22000 |  |
|  |  |
| Er |  |
|  |  |
|  | Kaladar.............. . .. ........ ................... 13300 |
| 9. COUNTY OF LANARK. Shefield................................................. 30100 |  |
| hurst |  |
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|  |  |
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|  |  |
| Lanarli ............................................ 28300 |  |
| Lavant ........................................... $33{ }^{33} 100$ |  |
|  |  |
| Palkenham.................... .................. ... 302 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| . $\$ 1000 \$ 331000$ Hallowell ............................................................... 435 |  |
|  |  |
| Total for County, $\$ 3326$. | Hillier.............................. ..... ............ 28100 |
| 10. COUNTY OF RENFREW. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Marysburgh.......................................... } 46200 \\ & \text { Soplinsburgh............................. } 34200 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |  |
| Admaston..........................................\$232 |  |
|  |  |
| Alsona .................................................................................................. 00 A3 do dor separate School......... <br> 15. COUNTY $\overline{0} F$ hastings. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| do for Separate Schools.................. $\$ 3800$ Hantingav................................................................ 44400 |  |
| do for Separate Schools............................. 3300 1.............................................................................. 490 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Ross............................................. 160000 |  |
|  |  |
| afford .............................................. si 00 16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Wilberforce.................................................... 18100 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Monaghan, South....................................... $\$ 15200$ Murray.............................. 464 00 | Gwillimbury, do East.....................................54 North......................... 233 233 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Porcy................................................. 41900 | King.................. ........................................... .... 91000 |
| do for Soparate Scheol.... ......... \$19 00 | Markham ........................... ................ 103500 |
| Seymour.............................................. 47400 | Scarborough........................................... 58200 |
| \$10 0e \$41]400 | Vaughan .............................................. 96900 |
| Total for County, \$4133. | York.............................................................. 103300 do for Soparato Schools.......... 20700 |
| 17. COUNTY OF DUREAM. |  |
| Cartwright........................................... 534000 | Total for County, \$6610. \$21400 \$0405 00 |
| Cavan................ ................................. 60000 |  |
| Clarke................................................. 78900 | 22. COUNTY OF PEEL. |
| Darlington............................................ 82900 | Albion ........... ........ .................. .......... $\$ 60900$ |
| Hope... ... ........................................... 20500 | Caledon................................................ 56500 |
| Munvers........................ ...................... 50400 | Chinguacousy............. ........................... 52700 |
|  | Goro of Toronto.................................... 16200 |
| \$376700 | do for Separate School.............. \$21 00 <br> Toronto $\qquad$ 81300 |
| 18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGE. |  |
| Asphodel:.................................................. $\$ 327$ do for Soparato Schools....... $\$ 2900$ | Total for County, \$2997. \$2t 00 \$2976 0n |
| Belmont and Methuen.................... .........., 10100 | 23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE. |
| Douro....................................... ........... 32400 | Adjala ................................................. $\$ 34700$ |
| Dummer............................................ . . 26700 | Essa..................................................... 379 00 |
| Ennismoro... ......................................... 11500 | Flos ................................................... 11900 |
| Galway................................................ 6200 | Qwillimbury, West................................. 430 00 |
| Harvey ................. ............................. 4300 | Innisfil................................................. 56300 |
| Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.................... 3900 | do for Separato School.............. $\$ 1100$ |
| Monaghan, North................... ................. 15000 | Medonte ..................... ......... ................ 223 00 |
| Otonabee.............................................. 47200 | Mono .............................................. ... 45800 |
| do for Separate School............\$23 00 | Morrison and Muskoka ...... ..................... 4500 |
| Smith.................................................. 45500 | Mulmur ............................................ .. 23200 |
| Snowden.................... ......................... 2200 | Nottawasaga......................................... 498, 00 |
| \$52 00 \$2383 00 | Orillia and Matchedash.............. .. ...... . ... 140 0n Do for Separate School............ 2700 |
| Total for County, \$2435. | Oro ..... .......... ...... ............................. 38400 |
|  | Sunnidale ......................... ................... 128 00 |
| 19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA. | Tny and Tiny........................................ 25000 |
| Anson................................................. $\$ 1600$ | Tecumseth........................................... 552 00 |
| Bexley....................... .,....................... 3500 | Tossorontio..................... .................... 141 110 |
| Carden ................................................ 8200 | Vespra . ................................................ 12700 |
| Dalton .................................... ........... S 00 | do for Separate School....... ...... 1500 |
| Eldon.................................................. 30000 |  |
| Emily.................................................. 49200 | Total for County, \$5067. \$5300 \$5014 00 |
| Fenelon................ ............... .... ........... 25500 |  |
|  | 24. COUNTY OF HIALTON |
| Laxton and Digly .................................. 5900 | Esquesing..... .........................................sis12 00 |
| Lutterworth.................. .................... 3500 | Nassagaweya $\qquad$ 34000 |
| Macaulay and Draper.............................. 200 |  |
| Mariposa................................................... 66S 00 |  |
| Somervilie............................................................ in $^{2} 00$ |  |
| Verulam.................................................................. 20900 | \$2300 10 |
| \$2627 00 | 25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. <br> Ancastor |
|  | Barton .......................................................... $3 .$. |
| 20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO. | Beverley .......................................................... \%60 0. 10 |
| Brock........................ .......................\$570 00 | Binbrooke ...... ..................................... 25200 |
| Mara ................ ............................... 25000 | Flamborough East....................................... 483700 |
| ickering ............................................ 96000 | do for Separate School............................. 3900 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Rama .......... ........................................ 4800 | Flamborough West...... ............................. 43200 |
| Reach................. .... ............................ 74500 | do for Separate School.......................... 2500. |
| cott................................................... 28700 | Glanford .................................... ......... 267 ט0 |
| cugog Islund....................................... 9300 | Saltfeet......................................................... . . 32 S 3 00 |
| Chorah................................................ 19700 |  |
| Uxbridgo............................................ 50200 | Total for County, \$3482. \$64 $00 \$ 341800$ |
| Whitby, East........................................ 43800 |  |
| do West......................................... 42500 | 26. COUNTY OF BRANT. |
|  | Brantford ............................................. $\$ 323$ 00 |
| \$4516 00 | Burford ........ ...................................... 71300 |
|  | Dumfries South..................................... 468800 |
|  | Oakland........................ ....... .............. 13000 |
| do for Separate School............ \$ 700 | Onondaga ............................................ 246 |
| eorgins............................................. 18100 | \$2380 00 |
|  |  |


| 27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN. | Wellesley............................................ $\$ 60300$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Caistor ............................................... \$240 00 | do for Separate Schools.......... \$103 00 |
| Clinton........ ....................................... 35000 | Wilmot ....................................... ........ 69600 |
| Gainsborough......................................... 35500 | do for Separate Schools........... 4400 |
| Grantham $\ldots . . . . . . . .$. <br> do for Separate School.............................. 26900 <br> 1200 | Woolwich ........... ............................ ..... 63900 |
| Grimsby ........................... .................. 36000 | \$14700 \$339400 |
| Louth................. ................................ 24200 | Total for County, \$3541. |
| Niusar:u.............. .............................. 2 S 200 | Tal |
| Total for County, $\$ 2140$ 年 | 33. COUNTY OF WRLLINGTON. <br> Amaranth $\qquad$ |

## 28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Pertie.
..$\$ 32000$
Crowland............................................................ 17800
Mumberstose .................................................... 30600
Pelharn .................................................. 31700
Stanfford ................................................................... 32200
Thorold ......................................................... 34000
Waintlect ............................................................ 27700
Willoughby..................................................... 17100
do 17
for Separate School......... 1300


## 29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough .............................................. $\$ 15000$
Cayuga North ............................................................ $25 S ~ 00$
Dunn .,.............................................................................. 12400
Moulton and Sherbrookc........ ..................... 21400
Oncida ..............................................
do for Separate School.......... $\$ 20$ 00. 34500

Rainhnm............................................................................................ 40500
$W_{\text {:ilpule .................................................................... } \$ 610 \text {. } 00}$
$\$ 2000 \$ 247400$

## Tutal for County, $\$ 2.194$. <br> 30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.


Total for County, $\$ 3258$.
$\$ 3200 \$ 322600$

## 31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.




## 36. COUNTY OF HURON.

| Ashfic | . $\$ 36000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Colborne | . 220 co |
| Goderich | 43000 |
| Groy. | 35000 |
| Hay | 40000 |
| Howick | . 33000 |
| Hullett. do for Soparate Sc | $.32600$ |
| McKillop. | . 32000 |
| Morris | 31000 |
| Stanley and Bayfeld | 42000 |
| Stephen $\qquad$ <br> do for Separate Sc | $\text { . } 30600$ |
| Tuckersmith | 40000 |
| Turnberry | 19000 |
| Wawanosh $\qquad$ do for Separate Sol | $44200$ |
| Ushorne.. | . 43000 |
|  | \$234 00 |

## 37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.



## 38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.




Total for County, $\$ 3276$.

## 41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Dosanquet................................................. $\$ 39700$
Brooke.. ................................................................ 21000
Dawn ................. ....................... ...... ..... 9200
Enniskillen................................................ 12800
Euphemia .................................................................. 26300
Moore............................................ ........ 33900
do for Separate School .................................... 00
Plympton
416.00

Sarni:t ..................................................... 20700
Sombra .............................................................. 18200
do for Separate School ............ 3500
Warwiok
42500
$\$ 5 \% 00 \$ 285900$
Total for County, $\$ 271500$.

## 42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdun do for Separate School ...................... $\$ 27$
Colchester..... ..... ........................................ 31600
Gosfield ......... ........................................... 28900
Maidstone.................................................................. 176 0v
do for Separate School............ 2200
Malden 20100
Mersea...................................................................... 27300
Rochester ................................................. 166 00
Sandwich, East ............................................. 37500
Sandwich, Wost..................................................... 21200
Tilbury, West ........................................... 169 vo
$\$ 4900 \$ 233000$

Total for County, 2379

## APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, FOR 1866.

| Cities-. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Common } \\ & \text { Schools. } \end{aligned}$ | R.C.Sep. Schools. | 'Total. | Villages- | Common Schools. | Separate Schools. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Toronto. | 331500 | 206200 | 537700 | Arnprior | 11500 |  | 11800 |
| Hamilton | 189200 | 39900 | 229100 | Ashburaham | 11900 |  | 11900 |
| Kingstou | 121600 | 43300 | 184900 | Aurora .................. | 14400 |  | 14400 |
| London. | 127100 | 19100 | 148200 | Bath | 90.00 |  | 9000 |
| Ottawa ................... | 74 S 00 | 101200 | 176000 | Bradford | 11500 |  | 11500 |
|  |  |  |  | Brampton .............. | 19500 |  | 19500 |
|  | \$8442 00 | \$4097 00 | 12539 00 | Brighton................. | 14100 |  | 14100 |
|  |  |  |  | Caledonia | 13800 |  | 13800 |
|  |  |  |  | Cayuga ................... | 9000 |  | 9000 |
| Towns- |  |  |  | Chippera ......... .... | 11500 | 3100 | 14600 |
|  |  |  |  | Cliston | 13400 |  | 13400 |
| Amherstburgh ........ | \$160 00 | \$11600 | \$276 00 | Colborne | 9600 |  | 9600 |
| Barrio ................... | 17700 | 7800 | 25500 | Dunaville | 15400 | ........... | 15400 |
| Belleville | 56100 | 19200 | 75300 | Elora .. | 15000 |  | 15000 |
| Eerlin ... | 24400 | 3100 | 27500 | Embro | 7200 |  | 7200 |
| Bowmanville | 32600 | 12..... | 32600 | Fergus | 12000 | 1600 | 13600 |
| Rrantford | 62100 | 12700 | 74800 | Fort Erie. | 7200 | 2400 | 9000 |
| Brockville | 33500 | 158001 | 49300 | Ganancquo | 18100 |  | 18100 |
| Chatham. | 48100 | 5300 | 534400 | Georgetown ............. | 15600 |  | 15600 |
| Clifton | 9400 | 6100 | 15500 | Hawkesbury | 15100 |  | 15100 |
| Cobourg . ............... | 47300 | 12400 | 59700 | Hespeler.......... ...... | S7 00 |  | 8700 |
| Collingwood.............. | 16600 |  | 16600 | Holland Landing....... | 8800 | ............ | 8500 |
| Cornwall ................ | 23900 |  | 23900 | Iroqnois... | 7400 |  | 7400 |
| Dundas.. | 23000 | 11700 | 34700 | Kemptville ............... | 12800 |  | 12800 |
| Galt... | 36500 |  | 36800 | Kincardine.............. | 12300 |  | 12800 |
| Goderich | 38700 |  | 38700 | Lanark ............. .... | 7200 |  | 7200 |
| Guelph................... | 44200 | 16700 | 60900 | Merrickville ........... | 7100 | 3700 | 10800 |
| Ingersoll ........... ..... | 22900 | 8900 | 31800 | Mitchell.................. | 18300 |  | 16300 |
| Lindsay ................. | 18300 | 10000 | 23300 | Morrisburgh | 11000 |  | 11000 |
| Milton........ . .......... | 10800 |  | 10800 | Mount Forest ........... | S5 00 | 1300 | 9800 |
| Napance | 18100 | 3300 | 21400 | Newburgh ............... | 14000 |  | 14000 |
| Niagara | 15900 | 5900 | 24800 | Newcastle | 12300 |  | 12300 |
| Oakville ......... ........ | 11200 | 6500 | 17700 | New Hamburg.......... | 11100 |  | 11100 |
| Owen Sound ............ | 26500 | ............ | 26500 | Newmarket .............. | 11500 | 5300 | 16800 |
| Paris.. | 22200 | 6200 | 28400 | Oil Springs | 11700 | ..... .. | 11700 |
| Perth | 20800 | 8700 | 29500 | Orangeville ............. | 9200 |  | 9200 |
| Peterborough ............ | 33500 | 14200 | 47700 | Oshawa ... | 20400 | 4200 | 24600 |
| Picton.................... | 17500 | 7300 | 24800 | Pembroke | 5600 | 2500 | 8100 |
| Port Hope .............. | 49900 |  | 49900 | Portsmonth. ... | 84001 | 3800 | 12200 |
| Prescott.................. | 16600 | 14400 | 31000 | Port Dalhousie. | 15900 |  | 15900 |
| Sandwich ........ ..... | $13300 \mid$ | . | 13300 | Preston ......... | 15200 | 3200 | 18400 |
| Sarnia. | 25000 |  | 25000 | Renfrew | S4 00 |  | S4. 00 |
| St. Catharines ......... | 49.001 | 27500 | 77200 | Richmond ............. | 6500 |  | 65.00 |
| St. Mary's ............. | 33300 |  | 33300 | Smith's Falls ............ | 13600 | $\cdots$ | 13600 |
| St. Thoinas ............. | 19500 | ......... | 19500 | Southampton ..........! | 8300 | . | 3300 |
| Simcoe ................... | 22200 |  | 22200 | Stirling .................. | 9000 |  | 9000 |
| Stratford ................ | 30200 | 4900 | 35100 | Strathroy ................ | 11300 |  | 11300 |
| Whitby ......... .. ....... | 27300 | 50001 | 32300 | Streetsville..............] | 8800 | ....... | 8500 |
| Windsor ................. | 320.00 |  | 32000 | Thorold .................. | 14700 | 6300 | 21000 |
| Woodstock.............. | 40000 |  | 40000 | Trenton ............ ..... | 12100 | 6000 | 18100 |
|  |  |  |  | Vienna.................... | 10800 |  | 10800 |
|  | 1105100 | 245200 | 1350300 | Waterloo ................ | 15200 |  | 15200 |
|  |  |  |  | Welland | 10400 |  | 10400 |
|  |  |  |  | Wellington ...... ....... | 9700 |  | 9700 |
|  |  |  |  | Yorkville ................. | 18800 |  | 18800 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 648600 | 43400 | 6920 00 |

SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES, FOR 1866.

|  | Common Schools. | Separate Schools. | Total. |  | Common Schools. | Separate Sohools. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cte. |
| 1. Glengarry ......... | 228800 | 28000 | 256800 | 24. Halton ............. | 230000 |  |  |
| 2. Stormont ....... ... | 196500 |  | 100500 | 25. Wentworth ........ | 341800 | 6400 | 348200 |
| 3. Dundas ............ | 2120 <br> 1586 <br> 15 |  | 212000 | 26. Brant. | 238000 |  | 238000 |
| 5. Russell .. | 1.586 825 00 | 13000 | 171600 825 | 27. Lincoln............ | 209800 | 4200 | 214000 |
| 6. Carleton ..... ...... | 343400 | 8700 | 352100 | 29. Haldimand ........ | 223100 247400 | 11300 20 | 234400 |
| 7. Grenville | 230500 | 5000 | 235500 | 30. Norfolk .... | 322600 | 3200 | 2494 32800 000 |
| 8. Leods | 3642001 | 2300 | 366500 | 31. Oxford | 481700 |  | 45170 |
| 9. Lanark... | 331000 | 1600 | 332600 | 32. Waterloo. | 339400 | 14700 | 4817 3541 |
| 10. Renfrew .. | 227600 | 9900 | 237500 | 33. Wellington | 469500 | 36700 | 506200 |
| 11. Frontenac | 287900 | 15500 | 303400 | 34. Grey........ | 437300 | 23300 | 506200 460600 |
| 12. Addington ......... | 193200 | 7500 | 200700 | 35. Porth. | 382200 | 8.4 .00 | 4606000 3906 |
| 13. Lennox............. | 02700 |  | 92700 | 36. Huron | $523+00$ | 7600 | 5310 on |
| 14. Prince Edward ... | 215500 |  | 215800 | 37. Brucc. | 338000 | 4600 | 342600 |
| 15. Hastings .......... | 425300 | 1000 | 429300 | 38. Middlesex ........... | 655300 | 11500 | 6868 00 |
| 16. Northumberland.. | 411400 | 1000 | 413300 | 39. Elgin ..... | 355300 |  | 355300 |
| 17. Durbam ....... ... | 376700 |  | 376700 | 40. Kent ...... | 316600 | 11000 | 327600 |
| 18. Poterborough...... | 238300 | 5200 | 243500 | 41. Lambton... ......... | 265900 | 5600 | 271500 |
| 19. Victoria ........... | 262700 |  | 262700 | 42. Essex .............. | 233000 | 4900 | 237900 |
| 20. Onlario ............ | 4516 6405 00 |  | 451600 | District of Algoma... | 29000 |  | 29000 |
| 22. Pecl................... | 6405 <br> 2976 <br> 00 | $\begin{array}{r}214 \\ 21 \\ \hline 1\end{array} 00001$ | 6619 <br> 2997 <br> 00 |  |  |  |  |
| 23. Simcoo. | 501400 | 5300 | 506700 |  | 13412500 | 283800 | 13696300 |
| GRAND TOTALS. |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Countios and District. |  |  |  |  | 13412500 | 283500 | 13698300 |
| Cities. |  |  |  |  | 844200 | 409700 | 12539 0n |
| Towns... <br> Villages |  |  |  |  | 11051 00 <br> 6486 00 | 245200 | 1350300 |
| Reserved for Separate Schools newly cstablished........................................... |  |  |  |  | 648600 | 43400 | 692000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16910400 | 992100 | 17002500 |

## APPENDIX H.

## No. 1. Departiment 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 $\$ 1.00$ 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 cach of the Grimmar and Common Schools, and to the separate Schools in Upper Capada.-Total, about 5,000 copies. The Registers are sent annually to the County Clerks for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.

The Trustecs' 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 homan Catholic Separate Schools are sent direct from the Department.-Total sent out annually, 10,000 copics.
4. The Trustees' Blank Anmual Reports are annually sent, through the Local Superintendents, to each of the Trustec Corporations in the rural School Sections.-Total, about 4,500 .
5. The Blank Annual Reports, from which the General $\Lambda$ nnual Report of the Department is compiled, are sent to the Local Superintendents and Boards of Common School Trustecs 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 Chicf Superintendent's Annual Report to His Excellency the Governor General, printed by order of the IIouse of Assembly, is also sent to each of the rural Trustec 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 Iocal Superintendents, and to Separate School Trustees, besides copies to other partics. 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.

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 :-

| Copies. <br> 1. Journal of Edueation. $\qquad$ 5,000 | 7. Chief Superintendent's Report................. 4,500 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. School Registers....................................... 5,000 | 8. Various Forms, about........................... 800 |
| 3. Trustees' Blank Half-Yearly Reports......10,000 | 9. Letters, \&c., sent out and received............13,10n |
| 4. 'Trustees' Blank Annual Reports............ 4,500 | 10. Circulars, about.................................... S00 |
| 5. Local Superintendents' Blank Annual Rc- <br> ports......................... .................... 600 <br> 6. Auditors' and Treasurers' Llank Returns. 500 | Grand Total per year.................44,800 |

## No. 2-Comuunications to the Department of Public Instidoction 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 thenew portage law, in the pre-payment of the letters (thereby increasing the postage charged
by nearly 50 " ${ }^{\circ}$ 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 frec. But this is an entire mistake, as the Educational Department forms an exception, and its contiogent 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 becn 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 OE POSTA(iE ON bOOKS AND PARCEIS.
2. According to the postace law, the prastage on all books, pareels, printed circulars, \&c., sent through the post, must be prepaid by the sender, at the rate of one cent ounce. 1ocal Superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational depository will, thercfore, please send such additional sum for the payment of this postage-at the rate specifiedas may be necessary.

## regulations in regard to grammar and common school returns.

All official returns to the Chief' Superintendent or a Local Superiutendent, which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Educational Department, should lic prepuid one cent, cund open ct cachench, so as to cutitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be cuclosed with such returns.

COMMUNICATIONS TO TUE EDECATIOAAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Eilncation:-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. 13tt, for the cads 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 Chicf Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer deemed expedient. Und. To state expressly in the appeal that the opposite party has been thus notitied, as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion, on any point affecting different partics, without hearing both sides-whatever delay may at any time be occasionea in order to secure such bearing. Application for advice in Township Common School matters should, in all eases, be first made to the Local Superintendent having authority in the Municipality.
2. The Journal of Eclucation 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 apportionnent, blank reports, Depository, Normal School, ©c.
3. Commancications generally.-The parties concerned are left to their own diseretion as to the forms of all communicatious relating to schools, for which specifis instructions are not furnished by the Department, but they are requested to use large-sized or foolscinp 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 correspondeuce on the same subject.
4. Communications with the Ciorernment reluting 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 unnccessary delay and expense.
5. Communications relating to the Tournal of Eduration; to the Eiducutional Deposi$17^{*}$

420
tory; to the Public Librarics; or to the Superannuatcd Teachers' Fund, School Accounts, Poor Schools, \&c., should be written on separate shects 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 ANVD SCHOOL SECTIONS IN UPPER CANADA., School Sections, 1865.


## No. 2.-STATEMENT OE THE RELIGIOUS PERSUASIOXS OF THE LOCAL SEPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS WHO ARE CLERGYMEN.



## 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,<br>Secretary.

Secretary's Opfice, 19th July, 1866.
(No. 47.)

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 25th instant ; for copics 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.

Secretari's Office, 30th July, 1866.

Wm. McDOUGALL, Secretary.
(No. 48.)

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, lated 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 30 th, 1866.
[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns ars not printed.]
(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.
Secretary's Ofrice, 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's Ofprce, 30th July, 1886.
(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,
Ottara, 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 copiss of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners at their meeting on the 18th January, 1866.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,<br>Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Ottawa, 18th July, 1866.
(No. 51.)

## RETURN

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.]

## RETURN,

Iu part, to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor Gencral, dated 25th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to he laid beforc them "a detailed statement of the expenses to the country "of the Civil Service Board of Examiners since 1857; the number of
" mectings held by such board; the number of Candidates who have pre-
"sented themselves for examination; the number of those to whom Certif-
"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
"cmployed in the public service, either temporarily or permanently, who
" never reccived 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,

Secreiary.
Provincial Secretary’s Office,
Ottawa, 14th August, 1866.

## Board of Examiners for the Civil Service, Ottama, 3rd Angust, 1866.

Sin,--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, have been $\$ 200$ per anaum as salary to the Clerk of the Board, together with a sum-the exact amount of which I am unable to stato-but not exceeding $\$ 15$ or $\$ 16$ per annum, for stationcry.
${ }^{2}$ ndly. That there have been two stated meetings of the Board each month during the above period.

Srdly. 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 Qualifcation have been granted is 600 .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I have the honor to be, Sir, } \\
& \text { Your most obedient servant, } \\
& \qquad \text { E. A. Meredity, } \\
& \text { Acting Chairman. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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 sheving the rates and cmoluments attached to their several appointments.

PROVINOIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
J. M. Tetu-Appointed temporarily in the year 1863 at $\$ 250$ per diem; appointed
permanently in the year 1863 at a salary of $\$ 1,200$ per annum ; salary increased subsequently to $\$ 1,240$ per annum. Certificate of Qaalification dated 23 rd March, 1863.
M. L. Amoroux - Appointed temporarily on the 5th May, 1862, at $\$ 250$ per diem. Has not received a Certificate of Qualification.
E. Brousseau-Appointed temporarily on the 20th January, 1864, at $\$ 250$ per diem. Has not received a Certificate of Qualification.

Alfred Hector-Appointed temporarily in the month of February, 1864, at $\$ 250$ per diem. Certificate 8 ated 28 th March, $186 \frac{1}{4}$. Left the Department 31st May, 1866.

Henry J. Morgan-Appointed temporarily on the 19th Nov., 1864, at $\$ 250$ per diem. Certificate dated 20th March, 1860.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

C. J. Anderson-Appointed 16th Nov., 1858 , at $\$ 1,400$ per annum.
R. W. Baxter, Do 16th Feb., 1858, at $\$ 1,100$ do.
P. C. Ryan, Do 5th Mar., 1860, at $\$ 680$ do.
E. S. Wilson, Do 15th April, 1863, at $\$ 1,000$ do.
W. II. Blacknore, Do 1st June, 1865, at $\$ 970$ du.
II. A. Jones, Do 5th May, 1865, at \$ 500 do.
J. A. Torrance, Do I.st April, 1865, at $\$ 1,200$ do.

All permanent. Tho three first named hold a Certificatc.

CUSTOMS BRANCH.
Wn. Bell-Appointed 5th Oct., 1859, at S800 per annum.
J. F. Brown, Do 1st May, 1865, at $\$ 900$ do.

Jas. C. Audy, Do 9th April, 1866, at $\$ 500$ do.
All permanent, and all hold Certificates.

AUDIT OFFICE.
John Srmpson, Asst. Auditor, appointed 8th August, 1864 , at $\$ 2,400$ per annum.
Thomas D. Tims, Second Book-keeper, appointed 8th Scpt., 1858, at $\$ 1,600$ per anoum.

Arthur Harvey, Statistical Clerk, appointed 15th April, 1862, at $\$ 1,360$ per anvum.
G. II. Jarvis, 2nd class Clerk, appointed 27 th April, 1862, at $\$ 1,000$ por annum. Joinn Hale, 4th class Clerk, appointed 1st August, 1865, at $\$ 500$ per annum.
All hold Certificates, except Mr. Simpsou.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCJL OFFICE.

W. Honace Lee, appointed January, 1862 ; salary $\$ 500$. Holds Certificate.

## UEPARTMENT OF AGiICULTURE.

A. J. Cambie, Patent Clerk and Cashier, $\$ 1,240$ per annum.
C. C. Nevimle, Clerk, $\$ 980$ per annum.
S. Ferland, General Archivist, $\$ 900$ per annum.

Chs. Lesperance, Asst. Inspector of Agencies, $\$ 680$ per annum.
Tus. Nesbitt, Extra Clerk, $\$ 730$ per annum; temporarily.
E. D'Auteule, Do $\$ 730$ do do.

The above have reccived Certificates of Qualification.
H. Casgrain, permanently, since Sept., 1861, Asst. Patent Clerk, \$6So.

Jas. W. O'Brien, Do 1862, Clerk, \$680.
David Routicr, temporarily, 1st Junc, 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 Certificate 26th Oct. 1557, as highly efficient Book-keeper, \&c. Paid to 30th November, 1863, at rate of $\$ 250$ 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 Certifioate for Book-keeping, \&c. Emoluments 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. Nerve-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 26 th April, 1862, and then appointed to Audit Oflice.

## CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, UPPER CANADA.

John Steart, Barrister-at-Law, from 1st of September, 1863, at $\$ 800$ per annum.
Charles Driniswater, from 1st May, 1864, at $\$ 97333$ per annum.
The above have not received Certificates of Qualification.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT. LOWER CANADA.
Mr. L. W. Sicotre, appointed 1st December last, at $\$ 1,000$ per annum. No Certificate of Qualification.

## OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITLA.

To whom Certificates of Qualification from Board of Examiners have been granted.
Grant Seymoun, lst Class Clerk, served 5 years and 3 months in Department; salary $\$ 1,200$.
F. X. Iambert, Clerk, scrved 6 years aud 7 months in Department; salary $\$ 1,100$.

| Geo. Sheriwood, | do | 1 ycar and 5 months | do | do $\$ 900$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cyrile Junot, | do | 6 years and 7 months | do | do $\$ 660$. |
| T. C. Jabrose, | do | 4 years | do | do $\$ 600$. |

## Those who have not received Certificates from Board of Examiners.

Thos. Wrix, Chief Supt. of Stores, served 4 years - months in Department; salary \$1,4 40 .
E. Gelinas, 1st Class Clerk, served 1 year and 8 months in Department; salary \$1,200.
C. Herbert O'Meara, Ist 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, do 2 years and 3 months do do $\$ 600$.
F. X. Hoor, Temporary Clerk, served 1 year and 8 months in Department; salary $\$ 2$ per diem.

Edward Hester, Temporary Clerk, served 2 monṫ' in Department; salary $\$ 2$ per diem.

Note.-This office not being in the Civil Service \& it, parties appointed thorcio are not necessarily required to hold Certificates.
(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,

Seoretary's Office, Ottara, 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.]

I'o an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 7th Sept., 1865 ;
For information respecting Seigniorial Indemnity to Townships.

By Command.

WM. MoDOUGALL,
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.

| Year. | Name of Municipality. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1862... |  | S cts. |
|  | - Arthabaska and Drummona.............. |  |
|  | North and South Sumerset and Malifax. | 50000 |
|  | South Winslow. | 40000 |
|  | Whitten, Marston ami Hampled | 20000 |
|  | North Halifax................ ............... ...................................................... . . | 20000 |
|  | Acton........ |  |
|  | Ruxton. | 25000 |
|  | Milton......................................................................................... 4, 150 00 | 30000 |
| 1563... | Pontiac.. | 13,130 00 |
|  | L'Avenir.. | 1,057 20 |
|  | Wickham. | 36660 |
|  | Wexford. | 42000 |
|  | Rawdon. | 1,127 40 |
|  | Kilkenny. | 91200 |
|  | Chertsey. |  |
|  | Wotton...... |  |
|  | St. Camille. | 29160 |
|  | East E. Vester | 91440 |
|  |  |  |
|  | St. Germaine de Grantham |  |
|  | St. Agnes, for Tornehip ofDesale: | 120000 |
|  | St. Adele ... | 95780 |
|  | St. Bouiface | 60600 |
|  | St. Jcrûmo.. | 49500 |
|  | St. Saureur.. | 25440 |
|  | Beresford.. | 380 نे0 |
|  | St. Caliste de Somerset South. | 1,558 \$0 |
|  | Saguenay.. | 20000 |
|  | St. Julienne do Ramdon. | 75000 |
|  | Ixworth........ | 47040 |
|  | Woodbridge.. | 30000 |
|  | Catheart, Augmentation of Kildare. | 99420 |
|  | St. Gabriel de Brandon. | 52140 |
|  | Begon and Denourillo.. | 21900 |
|  | SL Ambroiso de Kildare | ${ }_{656}^{4260}$ |

## Statement of the moneys paid to the following Municipalities, \&c.-(Continued.)

| Tear. | Name of Municipality. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1863... | Ashford.. | \$ ets. |
|  | Montminy.. | 36000 |
|  | Whitworth. | 37200 |
|  | Viger............................ ................................................ ................. | 65700 |
|  | Ripon and Harivell.............................. ......................................................... | 53940 |
|  | St. Gabriel do Brandon............................... ................................................ | 821.410 |
|  | Gurtb by und Straford. | 1,05S 40 |
|  | Fournier....... | 4160 |
|  | St. Ulic, Township of Matane.......................................................................................... | 32940 |
|  | McNider..................................................................... ......... .................. | 74100 |
|  | Settrington.... | 32400 |
|  | Callitre................................................................................................... | 16380 |
|  | St. Sorbert d'Arthabaska | 1,635 00 |
|  |  |  |
| 1885... | South Halifax........ ....................................................................................................... |  |
|  | Leeds and Ttetferd........................................................................................................................... | 56500 |
|  | North Halifax. | $49+00$ |
|  | Nelson | 21500 |
|  | Dundeo. | 41600 |
|  | Elgin....... | 21400 |
|  | Hemingford | 30100 |
|  | Wotton... | 38300 |
|  | Hull...... |  |
|  | St. Lolise |  |
|  | St. Oniseme d'Ilworth | 15700 |
|  | Brompton...... ..................... | 142 U0 |
|  | Manbourne and Brompton Gore.. | 41300 |
|  | Mann.... | 15800 |
|  | St. Camille | 9700 |
|  | Bristo. | 40400 |
|  | Litchfield............................................................................................................. . . . . . . . . . | 21000 |
|  | Melbourne... |  |
|  | Port Daniel. |  |
|  | Hope ....... | 19800 |
|  |  | 43200 |
|  | INer Richusd ......................................................................... ............. .... | 30200 |
|  | Maria........................................ ......................... .... ............................. | 31640 |
|  | Shoolbred. | 14600 |
|  | Godman:hester | 21900 |
|  | Clarendon........ | 4410 |
|  | Sheen....... | $\begin{array}{r}+60 \\ +5010 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ |
|  | Allunette Island.. |  |
|  | Carlotori........ |  |
|  | Begora .. | 8000 |
|  | Bury..... | 4100 |
|  | Onslow and Aldfield. | 19800 |
|  | St. Anicet.. | 358 63400 |
|  | Franklin.. | 31000 |
|  | Chichester............. ........ .1........... ... . .......... ...................................................... | 10800 |
|  | Barnston. | 82000 |
|  | Restigouche....... | 10400 |
|  | St. Aubert do L'Islet. | 4000 |
|  | Buekingham....... | 43300 |
|  | Locliaber. | 353.00 |
|  | Aylmer, Portland, Ripon and Martwell, Lowo and Euckivgham.................................................................... |  |
|  | Hereford......... ......... ............... ........................ | 98400 |
|  | West Frampton. |  |
|  | St. Antoine.. | 324 |
|  | Hamilton... |  |
|  | Portage du Fort............................................................................................................................ | 14800 |
|  | Nerport, Ditton, Chesham, Clinton and Auckland.......................................................................... |  |

Statement of tho moneys paid to the following Municipalities, \&c.-(Continued.)

| Year. | Name of Municipality. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1885... | Forsyth.. | \$ ${ }_{155}$ cts. |
|  | St. Modisto................... ................................ . ...................................... | 12800 |
|  | Wickham.. | 12200 |
|  | Matapedia.... | 6200 |
|  | Aylmer...... | 17300 |
|  | St. Cajetan d'Armagh.................................................................................. | 13000 |
|  | Templaton.............. ..... ................ .............. ........................................... | 52900 |
|  | Aypwin............. | 7000 |
|  | Eardley........................................ | 18500 |
|  | Eardey ................... ........................................................................................................................ | 20100 |
|  | Wright............... ....................... ........................................................................... . 1 | 10200 |
|  | Garthby and Straford. | 13700 |
|  | Mansficld .... ........... ........................................ ...................................... | 10000 |
|  | Edst Frampton............. ............................................................................. | 18900 |
|  | Barford....................................................................... .......................... | 1.4000 |
|  | Lambton ..... ........................ ......... ............................. ..................... | 17600 |
|  | St. George de Windsur. | 23300 |
|  | Broughton.................................................................................................................................. | 323 33800 |
|  | Ifommingford................ .................................................................................................. | 80100 |
|  | Sbenley.................. .... ......................... ......................... .............................. | 4800 |
|  | St. Buniface | 20000 |
|  | Dononville... | 4000 |
|  |  | \$65,891 80 |

(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 Sth instant; for copies of all letters, complaints or documents relating to the omissicn of the names of J. N. Tremblay and H. Barker, Esqrs., of St. Bernard ce Lacolle, from the commission for the summary trial of small causes in that Parish.

By Command.
Wm. MoDOUGALL, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, 9th August, 1856.
[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]
(No. 59.)

## R ETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16 th 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 securitics, and showing the amount invested and uninvested on the 1st July; 1865, and the rate of interest received from the same.

By Command.

Secretary's Office, 10th August, 1866.

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.
(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 Lavr and Equity in Upper Canada, from the year 1849 to the date of the Return.

By Command.

## Secretari's Office,

WM. McDOUGALL,
Secretary. 10th August, 1866.
[In accordance with the reconmendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the Sth 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 appointiug you to enquire into the depredations, \&e., 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.
Frelighbburg, 28rd June, 1866.
Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2 lst inst., and the accompanying Commission appointing me to enquire into the depredations, \&rc., 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.,<br>Assistant Seoretary, Ottawa.

Freligiesburg, 9th July, 1866.
Sir, -I 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 we, 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.

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedient servant,
> (Signed,) $\quad$ J. CHAMBERLIN,
> Commissioner.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall,
Provincial Secretary,
Ottawa.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Cmarles Stanley, Viscount Monce, Baron Moncle of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chiof in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, Nezo Brwiswicle und the Island of Prince Eduaxrd, and Vice-Admiral of the samc, \&e., dec., dec.
The undersigned Commissioner appointed to enquire into the depredations, \&e., committed by Fenians in the District of liedford, begs leave to report :-

That the undersigned had the honor, by Commission under the Great Scal of the Proviace, dated the pineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sisty-six, to be appointed by His Escellency as Comwissioner to enquirc into depredations, rehberics, the unlawful carrying away, and destruction of property that have lately been comnited jy 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 beforc him, at Frelighsburg, in said District, and cauh claimant was required to present his claim in a succinct manner, with a detailed statement of the amount claimed for such loss or destruction of property, or both.

That 102 claims were accordingly presented to the Commissioner for iuvestigation; amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $\$ 18,23208$.

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 tho said District of Bedford.

The system adopted by the Comonissioner in thic investigation of the claims presented by these last mentioned parties was to reguire, 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 expericnce, who were required personally to examine the stock on hand, the inroices 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, ats 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 coquiry 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 proot' under oath.
The claims fyled were scparately 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 thic persons calling themselves Fenians, in the month of Junc last, aud which has been claived for, amomats 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 as follows, viz:-

1. To James Burke, of Frelighsburg, Iunkeeper, $\$ 35470$.
2. To Oren 13. Kcmp, do Crown Land Agent, $\$ 6144$.
3. To Robert Thomson, of St. Armand West, yeoman, \$164.
4. To Landsberg, Holmes \& Co., Frelighsburg, traders, $\$ 3,73196$.
5. To Elizabeth Titemore, of St. Armands East, spinster, 81970.
6. To Andrew Kirkpatrick, of Frelighsburg, earpenter, $\$ 13$.
7. To Peter Desmarais, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$50.
8. 'To Roger Tyler, of St. Armand East, yeoman, 830.
9. To Adam Oliver, of Pigeon Hill, trader, $\$ 93572$.
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 Ilenry Cowan, of St. Armand East, laborer, $\$ 2550$.
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 Heary Shults, junior, of St. Armand East, yeoman, $\$ 42$.
17. To Leonard Titewore, of St. Armand East, carriage-maker, $\$ 8750$.
18. To Charlotte Yates, ditto, widow of the late Samuel Dorwin, $\$ 20$.
19. To Robert Oliser, of Frelighsburg, tinsmith, $\$ 9255$.
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. Tu Frederick J. Parker, of do., collector of Customs, $\$ 14115$.
24. To James Yates, of St. Armand East, yeoman, S20.
25. To Allen Spooner, of do., yeoman, $\$ 40$.
26. To Abel Eurlbut, of Frelighsburg, gentleman, $\$ 2345$.
27. To Charles S. Reynolds, of Sc. Armand East, Yeoman, $\$ 217$.
28. To Anson J. Kemp, of Frelighsburg, trader, S48.
29. To Joseph Fortin, ditto, \$8.
30. To Esther Buck, of St. Armand East, widow of the late Truman Buck, \$120.
31. To Sally A. Stone, ditto, widow of the late Barney Hitchcock, 81780 .
32. T'o Nelson E. Benoit, of Frelighsburg, photographist, $\$ 8450$.
33. To Hiram Vaughan, of St. Armand West, blacksmith, \$14.
34. To Mary Anu Eccles, ditto East, Widow of late Stephen Rychard, $\$ 7965$.
35. To Roducy Holden, do. do., yeoman, \$44.
36. To George Titemore, do. do., yeoman, $\$ 27$.
37. To Joseph Verner, of Frelighsburg, tailor, $\$ 2370$.
38. To James Eccles, of St. Armaud East, yeoman, $\$ 38$.
39. To Joseph Hebert, ditto, $\$ 4824$.
40. To John Walker, junior, of Erelighshurg, Thader, $\$ 20818$ it.
41. To Augustus Vandewaters, of St. Armand East, yeoman, $\$ 67$.
42. To Oliver Benoit, of Frelighsburg, carriage maker, $\$ 1230$.
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, 880.
47. To George U. Wells, of Frelighsburg, Preventive Officer, \$28.
48. To Anthony Godard, of St. Armand East, yeoman, $\$ 2670$.
49. To William S. Baker, of Frelighsburg, tanner, \$50.
50. To Thomas Schoolcraft, of St. Armand East, yeoman, S3 70.
51. To Levi Eunt, ditto, yeoman, S11.
52. To Francois Brault, of Frelighsburg, tanner, $\$ \geq 7$.
53. To Eleazer Evans, of St. Armand West, yeoman, S47 88.
54. To Charles Hawk, yeoman, and Margaret M. Fawk, ditto $\$ 7806$.
55. To Anson Martiadale, ditto, yeoman, $\$ 11$.
56. To Philip H. Krans, of St. Armand East, ycomav, 85.
57. To James W. Toof, ditto, yeoman, \$364, 80 .
58. To the estate of the late Oren J. Kemp, of Frelighsburg, Esquire, $\$ 3120$.
59. To James H. Smith, ditto, Trader, 82,050 .
60. To William W. Pattison, ditto, trader, $\$ 1,06508$.
61. To Charles Strcet, 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, 82540.
64. To James Westover, ditto, yeoman, $\$ 50$.
65. To Joseph S. Colby, of St. Armands East, yeoman, $\$ 2350$.
66. To William Hubbard, ditto, yeuman, $\$ 24$.
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, $\$ 30$.
70. To William P. Krans, ditto, ycoman, S5.
71. To Andrev Lacasse, of the Parish of St. Armand East, yeoman, Sö.
72. To William S. Holsapple, ditto, yooman, $\$ 1675$.
73. To Noah Sager, of Pigeon Hill, trader, 29858.
7.4. To William M. Butler, ycoman, and Catherine Butler, of St. Armand West, \$160.
74. To John M. Sager, ditto, yeoman, $\$ 1985$.
75. To E. Bradshaw Peckham, as agent for G. F. M. Marsh, of St. Armand Centre, innkeeper, $\$ 70$.
76. To Persis B. Fergason, of Pigeon Hill, spinster, S10.
77. To Palmer Gardiner, of St. Armand West, yeoman, $\$ 6$.
78. To Arlin Martindale, ditto, yeoman, $\$ 22$.
79. To William Thomson, ditto, gentleman, \$73.
80. To Caspar B. Hibbard, of St. Armand East, yeoman, \$18 75.
81. To Alonzo Lavitt, ditto, yeoman, Slo.
82. To George R. Marvio, of Frelighsburgh, gentleman, $\$ 3$ \}.
83. To Bingham Kraus, ditto, merchant's clerk, $\$ 5$.
84. To Oren Holden, ditto, yeoman, \$18 25.

S6. To Abram Lagrange, of St. Armand East, yeoman, $\$ 10$.
87. To Alonzo R. Harris, of Stanbridge, yeoman, $\$ 20$.
88. To Isaac Currier, of St. Armand East, laborer, \$12.
89. To Whitman S. Iibbard, ditto, farmer, $\$ \mu 4$.
90. To Aune lagiange, ditto, trader, S8 SO.
91. To Peleg Spencer, ditto, yeoman, $\$ \bar{J}$.
92. To William Lavery, ditt', tailor, $\$ 140$.
93. To Whitman Regnolds, ditto, yeuman, $\$ 20$.
94. To Jonathan Knapp, ditto, yeoman, $\$ 3650$.
95. To Niles M. Erans, of St. Armand West, $\$ 19$.
96. To George W. Hartwell, of St. Armand East, luburer, $\$ 20$.
97. To Wihiaiu 5 . Draper, ditto, yeomen, SDS.
98. To Elijah Howell, of Frclighsburg, physician, szi.
99. To Henry G. Hoyt, of Si. Armand West, gentleman, 55739
100. To (harles W. NicKenny, of ditto, yeoman, \$8.
101. To Artemats Holden, ditto, yeuman, 58 i 60.
102. To George It lificard, Litto, yeoman, $\$ 35$.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) J. Chameerlen,<br>Conmissioner.

Frelighsturg, 9 th July, 1806.


[^0]:    "To His Excellency, "Senhor Jose Antonio Saraiva, "His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for "Foreign Affairs, \&c., \&c., \&c."

[^1]:    *The figures agree pretty well, allowing for the freight and profit on imports into the States.

[^2]:    * The Spanish weights sometimes used in the Island are.

    1 Fanega $=110 \mathrm{lbs}$ English.
    1 Aroba $=25 " \quad$ "
    1 Quintal $=100:$

[^3]:    * With the erception of Tasso (jerked beef), which only pays 10 d . pse 100 lbs .

[^4]:    This is much below the average. The exports of Sugar for 1866, will probably amount to

[^5]:    * Petroleum has been found on the northeeast portion of Barbados, and a company has been formed for testing and developing the resources of that district.

[^6]:    * The Govennment has a fixed acale of valuations on which all the ad valorem goods are charged duty.

[^7]:    - Although Hapana is the largest of the Cuban cities and its Imports and Exports much greater than those of the rest, the business of British America las 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 Cienfoegos have hitherto been the ports most frequented by British North American vessels, but Trinidad, St. Iago 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; snd as it is on the north side of the Island, it will have the advantage of being more easy of access to North American ressels than the ports on the south.

[^8]:    * 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 Eavana merchants, they have expressed themselves as opposed to its introduction.

[^9]:    * From the British Provinces in British vessels, and from the United States in American vessels, with certificate, $54 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.
    $\dagger$ From the British Provinces in British vessels, and from the United States in American ressels, with certificate, 7c.
    $\dagger$ American gold and French gold and silver are the current coins.

[^10]:    - The annual average production of the various Coffee producing countries, from 1856 to 1864, inclusive, was.-
    
    
    
    Hayti and St. Domingo..........................................................23,210 ""
    Venezuela..................................................................... 15,850 "
    
    Porto Rico..................................................................... 5,780 "
    Jamaica.......................................................................010 "
    Dutch and French West Indies............................................. 1,000 "
    New Grenada and Guatemala.............................................. 900 "
    Costa Rica..................................................................... 4,900 "
    Africa and Arabia ...................................................... 2,360 "
    Bombay, Madras, and the Malabar Coast.............................. 5,000 "
    Singapore and Macassar. ................................................... 1,970 "
    Manilla..................................................................... 1,370

[^11]:    Note.-This is an actual sale made on the 15 th November, 1865.

[^12]:    * Read $\$ 30$ for 110 gallons

[^13]:    * For a detailed list of these, see the Table at the end of this Report.

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[^14]:    *These instraments were supplied by Messrs. Negreiti \& 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 Registerg and forms for Abstracte, from the Educetional Depository, Toronto.

[^15]:    *Seo Appendix C.

[^16]:    Qualified under a ormer stato

[^17]:    *The pensions are subject to a deduction before payment of $\$ 4$ for annualjsubscription required by law. $\dagger$ Half of this pensioner's allowance was attached by the County Judge.

[^18]:    Of the 227 teachers admitted to the Fund, 73 either died during or before 1865 , were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund The average age of each pensioner in 1865 was $74 \frac{2}{2}$ years.

    Of the 227 teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 21.6 males and 11 females.

[^19]:    - 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 property when no longer required.
    2. Aiding Grammar Schools.-For making provision in aid of such Grammar Schools as may be deemed expedient.
    3. Pupils competing for University Prizes.-For making 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 naable to incur the expense but are desirous of, and, in the opinion of the respective Masters of such Grammar Schools, possess competent attainments for competing for any Scholarship, Exhibition, or other similar Prize, offered by such University or College.
    4. 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 Gfammar Schools of the County, as the Cpuncil digems expedient for the enoouragement of learning amoggst the youth thereof.
[^20]:    *These subjects to be optional in the case of boys not preparing for Sarvoying, or for Matricula-
    tion in the University in Civil Engineering.

[^21]:    *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 circumstauces can lost time be lawfully made up by teaching on any of the prescribed holidays or half holidays, nor prill such time be reckoned by the
    Department.

[^22]:    a. These twenty-five mectings, besides two County Councils (one of fifty-three members) expressed a desire to adopt the principle of Township Boards instead of Section Trastees. At one meeting the question
    4. These thitty.
    . These thirty-fire meetings affirmed the principle of the appointment of Boards of Examiners by His atious.
    c. Theso thi
    avail themselvirty-seren meetings affirmed the duty of the State to render penal the neglect of parents to

    * Official Reports from Whitby and Kemptrille not received.
    * Official Reports from Whitby and Kemptville not received.

