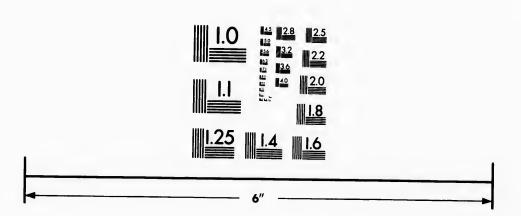
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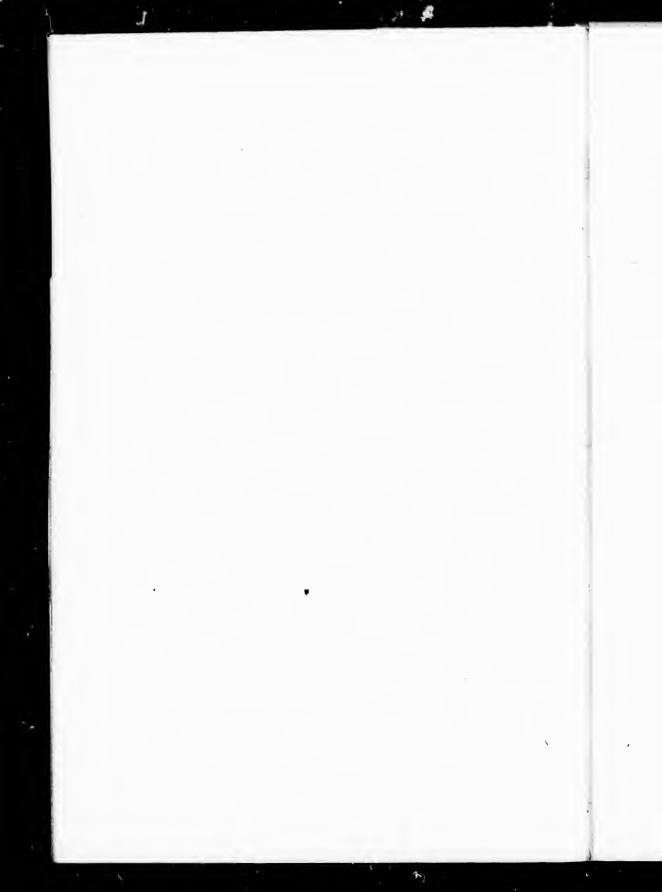
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SKETCH

OF

EDUCATION

IN

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.
1864.

BRIEF SKET

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EDUCATION.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN UPPER CANADA.

BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

The present educational prosperity of Upper Canada has been of very slow growth. Nearly sixty years ago an unsuccessful effort was made to endow four Grammur schools and a University; and in 1807 the first Legislative enactment was passed establishing Classical and Mathematical schools in the eight districts into which Upper Canada was then divided, and endowing them with \$400 per annum each. That established at Cornwall, under the mastership of Mr. Strachan (now the blow the right ray the Lord Bishop of Troopte). the hon, the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto), was most efficient.

In 1816, nine years after the establishment of the Grammar schools, the Legislature of Upper Canada passed the first Common school law for that province, and appropriated \$24,000 per annum for the maintenance of Common schools. In 1820 this sum was reduced to \$10,000.

duced to \$10,000.
In 1822, a Board of Education for Upper Canada was established for the supervision of the Grammar in 1822, a Board of Education for Upper Canada was established for the supervision of the Grammar schools, and the management of the University and School lands, which had been granted for those purposes by his Majesty George 111, in 1798. Some regulations were adopted; and in 1824, an attempt was made to introduce Common and Sunday school libraries. Nevertheless, the zeal of the public in behalf of education gradually languished; and it was not until 1835 that an effort was made to revive if. In that year a bill to promote it was pussed in the House of Assembly, but failed to pass in the Legislative Council. In 1836, an elaborate report was prepared by Dr. Thomas Dunscombe, M.P.P., chairman of the Educational committee of the House of Assembly, on the state of education in the various parts of the adjoining Union which he visited. He also prepared a draft of a Bill, which was prin 4, but never passed. The political crisis of 1837 soon followed, overwhelming in confusion all our school legislation and preventing further attention being given to the subject at that time.

I.—PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS.

(1.) The Common School System.—In 1841, a bill was passed restoring our Common schools, anthorizing the establishment of Separate schools, and tracing the ontlines of a system of education. In 1844, the rev. Dr. Ryerson, the present head of the Department, was apointed. He speedily set himself to reconstruct, upon a bronder and more lasting foundation, our entire system of public instruction. As a preliminary step, he devoted a year to the examination and comparison of the systems of education in Europe and America, and che bodied the results in a "Beport on a System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada." This valuable report sketches, in a comprehensive manner, the system of public instruction which is now in successful operation among us.

The chief outlines of the system are similar to those in other countries. We are indebted in a great degree to New York for the machinery of our schools, to Massachusetts for the principle upon which they are sap-(1,) The Common School System .- In 1841, a bill was

New York for the machinery of our schools, to Massa-chusetts for the principle upon which they are sup-ported, to Ireland for an admirable series of Common school books, and to Germany for our system of Normal school training. All, however, are so modified and blended to sait the circumstances of the country, that they are no longer exotic, but "racy of the soil." In several important particulars, our Public School system differs from any other on this continent. The chief noints of difference are as follows:

chief points of difference are as follows:

1. It provides for specific religions instruction, and the co-operation and visitation of the local clergy of the various religious persuasions.

2. The chief executive is a non-political and perma-

nent officer.

3. Taxation for its support is voluntary on the part of the various municipalities.
4. It prohibits the use of foreign books in the English branches of instruction, except by special permission,—thus preventing the introduction of heterogeneous text-books, and those inimical to our institu-

5. It provides for the supply of maps, school apparatus, prize, and library books to all the schools, direct

from the Department, and grants 100 per cent. on local appropriations for this purpose.

6. It provides for the pensioning of superannuated

or worn-out teachers.
7. It provides for taking and recording meteorological observations at the senior County Grammar

schools,
(2.) Comm i School Statistics.—Each township is divided into school sections of a sultable extent for one school, and in each of these sections three trustees one school, and in each of these sections three trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In cities, towns, and villages, the schools are managed by a Board of School trustees, elected for the municipality. There were 4,104 common schools in Upper Canada in 1862, including 109 Roman Catholic Separate schools, attended by 343,733 pupils, of which 14,700 attended the Roman Catholic Separate schools.

(3.) Expenditures on whatf of Common and Separate Schools in 1862,--1. For the salaries of teachers, \$959,776: increase over 1861, \$41,663.

2. For mans, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, \$22,316:

2. For maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, \$22,316; increase, \$1,511.
3. For school sites, and building of school houses, \$14,719; increase, \$1,354.
4. For rents and repairs of school houses, \$37,960; increase, \$1,408.

 For rents and repairs of school houses, \$37,960; increase, \$1,498.
 For school books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, \$97,219; decrease, \$5,452.
 Total expenditure for all Common school purposes, \$1,231,993; increase, \$40,575.
 Balances unexpended at the end of the year, \$164,139; decrease, \$25,731.
 Free Public Libraries, Maps, and Apparatus.—The Chief Superintendent in his report for 1862 states that "The system of free public libraries is as follows: A carefully classified catalogue of about four thousand works (witch, after examination, have been nurroyed. A carefully classified catalogue of about four thousand works (witch, 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 catalogue the municipal or school authorities desirons of establishing or improving a library, select such books as they think proper, and receive from the Department the books desired (as far as they are in print or stock) at cost prices, with an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums they transfer towards the purchase of books. The libraries are managed by the local councils and trustees according to general regulations, as provided by law, by the Council of Public Instruction." Up to the end of Dec. 1862, about 518 libraries had been established, containing more than 1200 sub-divisions, and 198,848 vols.

"The maps, globes, and yarious articles of school

"The maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind. The glob. than imported articles of the same kind. The globe, and maps manufactured (even to the material) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, 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 supplies them only to municipal and school authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistic skill and enterprise are enconmechanical and artistic skill and enterprise are encon-raged, and many aids to school and domestic instruc-tion, heretofore unknown among us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty and at great ex-pense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to public municipal and school authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Educational Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured; so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the municipalities and school sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a public department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expenses."

In connection with the foregoing, it may be interesting to show what has been the extent of the demand for books in Canada during the last twelveyears. The facts are highly encouraging, and speak well for the

facts are highly encouraging, and speak well for the prevalence of an enlightened literary taste and grow-ing intelligence among the various classes of the

people.

The following statistical table, which has been compiled from the trade and navigation returns for the province, shows the gross value of printed books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada during the thirteen years specified below:

Year.	entered at ports	Value of Books entered at ports in U. Canada.	Total value of Books imported into Canada.
1850	\$101,880	\$141 700	\$243,580
1851	120,700	171,732	292,432
1852	141,176	159,268	800,444
1853	158,700	254,280	412,980
1854	171,152	307,808	479,260
1855	194,356	338,792	533,148
1856	208,636	427,992	636,628
1857	224,400	309,172	533.572
1858	171,255	191,942	363,197
1859	139,057	184,304	323.461
1860	155,604	252,504	408.108
1861	185.612	344,621	530,233
1862	183,987	249,234	433,221
	\$2,156.815	\$3,333,349	\$5,490,164

(5.) Text Books, Maps, and Apparatus used in the Schools—The Bible and Prayers.—In regard to the textbooks, &c., the Chief Superintendent also remarks as follows:—"1. The series of National Canadian Text-books (adopted and adapted from those of the Irish National Board) are now so universally used in our schools, that the detailed table on this subject is not repeated. It is worthy of remark that the text-books specially prepared and adapted for the Canadian schools are rapidly superseding those for which they were intended as substitutes.

"On the adoption of the decimal system of currency in Canada it was felt that the National arithmetics should be adapted to it. This task was undertaken by Mr. Sangster, the mathematical master of the Normal school, who has compiled both a large and a small arithmetic, upon the plan of the National Arithmetic, arithmetic, upon the plan of the National Arithmetic, greatly improved and illustrated by examples taken from Canadian statistics. These arithmetics, published by the enterprise of Mr. Lovell, are already used in 1,996 schools—being an increase of 782 schools during the year; while the use of the old National Arithmetic has decreased during the years to the arithmetic feet of the old when the property of the pr has decreased during the year to the extent of 734

has decreased daring do joint schools.

"2. The same remark applies to Mr. Lovell's Canadian Geography, compiled by Mr. Hodgins, and intended to supersede Morse's Geography, which had heretofore been permitted in the schools in the above of their use. The use of sence of one better adapted for their use. The use of Morse's Geography has been discontinued in 703 schools during the year, while Lovell's General Geography has been introduced into 818 schools—being now used in 1.864 schools.

"3. The whole number of schools using maps is 2,965

"3. The whole number of schools using maps is 2,965—increase, 145; the number of schools using photos is 1,017—increase, 14; the number of schools using black-boards is 3,526—increase, 184. The whole number of maps used in the schools is 21,576—increase, 1,349, "4. The number of schools opened and closed with prayer was 2,576—increase, 195. The number of schools in which the Bible or Testament is used was 2,922—increase, 43, boing nearly therefore the contract of the contra

increase, 43; being nearly three-fourths of all the Common schools in Upper Canada."

(5) The Supercanuated or Worn-out Teachers.—

The Legislature has apportioned 84,000 per annum

in aid of superannuated or worn-out Common School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 per annum for each year that the recipient has taught a Common for each year that the recipient has taught a Common school in Upper Canada. Each recipient must pay \$4 for the current year, or \$5 for each past year, since 1854, into the fund; nor can any teacher share in the find unless he pays annually at that rate to the fund, commencing with the time of his beginning to teach, which is the state of the partial of the continuous continuous and the past of the partial of the continuous continuous and the past of the partial of the continuous commencing with the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established), if he began to teach before that time. If a teacher has not paid his subscription annually, he must pay at the rute of \$5 per annum for past time, in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out. 209 teachers have been admitted to receive aid boon this fund; of whom 38 have died before or during the year 1862. The average age of each pensioner was 661 years.

-NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The establishment of a Normal school as necessary The establishment of a Normal school as necessary to the completion of a national system of education, engaged public attention in 1836; but nothing was accomplished until after the appointment, in 1844, of the rev. Dr. Ryerson, as Superintendent of Education. In February 1846, Dr. Ryerson, after investigating the systems of education an Europe and the United States, submitted to Government his report on a System of Elementary education for Upper Canada, and a draft of a School bill, which obtained the assent of Parliament, 23rd May 1846. On the 1st July following, the Board of Education (now Council of Public Instruction) was appointed, for the purpose of establishing the Normal and Modelschools, and selecting text-books for the Common school of the Province. By agreement the Common schools of the Province. By agreement with the Government, the old Government house of Upper Canada, at Foronto, was granted for the use of the Normal school, until the erection of proper buildings; and after the completion of the necessary arrangements, the institution was formally opened for the admission of students on the 1st November 1847. The following year the Boys' Model school was opened. On the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, measures were adopted for

the immediate erection of buildings for the institution. Accordingly, the Legislature, in 1850, appropriated £15,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional £10,000 in 1852—making in all . C25,000. The corner stone of the new buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by 11is Excellency Lord Elgin, and the premises were formally opened on the 24th November 1852. A Girls' Model school was added

The institution consists of a Normal school and two Model schools: the former, the School of Instruction by Lecture: the latter, the School of Instruction by Practice. The students in the former are young per-sons whose ages vary from 16 or 18 to 30 and over; while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In the Normal school, the teachers in training are instructed in the various English branches, as well as in the principles of education, and the best as well as in the principles of education, and the bost methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care,—are "taught how to teach"; and in the Model schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direc-tion of teachers previously trained in the Normal school. The Model schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued, and the general arrangement, to be the model for the public schools of the Province.

In the admissions to the Normal school all the Counties in Upper Canada have been represented.—The number of applications for admission during the two sessions of 1862 was 341; the number admitted was 283. The number who (after an examination of several days, on paper, at the close of each session, on all the subjects taught, and as to their ability and skill in teaching and governing a school received Provincial certificates, was 191. Teachers from the Normal school have given a tone and character to Common school teaching gena fone and character to Common school teaching generally; the demand for them increases yearly; and thus the influence of the Normal school is felt throughout Upper Camada in the improved methods of school organization and teaching, as well "s in the qualifications, character, and position of teachers.

Council of Public Instruction for Upper Cañada.—Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q.C., chairman; rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D. LL.D., chief superintendent of education; right rev. John J. Lynch, D.D., R. C. bishop

of Toronto; Morrison: Adam Lillie bers for the Rev. J. Mct lege, and the F.R.G.S., r

Provincia struction and T. J. Rober M.A., 2nd keeping uu H, F, Seft Goodwiu,

Model Sel practise the Boys' schoo bell, second school; Ma acting 2nd book-keepin thenies in Normal sel 8th of Aug of Decembe

> III.-Grammar

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CHOOLS.

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d school and two ol of Instruction of Instruction by r are young per-0 and over; while tween the ages of l, the teachers in lights branches, on, and the best ge to the youth t how to teach"; thought to give under the direc-in the Normal signed, by both and the general public schools of

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itendent of edu-D., R. C. bishop of Toronto; rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D.; hon. Mr. Justice Morrison; J. S. Howard; rev. J. Jennings, D.D.; rev. Adam Lillie, D.D.; and rev. J. Barchay, D.D. Members for the purposes of the Grammur School Act; Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., president of University College, and the presidents of the Colleges affiliated with the University of Toronto; J. George Hodgins, LL.B., E.B.; S. magording clerk F.R.G.S., recording clerk.

Provincial, Normal and Model Schools, for the Instruction and Training of Teachers—Normal School: T. J. Robertson, "LA., head master; J. H. Sangster, M.A., 2nd master; H. G. Struchan, teacher of bookkeeping and writing; A. Coulon, drawing master; H. F. Seffon, teachér of vocal music; captain H. Goodwin, teacher of gymnastics and callsthenics.

Goodwin, teacher of gymnastics and calisthenics.

Model schools, in which the Normal School Students
practise the art of Teaching: J. Carlyle master of the
Boys' school; J. C. Disher, first assistant: A. Campbell, second assistant: Doreas Clark, mistress of Girls'
school: Mary Adams, 1st assistant: Sarah Clark,
acting 2nd assistant: and the teachers of writing,
book-keeping, drawing, music, gymnastics, and calisthenics in the Normal school. The sessions e' the
Normal school commence on the 8th of Jaunary and
8th of August, and close on the 15th of Jaunary and

III .- THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Grammar schools were first established in Upper Canada in 1807, under the name of "district schools. The number established in that year was eight—or one each for the eight districts into which the Province was then divided.

was then divided.

In 1855, the present County Grammar school system was cstablished. It was designed to form a link between the common school and the university, and was intended to provide facilities for giving "instruction in the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, including the elements of mechanics and natural philosophy, and also in the Greek and Laboratoria and provided in an including the state of the story of the second country of the second

and natural photosoly, and asson the Creek and 2, and the matter, so far as to prepare students for University College, or any college utilitate to the University of Toronto."*

The course of study in these schools, and the general regulations for their management, are prescribed by the Conneil of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. regulations for their management, are prescribed by the Conneil of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Masters must either be graduates of some university, or possess a certificate of qualification from a committee of examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction. Pupils, on entering a Grunnar school are required to pass a prelimhary examination in "reading, writing, spelling; simple and compound rules of arithmetic, reduction and simple proportion; elements of English grammar and parsing; definitions and outlines of geography." There are four grammar school terms in each year, and the fees are determined by the local boards of trustees. The members of these boards are ap-pointed by the County councies. In 1862 there were ninety-one grammar schools in Upper Canaca, attended by 4,982 pupils, and supported at a cost of \$90,090, including a Legislative grant of \$39,111.

The total number of educational Department as in operation in Upper Canada during 1862, was 4,554, attended by 357,572 pupils, and expending \$1,703,216 in their support.

in their support.

Masters of County Grammar Schools, 1863. Acres, Jonathan W., L.R.C.P. Paris, Andrews, Albert. Kincardine, Barron, F. W., M.A. Cobourg, Bayly, rev. Benjamin, A.B. London, Bradbury, Z. L. B.A. Richmond, Briggs, W. G., B.A. Mount Pleasant, Buchan, J. M., B.A. Hamilton, Burdon, Alex. Belleville, Campbell, Daviel. Grimsby, Campbell, Joha, M.A. Bradford, Campled, Alex. B.A. Sarnia, Cooper, rev. W. E., M.A. St. Catharines, Cowan, Samuel. Vienna, Crawford, W. G., B.A. Brantford, Crawford, W. G., B.A. Brantford, Crowle, E. T., M.A., Ph. D. Markham, Davies, rev. H. W., M.A. Cornwall, Daunt, Win. Neweastle, Dickinson, C. R., B.A. Brighton. Acres, Jonathan W., L.R.C.P..... Paris.

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Freer, Beaigndu	Rentrew.
Gore, Frederic, B.A.	Collingwood.
Cordon John	Post Horse
Halaht E & M A	Santing
Trangitt, F. S., M.Z.	List D
Hall, Thos. A., M.A	Port Kowan.
Haldan, John, jr	, , Goderich,
Hodgson, James	Welland,
Houghton, Henry B., B.A	Uxbridge.
Hudspeth Robert	Lindsny
Hunton I II M A	Ronnseille
1. Learner was 6 M A	David.
Johnson, rev. S., M.A	Darrie.
Johnston rev. J. K., B.A	Guerph.
Jolly, J. W	Prescott.
Jones, Spencer A	Vaukleekhill.
King, John, A.M.,	Dandas.
Kirkland Thomas	Whithy
Lannar David D A	Swith! Ealla
Lennox, Pavid, D.A	. Spiriti s Pans.
Lewin, William, B.A	Newburgu.
Livingstone, R. T., B.A	Perth.
Logan, rev. J. B., M.A	Weston.
Lumsden, James, M.A	Port Dover.
Lumsden, rev. Wm., M.A.	Oshawa.
Mandonnell D. J. M.A.	Wardsville
Macdonneri, D. V., M.A.	121
Macgregor, rev. o. G.	. Proper
Macgregor, C. J., M.A	Strantera.
MacLaren, John, B.A	Williamstown.
McBain, Alex., M.A	Chatham.
McKillon, Malcolm, B.A	Sandwich.
Melaron Poter BA	Lanark
Molellan I A M A	St Manela Di
MCLOBING J. A., M.A.	St. Mary 8, Di.
McNab, F. F., B.A.,	. Prefon.
McNaughton, Alex	. L'Orignal.
McNeely, John, B.A	Therold.
Marling, S. A., M.A	Newmarket.
Matheson, Robert, B.A	. Milton.
Millor () T A M	Angustor
Atillon A D	Powmouvillo
Miner, M. Paris	. Downantine.
Minor, Shas, B.A	Mirrickvine.
Morrison, Joseph	Metcalfe.
Mulholland, rev. J. G., M.A	Simcoe.
Ormiston, David, B.A	Berlin.
Oliver, William, B.A	Oakville.
Patterson James C	Windsor
Phillippe way H N	Ningano
Didling Dahart	Yanna a
Thimpps, Robert	Napanee.
Platt, G. D	Gananoque.
Pope, S. D., B.A	Suring.
Dingwall, James, A.B. Dixon, James B., M.A. Dunlop, John J., M.A. Dunlop, John J., M.A. Dunny, James M. Eyans, L. H., B.A. Freer, Beajamin. Gore, Frederic, B.A. Gordon, John. Halght, F. S., M.A. Hall, Thos. A., M.A. Hall, Thos. A., M.A. Huldan, John, Jr. Hodgson, James. Houghton, Henry B., B.A. Hudspeth, Robert. Hunter, J. H., M.A. Johnston rev. S., M.A. Johnston rev. J. K., B.A. Johnston, T. S., M.A. Mirig, John, A.M. Kirkland, Thomas. Lemox, David, B.A. Lewin, William, B.A. Livingstone, R. T., B.A. Logan, rev. J. B., M.A. Lamsden, James, M.A. Lamsden, James, M.A. Macdonnell, D. J., M.A. Macdonnell, D. J., M.A. Macdonnell, D. J., M.A. Macharen, John, B.A. McKalin, Alex, M.A. McNanghton, Alex, M.A. McNanghton, Alex, McNanghton, Alex, McNanghton, Alex, McNanghton, Alex, McNanghton, Alex, Miller, O. T., A.M. Miller, O. D., A.M. Preston, James C. Phillipps, rev. H. N. Phillipps, Rev. Pl. N.	Owen Sound.
Scott, W. E., B.A	Consecon.
Seath, John, B.A	Brampton.
Show John	Omemeo
Shior lamos R A	Rath
Sinclety Win D A	Carnes
SHERIT, WILL, D.A.	aynga.
Semmervine, J.A., B.A	Straturoy.
Stranchon, George	Woodstock.
Tarbell, H. S., M.A	Farmersville.
Tassic, William, M. A	Galt.
Thorhurn John M A	Ottowa
Turnbull James R A	Caladonia
Tutlor Wm P A	Carluton Pleso
Yours Anthon C. D.A.	Caricton I lace.
verner, Armur C., B.A	Norwood.
Watts, W. A., M.A	Drummonaville.
Wells, John	Ingersoll.
Whitney, W. A., B.A	Iroqnois.
Wickson, rev. A., LL.D	. Toronto.
Woods, S., B.A	Kingston.
Wright George B A	Streetsville
Young Goorge R A	Ookwood
Younghushand I W A	C+ Thomas
Page, S. D., B.A. Preston, James. Scott, W. E., B.A. Seath, John, B.A. Siav, John. Shier, James, B.A. Sinclair, Wm., B.A. Sinclair, Wm., B.A. Sommerville, J.A., B.A. Strauchon, George. Tarbell, H. S., M.A. Thorburn, John, M.A. Thorburn, John, M.A. Turnbull, James, B.A. Tytler, Wm., B.A. Verner, Arthur C., B.A. Wetls, John. Whitney, W. A., B.A. Wickson, rev. A., LL.D. Woods, S., B.A. Young, George, B.A. Young, George, B.A. Younghusband, L., M.A.	St. I noimis.
IV THE EDUCATIONAL DEPART	MENT FOR UPPER

IV .- THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.

Contemporaneous with and indicative of the growth and development of the educational system of Upper Canada, has been the history of the department itself. Originally a branch of the Provincial Secretary's department (who was, ex officio, chief superintendent of education), with an assistant superintendent and a clerk, it has gradually expanded into a distinct and important branch of the public service. It now occupies, with its three excellent accessory schools, a handsome structure, which was specially erected by authority of the Legislature for that purpose.

^{* 16} Viet., chap. 186.

The Education Office was first opened in 1841 at Kingston, the then seat of Government. In 1844 it was, for convenience, removed to Cobourg (one bundred miles further west), and in 1846 to a building additional control of the company of the compa joining the old Government house, at Toronto. In 1852 it was removed to the new buildings, which were erected on a square facing on Gould, Church, Gerrard, and Victoria streets, which is now nearly in the heart of the city.

The duties devolving upon the Educational Depart-

ment include those relating to the general administra-tion of the Common and Grammar school laws; the giving of explanations to municipal councils, local sugiving of explanations to municipal councils, local superinter, dents, school trustees, teachers, and others, on doubtful points of law and modes of proceeding; decisions on appears and complaints; auditing municipal school accounts; the oversight of the Normal and Model, Grammar and Common schools, and the granting of provincial certificates to teachers; paying and accounting for all the legislative grants for Grammar,

During the years.... 1850. Letters received..... 1,180 2,996 1,430 2,026 4,015 $\frac{4,920}{2,581}$ sent out..... 760 1,136 1,936

No power has been employed by the Department but that of persuasion; and no attempt has been made to advance faster than the felt necessities and convictions of the country would justify. To educate the people through themselves is the fundamental principle of the Upper Canada school system; and to assist them to advance their own best interests, and manage their own school affairs, has been the spirit and sole object of its administration.

of its administration.

Officers of the Department.—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Ll. D., chief superintendent of education; John George Hodgins, Ll. B., F. R.G.S., deputy superintendent; Alexander Marling, Ll. B., seulor clerk of Department and accountant; A. Johnstone Williamson, M.D., clerk of correspondence; Francis Josephi Taylor, clerk of statistics; John T.R. Stinson, assistant clerk of statistics; James Moore, nessenger of Department. Map and Library Depository Breach.—Samuel Passmore May, M.D., clerk of libraries; W. H. Atkinson, depository salesman; J. W. Rolph and Edward B. Cope, assistant clerks; Christopher Alderson, packer and messenger; Charles Parsons, assistant do. Offices in the Normal School buildings, Toronto.

V. UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.

The University of Toronto.—The University of Toronto was established by Royal charter, of the 15th of March 1827, under the title of "King's College." The following year, 3rd of January 1828, it was endowed, by patent, with a grant of the lands which had been set apart for that purpose by the Crown in 1700 at the apart for that purpose by the Crown in 1798, at the request of the Parliament of Upper Canada. The arrangements having been completed for opening the University, the formal inauguration of the institution and first admission of students, took place on the 8th of June 184°, and its first convocation on the 14th December 1844.

Various acts relating to the University have been various acts relating to the University have been passed by the Provincial Parliaments. In 1853, Parliament passed another Act (16 Victoria, cap. 89), separating the functions of the University from those assigned to it as a College," and abolishing the professorships of law and medicine, and the rights and privileges of the Convecation, which had been guaranteed in the original phase and arrived and arrived. in the original charter, and continued and enlarged in the original charter, and continued and enlarged by the Act of 1849. Under this present Act the Uni-versity of Toronto is modelled after the University of Loudon, England, and is governed by a Senate appointed by the Crown. Its functions consist in pre-scribing courses of study in the faculties of law, med-lains, and arts, and each other broadles of knowledge icine, and arts, and such other branches of knowledge as may be determined; appointing examiners for ascertaining the proficiency of persons desirous of literary distinction in the appointed subjects of study; and conferring the appropriate acad-mical degrees and honors upon such as attain the required proficiency, and comply with the prescribed regulations. The officers of the Senate are, a chancellor, appointed by the Crown, and a vice-chancellor, elected by the Senate from amongst its members. There are no professorships in the University. Examiners are appointed annually by the Senate, in law, in medicine, and in arts, who hold examinations at such times in each year as the Senate may appoint. In addition icine, and arts, and such other branches of knowledge

Common and Separate schools, and for the Normal school, the Educational depository, the Museum, pensions to superannuated teachers, and other services, providing teachers' registers, blank reports, and returns for trustees, local superintendents, clerks, and treasurers of municipalities, and the Journal of Education (besides editing it) to each local superintendent and school corporation in Upper Caudia, the preparation of the annual report of the Chief Superintendent, general correspondence relating to the proportion of general correspondence relating to the promotion of education. &c

Educational Museum .- Connected with the Educational Department is a museum, containing specimens of school apparatus and furniture; a valuable collec-tion of Italian, Dutch, and Flemish oil paintings, and statuary casts and busts. The museum is freely open

to the public. Some iden may be formed of the gradual progress of the work in the Department from the following statement of its correspondence since 1850;

1861. 7,215 5,656 $6,294 \\ 3,542$ $\frac{6,431}{4,627}$ 6,468 5,823 7,121 6,015 5,338 3.764 3,966 4.955

to the academical degrees in the various faculties, the rewards for proficiency are: diplomas, scholarships (conferring a yearly stipend and free tuition in Uni-versity College), prizes, and certificates of honor.

concerning a yearly stipend and free tultion in University College), prizes, and certificates of honor.

Scholarships offered at examinations of the University—Faculty of Law, 4; 1 for matriculants, 1 for students 1 year's standing, 1 for students 2 years' standing, 1 for students 3 years' standing. Faculty of Medicine, 4; 1 for matriculants, 1 for students 1 year's standing, 1 for students 2 years' standing, 1 for students 2 years' standing, 1 for students 2 years' standing, 1 for students 3 years' standing. Faculty of Arts, 24; at the matriculation examination, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 4 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for matriculants,—at the examination for the first year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 4 for general proficiency in all the examination for the second year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 1 in the natural sciences, 1 in modern languages with history, 1 in logic, ethics and metaphysics, 1 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for students of the second year,—at the examination for the third year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 1 in matural sciences, 1 in modern languages, with history, 1 in ethics and metaphysics, 1 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for students of the chird year. Value of each scholarship £30, and tenable for 1 year only.

Visitor, right hon, Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governer (Inverse) of the descendence of the second year, and the subjects appointed for students of the second year, and the subjects appointed for students of the chird year.

students of the third year. Value of each scholarship £30, and tenable for I year only.

Visitor, right hon. Charles Stanley Viscount Monck. Governor General of British North America; Chancellor, hon. Mr. Justice Morrison; Vice-Chancellor, hon. Mr. Justice Morrison; Vice-Chancellor, hon. James Patton, LL.D. Members of the Senate: John Langion, M.A.; rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.; hon. David Christie, M.L.C.; Slr William E. Logan, D.C.L., F. R.S.; James J. Hayes, M.D.; rev. A. Lillie, D.D.; E.M. Holder, M.D., F.R.C.S.; rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., chief superintendent of education for Upper Canada; the very rev. William Leitch, D.D., principal of Queen's College; rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., president of Victoria College; very rev. A. McDonell, D.D., V.G., president of Regiopolis College; G. R. R. Coekburn, M.A., principal of Upper Canada College; very rev. Joseph Tabarct, superior of the St. Joseph College, Ottawa; Wm. T. Aikins, M.D., president of Toronto School of Medicine; professors H. H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S.; J. B. Cherriman, M.A.; Dan. Wilson, LL.D.; also rev. John Jennings, D.D.; hon. O. Mowat, Q.C., M.P.P.; George Herrick, M.D.; Ira Lewis, M.A.; Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L.; S. S. Maedonell, LL.D.; rev. Henry B. Jessopp, M.A.; John Helliwell, M.A.; W. G. Draper, M.A.; TA. McLean, M.A.; John Boyd, M.A., B.C.L.; D. Armour, B.A.; J. J. Kingsmill, B.A.; hon. William Cayley, M.A.; Jew. M.A.; E. C. Jones, B.A.; J. D. Armour, B.A.; T. J. Robertson, M.A.; rev. W. M. Clure; rev. Dr. Fyfe; J.H. Morris, M.A.; Edw. Blake, M.A.; C. F. Eliot, B.A.; rev. Dr. Barclay; T. J. Robertson, M.A.; rev. W. M. Clerckley, B.A.; rev. V. G. Walsh; rev. A. Carman, M.A.; E. Bull, M.D.; ven. archideacon Hellmuth, D.D., president of the Huron college. Officers of the Senate: Rev. A. Lorimer, A.B., librarian; T. Moss, M.A., registrar.

Bursar's Toronto.-I. messenger. University

ment of the struction as qualitica: combined in under the adapting the tem of afalli separated the College as University of College Cou dent, and p that there st ences, arts, may, from accordance ronto, respe-tion. Presi President, LL.D., Trin ture, logle, Beaven, D.I physics and route, profe losophy; Ge and practice St. John's C phy; Daniel fessor of his Hincks, F.I. Chapman, I ogy; James modern ian Cantab., promagnetic of tute the Col on Oriental Univ. Toro Alexander I printer and Upper Car

connectio College was Lieut-Gover (the late Lor education, a and ultimate sity, then of ment of a Parliament sity; and his of the Roya Upper Cana the purpose institution s sity, as the Universities its own, be present it is ate of the masters, and Prizes of b every year t the Governo partments o public exartor, varying Competition of the whol or in part, i cal, and the institution, medal-men, sities. George 1 Wedd, M. M. A., mat T.C.D., assi

for the Normal Museum, pen-other services, eports, and reits, clerks, and superintendent ia, the prepara-uperintendent, e prometion of

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scount Monck. erica; Chancel-ice-Chancellor, of the Senate:
LL.D.; hon.
Logan, D.C.L.,
Lillie, D.D.; Rycrson, D.D., tion for Upper i, D.D., prines, D.D., presi-cDonell, D.D., G. R. R. Cock-G. R. R. CockCollege; very
St. Joseph Colpresident of
St. H. Croft,
Dan. Wilson,
Ion. O. Mowat,
a Lewis. M.A;
donell, LL.D.;
elliwell, M.A;
; John Boyd,
B. C. L.; D.
J. Kingsmill,
W. McClure;
Blake, M.A.
J. Robertson, J. Robertson, V. G. Walsh; ven. archdea-

Inron college. , A.B., libraBursar's Department—University and Colleges at Toronto.—David Buchau, bursar; M. Drummond, bookkeeper; J. B. E. Smith, clerk; William Morrow, messenger. Office in Upper Canada College grounds.

University College, Toronto.—On the first establishment of the Provincial University, the functions of instruction as well as of determining the standard of qualificat as for University honors and degrees, were struction as well as of determining the standard of qualifica as for University honors and degrees, were combined in the one institution, and were so continued under the University Act of 1849. With a view of adapting the constitution of the University to a system of affiliated colleges, the Act 16 Victoria, cap. S9, separated these functions, and established University College as a distinct collegiate institution from the University of Toronto, and under the government of a College Council, composed of a president, vice-president, and professors. By the same Act it is provided, that there shall be taught in the said College such sciences, arts, and branches of knowledge as the Council may, from time to time, determine, and as may be in accordance with the statutes of the University of Toronto, respecting the prescribed subjects for examination. President, rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Vice-President, vacant; Professors, rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Trin. Coll., Dub., professor of classical literature, logic, rhetoric, and belies lettres; rev. James Beaven, D.D., St. Edm. Hall, Oxon., professor of metaphysics and ethics; H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Univ. of Toronto, professor of clemistry and experimental philosophy; George Buckland, professor of the theory physics are professor of clemistry and experimental philosophy; George Buckland, professor of the theory and practice of agriculture; J. B. Cherriman, M.A. St. John's Coll., Cantab., professor of natural philosophy; Daniel Wilson, Ll.D., Univ. St. Andrews, professor of history and English literature; rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., professor of natural history; E. J. Chapman, F.C.S., professor of mineralogy and geology; James Forneri, Ll.D., Univ. Padna, professor of modern languages; G. T. Kingston, M.A., Caius Coll., Cantab., professor of meteorology, and director of the magnetic observatory. The above professors constitute the College Conneil. J. M. Hirschfelder, lecturer on Oriental literature; rev. Arthur Wickson, Ll.D., Univ. Toronto, classical t.-tor and registrar; rev. Alexander Lorimer, librarian; H. Rowsell, bookseller, printer and stationer; Daniel Orris, beadle & steward.

printer and stationer; Daniel Ciris, beadine & steward.

Upper Canada College, and Royal Granmar School, in connection with the University of Toronto.—This College was established in the year 1829, by the then Lieut-Governor of Upper Canada, Sir John Colborne, (the late Lord Seaton), as an institution for general education, and which might fitly prepare the way for, and ultimately assist in filling, the Provincial University, then only projected. Having first obtained the concurrence of the College Council to the establishment of a Royal Grammar School, he submitted to Parliament a plan for its connection with the Univerconcurrence of the College Council to the establishment of a Royal Grammar School, he submitted to Parliament a plan for its connection with the University; and his proposal having been acceded to, the title of the Royal Grammar School was changed to that of Upper Canada College, and the Institution opened for the purposes of tuition on the 4th January 1830. The institution stands in the same relation to the University, as the Preparatory and High schools of other Universities, although supported by an endowment of its own, besides the ordinary fees from pupils. At present it is placed under the management of the Senate of the University of Toronto: but the principal, masters, and teachers are appointed by the Governor Prizes of books and certificates of honor are given every year to those who distinguish themselves in any of the subjects taught in the College. His Excellency the Governor General offers annually a valuable prize of books for the best examinations in the higher departments of the College curriculum. At the annual public examination in July exhibitions are competed for, varying in value from \$120 to \$40 per annum. Competition for them all is open to the grammar schools of the whole Province. More than 2,500 of the youth of the Province have received their education, in whole or in part, in Upper Canada College. The first classical, and the mathematical masters, were pupils of the medal-men, scholars, and honor-men of our Univerinstitution, as were likewise the greater portion of the medal-men, scholars, and honor-men of our Univer-

George R. R. Cockburn, M.A., principal; William Wedd, M.A., first classical master; James Brown, M.A., mathematical master; F. L. Checkley, Sch. T.C.D., assistant mathematical master; C.W. Connon,

LL.D., English classical master; John Martiand, BA., second classical master; Michael Barrett, M.A., M.D., tirst English master, and superintendent of college boarding house; rev. E. Schluter, M.A., French and German master; C. Thompson, second English master; W.J. Wadsworth, assistant master; R.J. Baigent, drawing master; captain Goodwin, fencing, drill, and gymnastics; D. Alderdice, janitor and messenger. University of Fictoria College, Coboury.—The existence of this College is due to the efforts of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. During the years 1828 and 1829, plans were devised for the establishment of an Academy for the superior education of both sexes; and in 1830, the Conference appointed a committee to collect subscriptions, and select a site for the proposed institution, which they then named Upper Canada Academy.

After offers of donations of land and money from various parts of the Province, the town of Cobourg was selected, for the liberality of its offer and central position. Upwards of \$23,000 were collected, and in the autumn of 1832 the buildings were commenced. Various circumstances, however, delayed the completion of the work; and it was not until the 18th June 1836, that the Academy was formally opened. On the 12th October of the same year, a Royal charter of incorporation was obtained; and also, about the same time, a public grant, principally through the exertions of the chief originator of the college, the rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Ll.D. In 1841 application was made to Parlianent for an alteration in the constitution of the academy, and its establishment as a university; and accordingly the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 37, was passed, conferring the usual University powers upon its authorities, under the title of "Victoria Celversity; and accordingly the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 37, was passed, conferring the usual University powers upon its anthorities, under the title of "Victoria College at Coboarg." Under this Act the management of the college is entrusted to a board, composed of nine trustees and five visitors appointed by the Conference, and to a senate, composed of the president, professors, members of the board, and certain officers of Government, for the time beling. The Faculty of Arts has been in operation since 1842. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the Toronto School of Medicine, by which that institution became the Faculty of Medicine. was made with the Toronto School of Medleline, by which that institution became the Facuity of Medleine of the University; and in 1862 a Facuity of Law was added to the University. The High school, or preparatory department, sustains to the College the relation of a Grammar or High school, and is designed to qualify pupils for the University course, or to give then, an elementary training in any or all of the following subjects, viz.: arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, reading, penmanship, book-keeping, algebra, natural philosophy, French, Latin, and Greek languages. Students presenting themselves for admission into this department, are classed according to their attainments, and instructed in such branches are deemed most suitable. No religious tests are pretheir attainments, and instructed in such branches as are deemed most suitable. No religious tests are prescribed; but all students are required to attend divine service on the Sabbath, in connection with whatever church they or their parents prefer. They are also required to attend prayers, with the reading of the Scriptures, in the College chapel, in the morning and evening of each day. The institution is supported by the sale of scholarships, fees, and an annual Parliamentary grant. Its landed endowment income is limited by the charter of incorporation to £2,000 sterling per annum. It has no permanent endowment, and is supported by voluntary contributions and fees, supplemented by an annual Parliamentary grant of \$5,000; also \$1,000 to the Faculty of Medicine. Its annual income from these sources (not including the Medical Faculty) amounts to about \$9,500. The number of professors and tutors in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, including the president, is fourteen. The number of students is about two hundred, not including preparatory students.

preparatory students.
The Prince of Wales' gold and silver medals, and three or more prizes in books, are annually distribute

three or more prizes in books, are annually distributed among the most d. erving students. In the Medical Faculty there are two scholarships of \$100 each.

*University Senate.**—Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., pres't: President of Executive Council, Speaker of Legislative Council, Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Attorney General for Upper Canada, Solicitor General for Upper Canada, rev. J. B. Howard, rev. E. Wood, D.D., rev. E. Iyerson, D.D., LL.D., rev. A. Green, D.D., rev. R. Jones, rev. G. R. Sanderson, rev. S. D. Rice, rev, J. Douse, rev. W. Jeffers, D.D., rev. J. B. Ayles-

worth, M.D.; professors Kingston, Wilson, Whitlock, and Harris; hon. Dr. Rolph, hon. Jas. Ferrier; professors Gelkie, Berryman, Reid, Hall; R. Woodsworth, James L. Biggar, M.P.P., J. Metaelf, J. H. Dumble, M.A., Amos Wright, M.P.P., Wa. Kerr, M.A. W. W. Dean, B.A., C. M. Cameron, M.A., M.D., M. Lavell, M.D., Wun. Anglin, and J. Beatty, M.D. Faculty of Arts.—Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., president, prof. of mental philosophy, logic, ethics, and the evidences of religion; William Kingston, M.A., prof. of mathematics and astronomy; John Wilson, M.A., prof. of Latin and Greek languages; rev. G. C. Whitlock, L.D., prof. of natural philosophy and natural history; E. P. Harris, Ph. D., prof. of chemistry and modern languages; rev. A. H. Reyner, B.A., classical tutor; A.R. Bain, B.A., English tutor; W. H. McLive, B.A., mathematical tutor, Faculty of Medicine.—Hon. John Rolph, M.D., Ll.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., prof. of medicine and medical pathology; J. W. Corson, M.D., do.; W. B. Gelkie, M.D., prof. of midwifery and diseases of women and children; C. V. Berryman, M. D., M.A., prof. of materia medica and therapeutics; John N. Reid, M.D., prof. of institutes of medicine; John H. Sangster, M.A., prof. of chemistry and botany; Jas. Newcomb, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. London, prof. of principles and practice of surgery; C. B. Hall, M.D., do.; C. V. Berryman, M.D., M.A., prof. of medical jurisprudence; hon. John Rolph, M.D., Ll.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., prof. of general anatomy; A.R. Straclann, M.D., do.; James Newcomb, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., prof. of principles and practice of surgery; C. B. Hall, M.D., do.; C. V. Berryman, M.D., M.A., prof. of medical jurisprudence; hon. John Rolph, M.D., Ll.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., prof. of principles and practice of surgery; C. B. Hall, M.D., do.; C. V. Berryman, M.D., M.A., prof. of medical jurisprudence; hon. John Rolph, M.D., Ll.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., prof. of principles and practice of surgery; C. B. Hall, M.D., prof. of principles and practice of surgery; C. B. Hall, M.D., prof. of principles and practi

University of Queen's College, Kingston.—Queen's College was established by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and was originally incorporated by an act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, 3 Vict. cap 35, as The University at Kingston. This act, however, was disallowed, and a Royal Charter granted the following year, bearing date 10th October 1841, and conferring the title of "Queen's College at Kingston," with power to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties. No religious test or qualification is required of persons matriculated or admitted to a degree, "save only that all persons admitted within the said College to any degree in Divinity, shall make the same declarations and subscriptions as are required of persons admitted to any degree in Divinity in the University of Edinburgh." The management of the institution is entrusted to twenty-seven trustees—twelve clergymen and fifteen laymen—appointed by the Synod of the Church; and to a College Senate, composed of the principal and professors for the time being. In 1846 the property originally vested in the corporation created by the disallowed Act of 1840, was transferred to the corporation of Queen's College by the Act of 9 Vic., cap. 89. The institution is supported by income from endowment, a grant from the Legislature, subscriptions, and assistance from Church funds. By the charter its income may be £15,000 sterling per annum. It is the only University in Upper Canada which contains the four faculties of arts, theology, law and medicine. Its endowment hand amounts to \$101,738, and stannual income to about \$13,300, including a Parliamentary grant of \$5,000 to the Faculty of Arts, and \$1,000 to the Fraculty of Medicine, and \$1,703 from the Colonial committee of the Church of Scotland to the Faculty of Theology. The number of professors in the several faculities is eighteen, including the principal. The number of students is about one hundred and elgibre.

and eighty.

Principal: the very rev. Wm. Leltch, D.D. Faculties of Theology and Arts.—Very rev. principal Leltch, D.D., primarius prof. of divinity; rev. John B. Mowat, M.A., prof. of oriental languages, biblical criticism, and church history; rev. Jas. Williamsen, M.A., LL.D., prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; rev. John C. Murray, prof. of logio, and mental and moral philosophy; rev. George Weir, M.A., prof. of classical literature, and secretary to the Faculty of arts; — Bell, prof. of natural history. Faculty of Medicine.—John R. Dickson, M.D., M.R.C.P.L. and

M.R.C.S.E., prof. of the principles and practice of surgery, dean of the medical faculty; Horatio Yates, M.D., prof. of the principles and practice of medicine; Fife Fowler, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, professor of materia medica and pharmacy; J. P. Litchfield, M.D., prof. of forensic and state medicine; — Bell, prof. of chemistry and practical chemistry; Michael Lavell, M.D., prof. of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Roderick Kennedy, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, prof. of anatomy; Octavius Yates, M.D., prof. of institutes of medicine; Michael Sullivan, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy; Focaulty of Lav.—Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C., dean of the frenity of law; James A. Henderson, master in chancery, and William Geo. Draper, lecturers. Board of Trustees.—Rev. Hugh. Urquiart, D.D., rev. Alexander Spence, rev. John McMorline, rev. Aiex. Mathleson, D.D., rev. John Cook, D.D., rev. George Bell, B.A., rev. Dunean Morrison, rev. James Williamson, M.A., L.L.D., the principal, hon. the ex-chief instice MeLean, Alexander McLean, Geo. Neilson, A. Drumnond (treasurer), Hugh, Alan, J., Cameron, John Paton, Judge Mailoch, Alex. Morris, M.P.P., J. Thompson, George Davidson, John Greenshields, hon. J. Hamilton (chalrman), Judge Logle, Edward Malloch, William Ireland, secretury to the

Hourd of Trustees.

University of Trinity College, Toronto.—Trinity College owes its establishment to the persevering efforts of the present Bishop of Toronto, the right rev. Dr. Strachan. Previous to the opening of the Provincial University, and about two years before the organization of its Faculty of Divinity, the Bishop established a Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, for the education of candidates for Holy orders, and appointed one of his chaplains to be professor of divinity for his diocese. This arrangement continued during the existence of a similar professorship in the University, and became the means of educating about nine-tenths of the clergy who were ordained during the continuous distributions of the continuous description.

of the clergy who were ordained during the continuance of the two theological schools.

The Act of 1849, while it abolished the distinctive theological character of the Provincial University, continued its professors. Measures, however, were adopted, in 1850, for the establishment of Trinity College; and an appeal was made by the Bishop to the members of the Church of England in Canada and England. The appeal was liberally responded to. In 1851, Parliament incorporated the proposed Church institution, under the file of "Trinity College;" and on the 15th of Jan. 1852, the College was formully opened for the admission of students. On the 10th of July of the same year, after correspondence and modification of the original draft, a Royal Charter was obtained, conferring the usual University powers to grant degrees in divinity, law, medicine, and arts. The corporation created by the Act consists of the Bishop and such persons as he may appoint to be the trustees and council of the College, and may hold property to the value of \$20,000 per annum, subject to the provision that "the corporation shall at all times, when called upon so to do by the Governor of the Province, render an account in writing of their property, setting forth in particular the amount of income, and from what property derived; and also the number of members of the corporation, the number of teachers and students, and the course of instruction pursued."

perty derived; and also the number of members of the corporation, the number of teachers and students, and the course of instruction pursued."

This University confers no degree whatever unless the candidate has previously taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribed the following declaration: "I, ——, ow willingly and heartily declare that I am truly and sincerely a member of the United Church of England and Ireland."

declare that I am truly and sincerely a member of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The institution is liberally endowed by private subscriptions of money and lands, and grants from public bodies. The buildings for the University were erected at a cost of nearly \$55,000. About \$200,000 were collected to form endowment. The annual income of the College is about \$17,000. The number of professors is seven, including the provost, or head of the College.

Corporation.—The hon, and right rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Ontario. Trustees.—Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D.; hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C.; Lewis Moffatt. Treasurer.—Council—Honorary Members.—Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L.; John Arnold. Ex-officio Members.—Hon.

J. H. Camer versity; rev. from the D. prof. Hind, archdeacon of G. W. Allan cellor Sprag Hagarty, D. G. Thomas C. S. W. McMurr G. Geddes, A.—Ven. C. C. rev. F. W.; George, John Amber dell, M.A. Scers of the crv. George John Amber M.A.; prof. M.A.; prof. sleal lecturer music, G. W.

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J. H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., chancellor of the University; rev., provost of Trinity College. Members from the Diocese of Toronto.—Prof. Rovell, M.D.; prof. Hind, M.A.; ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., D.J. L., prof. Hind, M.A.; ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., D.J. L., G. W. Allan, M.L.C.; Lewis Moffatt, hon, vice-chancellor Sprigue; James M. Strachan; hon, Mr. justice Hagarty, D.C.L.; Samnel Bickerton Harman, R.C.L.; Thomas C. Street; rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L.; rev. W. McMurray, D.D., D.C.L.; rev. S. Givins; rev. J. G. Geddes, M.A. Members from the Diocese of Huron, —Ven. C. C. Brough, M.A., archdeacon of London; rev. F. W. Sandys, D.D.; rev. M. Boomer, L.D.; rev. St. George Cutlifield, Ll.D.; rev. J. W. Marsh, M.A. Members from the Diocese of Outario.—Ven. II. Platton, D.C.L., archdeacon of Outario; very rev. W. B. Lauder, LL.D., denn of Outario; very rev. W. B. Lauder, LL.D., denn of Outario; Richard Cartwight; James A. Henderson, D.C.L.; rev. W. Bleasdell, M.A. Secretary,—Charles Magrath, B.C.L. Officers of the College.—Provost and prof. of classics, rev. John Ambery, M.A.; prof. of classics, rev. John Ambery, M.A.; prof. of mathematics, W. Jones, B.A.; prof. of physiology, James Bovell, M.D.; classical lecturer, rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A.; prof. of music, G. W. Strathy, mus. doc.

Regiopolis College, Kingston.—The establishment of this College is due to the late Roman Catholic Hisbon McDonell, by whom it was first endowed, in 1835, with a grant of nearly four agres within the limits of with a grant of nearly four acres within the limits of the city of Kingston, and afterwards by a legacy of real and personal estate. In 1837 it was incorporated under the title of a The College of Regiopolis, and in 1845 the trustees under the will were authorized by Act of Parliament to convey the legacy to the corpo-ration, and the latter authorized to hold real property to the value of \$12,00 per annum, subject to the folto the value of \$12,00 per annum, subject to the following provision: "It shall be incumbent on the said College to submit annually to each of the three branches of the Legislature, if so repulsed, a detailed prairines of the Legislature, It so required, a defailed statement of the real property held by them under this Act, and of the annual revenue arising therefrom." Very rev. Augus D. McDonell, D.D., president; rev. J. O'Brien, B.A., director; rev. Damasse Matte. B.A.: J. Swift, Edward McManus, Martin Lee, Michael Stanton, Michael O'Kean, Charles Gauthier, Francis Welles, preference. Walker, professors.

Walker, professors.

R. C. Ecclesiastical Seminary and Classical College, Ottava.—This institution was founded by the present Roman Catholle Bishop of Ottawa, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849. The corporation consists of the Roman Catholle Bishop of Ottawa, and the officers of the College, and may hold property to the value of \$8,000 per annum. By the 6th section of the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 107, the corporation is required to lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the beginning of each session, a detailed statement of its members and property, the number of scholars, and the course of instruction. The course of instruction embraces four principal divisions:—1st. An elementary course. 2nd. A special commercial course for those who do not intend to study Latin and Greek. 3rd. A classical course for those desiring a liberal education. 4th. A theological.

Ecclesiastical Seminary of Ottawa.—Rev. Joseph

Ecclesiastical Seminary of Ottawa.—Rev. Joseph Tabaret, O.M.I., superior; rev. A. Tortel, O.M.I., prof. of moral theology: rev. Jos. Lefebvre, O.M.I., prof. of dogmatical theology.

Classical College of Ottawa.—President, very rev. J. H. Tabaret: professors: rev. R. Cook, M. M. G. Collins, A. Derbael, J. Genin, T. Duhamel, O. Boucher, M. Long, R. Barrett, J. McCarthy, M. Brennan; bursar, rev. J. B. Baudin.

of Toronto, and the superior and professors of the College. It may hold property to the value of \$4,000 currency per annum. The Act of incorporation provides that "the said corporation shall lay before the Governor, whenever required so to do, a detailed statement of the number of members thereof, the number of contents of the theory of teachers employed in the various branches of instruction, the number of scholars under instruction, and the course of instruction pursue 1, and of the real and immovable property, and of the revenue arising therefrom." The course of study is divided into a commercial and classical department. Very rev. J. M. Somerin, superior, and prof. of dogmatic theology; rev. C. Vincent, treasurer, and prof. of moral theology; rev. M. Ferguson, 1st classical teacher; rev. D. O'Connor, 2nd classical teacher; Mr. Joseph McCann, 3rd classical teacher; rev. F. Walsh, 1st Engil 'a master; rev. Th. McCarthy, 2nd English muster; : ladden, prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy, rev. M. Famy, prof. of logic and French; H. Tapes, Gorman teacher, and master of discipline; M. Gugnenr, music master. the course of instruction pursue I, and of the real and and master of discipline; M. Gagneur, music master.

and master of discipline; M. Gugheur, music master.

Know's College, Toronto.—Knox's College was established about 184, by the Synod of the Free Church of Scotland, and is designed for the training of its theological students. The Canada Presbyterhan Church was includes the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Presbyterian Church in Canada. Both bodies had their separate divinity hals or colleges mutil the period of the milon in 1861, when they were merged into Knox's (theological) College, Toronto, which had been established by the Free Church in 1844. This College has three professors, viz.: the principal and primarias prof. of divinity, the prof. of charch listory and the evidences of Christianity, and the prof. of exegetical theology and philosophy. The course of study extends over six years, including three years in general studies, and three years in theology. Principal and prof. of exegetical divinity and philosophy, rev. 6. P. Young, M.A.; prof. of church history and evidences of Christianity, rev. R. Burns, D.D.; chnirman of college board, rev. Jas. Dick, Richmond filit; secretary, rev. Wm. Reid, A.M. Session opens on first Wednesday of October, and closes on first Wednesday of April. April.

Huron College, London.—This College has recently been established at London for the education of Church of England theological students in the Diocese of Huron. President, the right rev. Dr. Cronyn, Bishop of Huron; President, the right rev. Dr. Cronyn, Hishop of Huron; professor of divinity, the ven. Archdencon Helmuth, D.D. The institution was formally opened in December, 1863. The divinity professor is principal of the College; the rev. J. Shulle, professor of modern lunguages; rev. A.H. Evaus, B.A., classical tutor. The classical professorship is vacant at present.

classical professorship is vacant at present.

Congregational College of British North America.

Toronto.—The Congregationalists of the various Provinces have, within the last few years, united their various institutions into one Theological College at Toronto, under the name of the "Congregational College of British North America." This College is not endowed, but is supported by annual contributions from the coloridal churchs assisted by a great from the Cotowed, our is supported by annual contributions from the colorial churches, assisted by a grant from the Co-lonial Missionary Society of England. It is under the control of subscribers, by whom a board of directors is chosen to manage the College. The course of study extends over five sessions of six months each. Up-wards of lifty ministers have already been sent out wards of lifty ministers have already been sent out from the institute. The present course includes the usual branches of a liberal education, embraching the original language of the Scriptures, biblical literature, theology, church listory, homiletics and pastoral duty. Prof. of theology, &c., rev. A. Lillie, D.D.; treasurer, P. Freeland; secretary, rev. F. H. Marling, Toronto, Directors.—Rev. T. S. Ellerby, rev. A. Lillie, D.D., rev. E. Ebbs, rev. Thomas M. Reikle, rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., rev. W. H. Allworth, rev. J. Porter, rev. W. F. Clarke, A. Christie, J. Nasmith, J. Snarr, E. Kimball, J. Hodgson, J. Turner, and D. Higglins.

N.B.—In 1864 the College will be removed to Mon-treal, and a strictly theological course of three years constituted, to be preceded, in the case of those who are not graduates of a college, by a literary course, to be arranged hereafter.

be arranged hereafter.

The Belleville Seminary—Was established at Belleville, county of Hastings, in 1854, chiefly by the liberallty of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. It was opened in 1857, and is under the control of that body. Its design is to afford instruction in the higher branches of education to young ladies and young gentlemen. The building will accommodate three hundred pupils—one hundred of whom can reside in the building. The officers of the institution are, a principal, a preceptress, a professor of mathe

matics, of Greek and Latin, and of the natural sciences, besides a lady teacher of music. The sessions begin in May and September. Rev. A. Carmun, M.A., principal, and professor of mathematics, history and English literature; rev. H. P. Shepard, M.A., professor of the Latin and Greek languages; J. E. Howell, B.A., professor of natural science, and rector of English department; Miss Anne Green, preceptress, and teacher of music, plano, melodeon and guitar, and the French language: Mrs. A. Carman, assistant in French and music; Mrs. H. P. Shepard, teacher of drawing and painting of all kinds. Besides the above, others not of the Faculty are employed to teach in the institution. matics, of Greek and Latin, and of the natural sciences, tion.

of the Faculty are employed to teach in the institution.

The Canadian Literary Institute—Was established at Woodstock, county of Oxford, in 1867-8, by the regular Baptists of Upper Canada. It is under the control of that body, and is chiefly designed to afford instruction in the primary and higher English branches of education to young ladies and young gentlemen. It also includes a theological department. The course of study in the higher departments is so arranged as to suit male students both in classics and natural sciences. It is also designed to prepare male students for admission to the Law Society, or for matriculation in the faculties of arts, law, or medicine, in the University of Toronto. In the course for young ladies, classics and the higher mathematics are omitted. In the primary department no pupil under eleven years of age is admissible. The number of pupils in attendance in these branches in 1861, was one hundred and thirty-four; in the theological class, twenty-seven; total, one hundred and sixty-one. The officers of the institution are six, viz.: a principal, two other male teachers, and three female teachers. Rev. R. A. Fyfe, D.D., principal, and professor of theology; J. E. Wells, jun., A.M., classical teacher; C. B. Hankinson, B.S., mathematical teacher; W. D. Balantyne, teacher of English and French; P. S. Vining, teacher of painting and drawing; Mrs. Revel, teacher of instrumental music. Mrs. S. T. Cooke, matron; S. T. Cooke, steward. Officers of the Board of Trustees; Abram Carrol, Brockville, chairman: F. B. Scofield, Woodstock, treasurer; W. H. Burtch, Woodstock, secretary.

**Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton.—The Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton.—The Wesleyan Female College in the secretary in the

Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton.-The Wesleyan Female College, a proprietary institution in connection with the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, was established at the city of Hamilton in in Canada, was established at the city of Hamilton in 1861. It is designed to furnish a superior education in the English branches to young ladies exclusively. The proprietors of the college are an incorporated body, possessed of one or more shares of the value of one hundred dollars each. The officers of the college are eight, viz.: a principal, five female, and two male teachers, besides a Governor and Chaplain.

teachers, besides a Governor and Chaplain.

Rev. S. D. Rice, governor and Chaplain. Faculty of Instruction: Miss M. E. Adams, principal; W. P. Wright, M.A., natural sciences and classics; Miss A. M. Adams, mathematics; Miss Holland, higher English; Miss Rich, the preparatory department; A. Vischer, teacher of music; Miss Ruthven, assistant teacher of music; Miss Sterling, teacher of French; rev. Dr. Freshman, German and Hebrew; Miss Harrison, drawing and oil painting. Directors: Edward Jackson, Joseph Lister, J. W. Rosebrugh, M.D., rev. E. Wood, D.D., Simeon Morrill, rev. S. Rose, John Bredin, rev. R. Jones, A. McCallum, rev. S. D. Rice, C. McQuesten, Wm. Boice, Edw. Gurney, John Lewis, rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., W. Anglin, rev. W. Jeffers, D.D., T. Baxter, D. Moore, Geo. Roach, rev. James Elliott. Officers of the Board: E. Jackson, president; C. McQuesten, M.D., vice-president; Jos. Lister, treasurer; rev. S. D. Rice, secretary.

The Friends' Seminary, Picton.—The Friends' Seminary was established near Picton, in the county of Prince Edward, in 1841, under the direction and control of the Society of Friends. The seminary is situated trol of the Society of Friends. The seminary is situated on a farm of one hundred acres, and will accommodate about sixty male and female pupils. At present, instruction is given in the English branches only; but exertions are shortly expected to be made to introduce the study of the classics into the seminary. It is intended, also, to erect more sultable buldings, capable of holding eighty pupils. The officers of the institution are a superintendent, a matron, and other teachers—all of whom are members of the Society of Friends. all of whom are members of the Society of Friends. There are two terms,—a winter and a summer term.

-VARIOUS ENDOWMENTS AND SUMS AVAILABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN UPPER CANADA.

I. The Educational Lands Endowment.—Through the munificence of the King and others the following lands were set apart for the objects named:

2.	County Grammar schools	258,330 226,200 66,000
4. 5.	Trinity College (from private sources)	23,590
	schools in each part of the Province	500,000
	Grand total number of acres	,074,120

II. The State Endowments of Education, etc. (1862.)

1. Parliamentary grant to superior education (i. e., Colleges and Universities)	
2. Income of University College,	 ⊕10,800

College from lands, &c., about		75.000
3. Parliamentary grant to Gram- mar schools, from lands, &c.	22.619	,
Parliamentary grant to Gram- mar schools, \$10,000, and	,010	
\$3,200 (as above)		0F 010
Parliamentary grant to three		85,819

Parliamentary grant to three		00,010
Medical schools	3,000	
Parliamentary grant to three Literary institutions, &c Parliamentary grant to two	1,800	
Observatories	5,300	10 100
Parking when a great to Great	-	10,100

	10,1	100 — \$187.71 9
١.	Parliamentary grant to Common schools, from lands, &c.	—ф101,118
	mon schools, from lands, &c.	186,082
	Grand total annual endowment	\$323,751

III. Income from Local Sources-School Rates, Fees, etc.

1. Colleges, &c. (1862), about	\$35,000
2. Grammar schools (1862)	50,980
8. (a.) Common schools (1862) by trustees) (b.) Common schools (1862) by municipal	694,118
tax	274.471
(c.) Clergy Reserve fund, &c	112,524
4. Private schools (1862) about	45,500

Grand	total annual income from taxes,	
fees,	&o	\$1,212,593

GENERAL

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative State and Progress of Education in Upper Canada, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Frivate, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1849 to 1862, inclusive. Compiled from returns in the Educational Department.

1891.

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UPPER CANADA.

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m taxes, \$1,212,598 A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative State and Progress of Education in Upper Canada, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1849 to 1862, inclusive. Compiled from returns in the Educational Department.

SCHIECTS COMPARED.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
		803493	950551	953239	1:								1396091	
Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years	253364	259258	258607	262755	268957	277912	297623		324888	800578	362085	873589	88	403302
County Grammar schools.	- 8	57	- 4	, E		0.29	2 %	75	7 6	315	51.5	200		36
00	157	40°	175	181	186	8	307	267	276	803	821	305	83°	352
Fotal Common schools in operation as reported	222	2050	2006	9000	9000	3000	900	9901	5000	4 5	4000			4.000
8 Total Roman Catholic Separate schools		2000	16	18		34	44	818	100	2 2	105	115	100	109
9 Free schools reported in operation (included in No.				1	!	1	•			3				
Tabove)	No Rep.	252	855	106	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936	33	2602	2503	3111
in linear Canada	3076	2249	9990	6966	9996	2020	0110	2100	4004	0101	0-67		0144	7 2 2 7
Total students attending colleges and universities	3	684	38	751	756	200	1100	1335	1225	1995	1878		1979	181
	1120	2070	2191	2643	172	4287	3726	3386	4073	4459	4381	4545	4765	4982
13 Fotal pupils attending academies & private schools.	3648	4663	4557	5684	4440	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372	6182		7361	£19
8	400	370	356	645	735	622	643	77.5	746	777	210	002	200	200
Total pupils attending the Common schools of					3	,	8	!	2	:	011		3	3
Upper Canada.	138465	151891	168159	179587	194736	204168	222979	243935	262673	283692	288598	301104	316287	329033
							4885	7210	9067	1000	19001	14708	13631	14700
17 Grand total, students and pupils attending univer-							200			1000	1007			
sities, colleges, academies, grammar, private, nor-	344400	1500=0	175005	100010	000000	040400		Caccoo	, ,0,000					1
18 Total amount paid for the salaries of common and	111100	TOOLO	110000	10001	200000	219990	716047	202202	200014	979000	814246	020000	34411	210100
separate school teachers in Upper Canada *	8353912	\$353716	\$391308	\$428948	\$489764	8578868	8010898	0896778	\$SG0939	917778	#850995	8895591	\$918113	8959776
19 Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of								3			200000			
common and separate school nouses, and for horse-	To Dan	01010	000000	0000010	0100000	Car and C	101010	0000000	0001,400	-		000000		1.00=00
d separate school	dau out	0000	000	#TONSOO	2100710	2)40710	#21812#	4230420	\$201320	#Z05519	\$250721	#20418d	#Z19909	27/27
										_				
ā,	go.	\$410472	\$468644	\$529314	\$617836	\$754340	\$899272	\$1078108	\$1212128	\$1043135	\$1110046	\$1159774	\$1191418	\$1231993
calarios *	-	Wo Don				•	2000	01010	011110	0,000		100000	100	
Cotal amount paid for the erection or renairs of		day or	Inclu	led in o	Included in o ther ed ucati-	ucati- /	\$46.255	6001	20100	\$62940	£61564	2040E	\$71034	1701#
Grammar school houses *		do.	0	nal insti tutions	tutions.	_	25.71	S8311	\$10708		02020	\$6037	12642	05130
23 Amount received by other educa'l Institutions, &c. *	ę.	do.	131336	\$147956	\$150104	\$174016		\$192014	214849	6266168	6510019	ø	S200421	690953
_		do.	599980	\$677270	\$767940	\$928356	\$1155992	\$1326092	\$1495267	\$1318922	\$1389582	\$141	\$1476107	\$1535240
25 Lotal male do		9476	3277	888	3530	828	3565	898	8083	4202	4235			440
	665	627	7967	2041	7,007	9001	2002	7707	1877	1997	3115	3100	1305	1961
of months each Co				5	3	1001	100	-		100	777			-
been kent onen by a onalified teacher	1	0.15	2	7					-					

* Balances due but not collected were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24, represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total (24) the unexpended balances, \$167,976, we should have an avaitable sum of \$1,703,216 for Educational purposes during 1862; and for 1861, \$1,670,024—the increase in 1862 being \$33,192.

Norm.—The returns up to the year 1849 are not very complete; but since that period they have been sufficiently so as to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in educational matters. The returns are now profity extensive, and embrace all institutions of learning, from the Common school up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The annual report of a department of Public Instruction, should present in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of ALL our educational institutions—primary, intermediate, and superior.

VIII.—The number, character, and value of our Educational Institutions.*—In Upper Canada there are the following educational institutions, viz:

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION.	No. Professors or Teachers.	No. of Students or Pupils.	Estimated Value of Land and Buildings.	Estim. Value of Sch'l Furuiture, Maps, Appara- tus, Museums, and Libraries.	Estimated An. nual Income.	Religious Denomination.
 Toronto University, including University College, Victoria College University, Cobourg, Queen's College University, Kingston, Trinity College University, Toronto, 	12 20 18 7	250 200 160 40	\$610,000 50,000 75,000 100,000	\$85,000 2,000 5,000 10,000	12,000 13,300	(Public.) Wesleyan Methodist. Church of Scotland. Church of England.
Four Roman Catholic Colleges, rtz.: 1. St. Joseph's College, Ottawa 2. Regiopolis College, Kingston, 3. St. Michael's College, Toronto, 4. L'Assountion College, Sandwich	12 12 11 5	50 100 100 50	30,000 50,000 40,000 10,000	2,000	6,000 12 ,000 8,000 5,000	Roman Catholic.
Three Theological Colleges, texclusively, viz: 1. Knox College, Toronto. 2. Congregational Col. of B.N. A., Toronto 3. Huron College, London Three Collegiate Seminaries, viz.:	3 2	50 1 0	20,000 1,000		3,000 3,000	Canada Presbyterian. Congregational. Church of England.
 Belleville Seminary	12 6 10	150 160 1 36	12,500 10,000 20,000	800 500	8,000 1 0,000	Methodist Episcopal. Baptist. Wesleyan Methodist.
1. Upper Canada College, Toronto,	10 6 3 3	130 150 190 220	150,000	1,200	30,000	
County Grammar Schools. 91 Grammar Schools, Three Industrial Schools, viz.:	131	4,982	40,000	1	90,000	
1. Friends' Seminary, near Picton	5 2 2	60 30 30	8,500 5,000 5,000	250	850	Quaker. Wesleyan Methodist Wesleyan Methodist
1. 3,995 Common Schools,	4,244 162	329,033 14,700	27,000	1,000	31,000	(Public.) Roman Catholic.
1. 39 Indian Schools	480 2	800 7,354 2 0	3,000 60, 000 500	2,000	56,400	Various. Various. (Public.)
Grand total for Upper Canada,	5,219	359,155	\$3,437,500	\$193,400	\$1,799,400	0

* In many instances the information contained under this head is necessarily defective. Circulars were sent to the various institutions named, but roplies to the several questions were not received, and in some instances,

to the various institutions lander, but replies to the several questions were not received, and in or reply whatever was received.

† In addition to these purely theological colleges, there are theological faculties in the Universities of Trinity College, Toronto, and Queen's College, Kingston, as well as the Roman Catholic Colleges at Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, and in the Baptist Literary Institute, at Woodstock.

SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

The Government of Old France had given a great deal of attention to the subject of public instruction in Canada. It appears that the first school in Canada was opened at Three Rivers in 1616 by Father Pacifique Duplessis, a Franciscan. In 1618 a school was also in operation, at Tadoussac, under Father Joseph LeCaron, of the same order. The Jesuits opened a school at Quebec in 1632, which became a great and flourishing College. The Seminary at Quebec was founded by Mgr. De Laval in 1633. The College of St. Sulpice at Montreal, (1773), and the Nunnery of the Ursulines at Quebec, (1640) were also among the first institutions opened in this country. The Frères Charrons, a religious order, and subsequently the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, also had schools for elementary education in Canada under the French regime, but they were discontinued after a short time. The pions Marguerite Bourgeois, whose name is now surrounded with veneration by all Canadians, founded, in 1653, the order of La Congregation de Notre Dame, which has now in the city of Montreal alone 4000 pupils, and numerous convents all over Canada, the Provinces below, and the U. States.

The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys before the Conquest, and the Jesuits supported out of their revenues several lay teachers, who were mostly old pupils of their college. The two orders having been suppressed during the first years of the new regime, there remained for a long time scarcely any other schools but the two Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, the Convents of the Ursulines at Quebec and at Three Rivers, and the schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal and at several villages throughout the country. Indeed, although the Sisters did not admit boys into their schools, a great portion of the education received by the men in the country parishes is due to them; many a mother who was taught by them, having in her turn edacated her own children of both sexes.

Lord Dorchester, Governor of the Province of Quebec, appointed, in 1787, a commission to inquire into the subject of education. That commission recommended the establishment of an elementary school in each parish, of a model school in each county, and of a non-sectarian university. The whole was to be endowed

with the Jes lands. Bish coadjutor, B ly it was dr Royal Instit was created composed of people had mostly impo out any knor decided fail had 37 schoo imum 84 sch laturo passe couragement in the Puris lishment of agency of thi the curé or r wardens. It number mor school could to acquire a build a new its revenues

In 1829 an of school tru payment of a whose school addition of any poor far statute prov tain conditi £2000 per an passed nmer They contain academies, and to the Q stitute at Q the auspices instructed b Abbé de Lei Various w

visiting scho distribution statutes pro School; and Seminary of of visiting th procuring p end of 1836, nial school ii A Normal s troubles hav Constitution be given up. and Mr. Reg surveyor, rei fessor in the

The provis gislative Cou Assembly, thing itself was nimed at the The first was ciscalis' esta the second operation of dren were to In the mean erected and When Lord and attribut stated, Lowe country wh vided for, w tary educati After the

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tary schools its supported rs, who were e two orders rs of the new scarcely any Quebec and t Quebec and Congregation veral villages the Sisters the country er who was

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with the Jesuits' estates and by grants from the Crown lands. Bishop Hubert opposed the plan, whilst his coadjutor, Bishop Bailly, supported it; and ultimately it was dropped by the Government. In 1801, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was created; but the members of the Board being composed of men with whom the great majority of the people had no sympathies, and the teachers being mostly imported from the United Kingdom, and without any knowledge of the French language, it was a decided failmer. After twenty years of existence, it had 37 schools and 1048 pupils. It reached as a maximum 84 schools and 3575 pupils. In 1824, the Legislature passed an Act entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement and Endowment of Elementary schools in the Parishes." That Act provided for the establishment of one school in each parish, through the agency of the fubriques, which are corporate bodies, instituted under the old laws of France, consisting of the emé or rector, and of the marguilliers or churchwardens. It provided that whenever the parish would number more than two hundred fundlies, a second wardens. It provided that whenever the parish would number more than two hundred families, a second school could be opened. The *fabrique* was authorized to acquire and possess one are of land whereon to build a new schoolhouse, and to apply one fourth of its revenues to the maintenance of the schools.

build a new schoolhouse, and to apply one fourth of its revenues to the maintennace of the schools.

In 1829 an Act was passed providing for the election of school trustees in each parish or township—for the payment of a salary of twenty pounds to each teacher whose school would number twenty pupils, with an addition of ten shillings for each pupil belonging to any poor family taught free in the school. The same statute provided also that the Government was to pay one half of the building of school-houses, under certain conditions; the whole amount not to exceed £2000 per ammin. Several Acts were subsequently passed amending and extending those previous Acts. They contain provisions for aid to colleges and girls' academics, and various sums voted to Mr. Perrant and to the Quebec Education society for the introduction of the Lancasterian system. A dear and damb institute at Quebec was also provided for, and under the auspices of Mr. Romald Macdonald, who had been instructed by Mr. Leclerc, himself a disciple of the Abbé de Lepée, it realized every expectation.

Various wise enactments for collecting statistics, for visiting schools by Members of l'arliament, and for the

visiting schools by Members of Parliannent, and for the distribution of prize-books, were made. One of the statutes provided also for the erection of a Normal School; and the Rev. John Holmes, principal of the Seminary of Quebec, was sent to Europe with a view of visiting the normal schools of the old world, and of procuring professors, books, apparatus, and collections of natural history. He returned towards the end of 1836, with Mr. Regnaud, the director of a Normal school in France, and Mr. Findhyer from Scotland. mal school in France, and Mr. Findlater from Scotland.
A Normal school was opened in Montreal; but the troubles having broken out a short time after, and the Constitution having been suspended, the school had to be given up. Mr. Findlater went back to Scotland, and Mr. Regnand, finding employment here as a land surveyor, remained in the country, and is now a present in the Jucques Cartier Normal School.

The provisions for the maintenance of the Common Schools having been allowed to full through by the Lo-Schools having been allowed to full through by the Lo-

The provisions for the maintenance of the Common Schools having been allowed to fall through by the Legislative Council, during its quarrels with the House of Assembly, the system which had been gradually maturing itself was destroyed. This was the seem of great blow aimed at the educational institutions of Lower Canada. The first was the confiscation of the Jesuits' and Francisca is, estates, shortly after the Conquest. When the second calamity betel ns, there was under the operation of the law 1600 schools, wherein 40,000 children were taught; most of which had to be closed. In the meantime, however, several colleges had been erected and were in a most flourishing condition. In the meantime, however, several colleges had been erected and were in a most flourishing condition. When Lord Durham came here, with all the powers and attributes of vice-royalty, he found, as he had stated, Lower Canada in the anomalous position of a country where superior education was amply provided for, while nothing atmost was done for elementary education. In his Report, however, he paid to our classical institutions a just tribute of pruise.

After the Union of the Provinces, the Legislature passed, in 1841, a law for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. It provided for the amount-

nance of public schools. It provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Education for the whole Province, and appropriated a sum of £50,000 for the

support of common schools, to be apportloned between support of common schools, to be apportioned between the several municipal districts in proportion to the number of children of school age in each of them. The Hon. Mr. Jamieson was appointed Superintendent un-der this law; but to meet the wants of the two sections of the Province, the Rev. Mr. Murray and Dr. Meilleur were also appointed Superintendents, the former for Upper and the latter for Lower Canada. Dr. Meilleur bad been a prophere the Bewingial Busilence of the had been a member of the Provincial Parliament of Lowhad been a member of the Provincial Parliament of Low-er Canada for several years, and had published various elementary works. He had also been one of the found-ers and directors of the College of L'Assomption. In 1845 another law was passed, applying chiefly to Lower Canada, and providing for the appointment of a Superintendent for each section, and containing a great many new regulations that had been omitted in the first law. This was again superseded by the law of 1846, which is the foundation of the several laws now in force. One of its most important features was that it made the assessment commissory, and was that it made the assessment compulsory, and did away with the voluntary contributions. That important step was however altered in 1840, when I law containing various amendments, most of which, giving to the Superintendent powers of a quasi judicial nature in matters controverted between the parties to the school law, restored the voluntary conparties to the school may resore the voluntary con-tribution, which however, at present, in most of the Municipalities, the good sense of the people has set aside for the legal assessment. It also contained new provisions concerning the monthly fees and the powers of the Boards of Examiners. Another law passed in 1851, provided for the establishment of a Normal School and for the appointment of School Inspectors. In 1855, and for the appointment of School Inspectors. In 1855, Dr. Meilleur resigned his office, and was appointed to that of postmaster at Montreal. He left a name un-tarnished for his assidnity, perseverance, and integrity, and considering the great difficulties he had to contend with, by the violent opposition to school assessment, made in several parts of the country by contemptible seekers of popular fame, justly branded with the Freuch name of cetignoirs, he may be said to have been gene-rally successful in his administration. Dr. Meilleur he was without a situation and his advise on the Ge-Is now without a situation, and his claims on the Government for a pension are strongly urged by all the friends of education. He was succeeded by the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauvean, who had been a Member of Parliament for the County of Quebec during eleven years, and had filled successively the offices of Solic-itor General for Lower Canada and of Secretary of the

In his first report, Mr. Chauvean recommended various reforms; and for the accomplishment of most of them, two laws were passed in the session of 1856. One of them chiefly relates to superior, the other to elementary education. The most important features of this new legislation consisted in providing for the distribunew legislation consisted in providing for the distribu-tion through the Superintendent, and on his report, of the annual grants to Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Model Schools; the creation of several Normal Schools instead of one; the publication of Journals of Education; the appointment of a Conneil of Public Instruction, and the creation of a teachers' pension fund, on the same principle as that of Upper Canada. These measures have all been carried into effect. There are now published two Journals of Education, one in French and the other in English. They are issued alter-nately every fortnight, are conducted by the Superin-tendent with an assistant for each of them, and, with nately every tortingit, are conducted by the Supermiendent with an assistant for each of them, and, with the exception of the official notices, the articles and selections are different in each. The price of subscription is one dollar for each. Teachers are allowed a copy of both, or two copies of either for the same price. It is sent free to public institutions, and to the School Commissioners for their use and that of teachers mable Commissioners for their use and that of reachers minor to subscribe. Each number contains one or more illustrations. The issue of the Journal de L'Instruction Publique is 4,000 copies, that of the Journal of Education 2,000. The former has nearly 1100 paying subscribers, the latter about 400. Both Journals have been mentioned in the most dattering terms in the report of the Jury of the London Exhibition of 1862 on the Educational department, and a first class medal has been granted to their editor. These will enter on their eighth volume on the 1st January 1864. The Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools were

innugurated in Montreal on the 2nd of March, 1857. The Laval Normal School was opened at Quebec on the 15th of May of the same year. The McGill Normal

School is intended for Protestants, and the teaching is carried on chiefly in the English language; but the French language is also taught with great care. The two others are intended for Catholics; and the teaching is carried on chiefly in French. The English language is however taught to the French pupils; and arrangements have been made that instruction may be also imparted to any English pupil-teacher in his own vernacular. In the Model Schools there are French and English teachers, about an equal number of children of each origin, and the two languages are placed precisely on the same footing. The McGill School started with the boys' and girls' department in full operation. The irls' department of the Laval Normal School was opened on the 15th of September 1857. The girls are boarders at the Ursuline Couvent, but the instruction is chiefly imparted by the professors of the Normal School is intended for Protestants, and the teaching is is chiefly imparted by the professors of the Normal School. The girls' department of the Jacques Cartier Normal School is not yet organized.

Table shewing the comparative number of pupils in each Normal school since its establishment to the end of the term of 1862.

	ers.	M	cGill		L	aval.		Pupil	Pu- 8.
School Years.	J.Cartier sch Pupil teach	Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pu- pil teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pu- pil teachers.	Total.	No. Male I'u teachers.	No. Female pil teacher
1st session, 1857	18	5	25	30	22		22	45	25
Session 1857-1858	46	7	63	70	36	40	76	89	103
Session 1858-1859	50	7	76	83	34	52	86	91	128
Session 1859-1860		9	72	81	40	54	94	102	126
Session 1860-1861	52	5	56	61	41	53	94	98	109
Session 1861-1862	41	10	58	68	39	52	91	90	110

Table snewing the number of diriomas of each kind granted by each of the three Normal schools, since their establishment, to the some date. .

	ale	M	leGil	l.	L	aval		Pupil	Pu-
Kind of Diplomas Granted.	J. Cartier M Pupil teache	Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pu- pil teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pu- pil teachers.	Total.	No. Male Pr teachers.	No. Female pil teacher
Academy Model school Element'y do.	6 45 57	1 5 21	69 136	74 157	9 45 13	56 48	9 101 61	16 95 91	124 183

These figures give more than the number of pupils who have retired from the Normal schools with di-plomas, several having obtained diplomas in each de-gree. The total number of pupils who had graduated was as follows:

At the Jacques Cartier school. 79
At the McGill school. 167
At the Laval school. 160

with the Normal schools; caused the distribution of prize-books by the inspectors on their visits; and formed a departmental library, which numbers about

9,000 volumes.

The pecuniary responsibilities, as well as the correspondence and general business of the department, hus been greatly increased, and both are still daily increased.

been greatly increased, and both are still daily increasing.

In the year 1862, the sum of \$256,769 was distributed under the following heads: Common School fund, \$112,054; Superior Education, \$93,883; Normal schools, \$95,888; Journals of Education, \$2,839; Government grant, \$1,300; Teachers' l'ension fund, \$2,464; Departmental Library, \$1,797; Poor Municipalities, \$3,913; School Inspectors, \$19,025; Prize Books, \$1,522; Contingencies, \$6,224.

Separate accents, with vouchers, in duplicate, are kept for each of these heads of expenditure, and the

payments take place through an immense number of small checks

small cheeks.

The following registers have to be kept: a register of the election and appointment of school commissioners and school trustees; a register of the appointment of members of boards of examiners: a register of the diplomas granted to teachers by the boards of examiners. ers; three registers of the Normal school diplomas; a ers; three registers of the Aormai school appoints; register of the daily correspondence; a register of special reports to the executive government; a register of the erection or separation of school municipalities; a register of the decisions given or sentences adduced by the superintendent on appeals in the settlement of accounts between the school commissioners and their accounts between the school commissioners and their secretary-treasurers, on the appeals from the decisions of the school commissioners as to the formation of school districts, and on the selection of school sites; also of the documents authorizing the sale of school property by school authorities; and lastly, a register of the proceedings of the council of public instruction. The importance of the work in the statistical department appears by the publication of the annual report. The correspondence is kept on fyles, each case re-

The correspondence is kept on fyles, each case receiving a number which it retains until it is terminated. The fyles for 1863 have reached 3,300, each constant. ated. The fyles for 1863 have reached 3,300, each con-troining on an average three drufts of letters. Besides the mailing of several thousand copies of the annual report, and of the Journals of Education, numerous blanks and documents are daily sent and received. The number of letters and documents sent in 1842 was 11,738; the number received, 8,275. In 1863 the former have reached 14,500, and the latter 8,761.

have reached 14,500, and the latter 8,761.

The legislation which has taken place since 1856 has been chiefly to de' be the powers of the department and those of the council of public instruction. The council was organized on the 16th of December 1859.

Its chief attributes are the forming of rules and regulations for school discipline, the selection of hooks, maps, &c., to be used in schools, to the exclusion of all others; to provide rules for the classification of schools and of teachers; to provide for the organization and government of boards of examiners, and for all matters concerning the granting of diplomas to teachers; and lastly, to revoke the said diplomas on trial of the accused in cases of immorality or neglect of duty.

The council has appointed three standing committees: one for the forming and maintaining of rules for its own internal discipline, one for the selection of books for schools, and a third for the forming of rules and regulations for the various objects above mentioned.

In order to meet the difficulty which always occurs in the selection of school books from the fact that even books of purely secular instruction are often more even books of purely secular instruction are often more or less tainted with the religious views of their authors, the Council have agreed that the recommendations from the Committee on books will be of three different natures; books are recommended either by the whole Committee, or by the Protestant members, or by the Catholic members only. The committee of approval mention the facts whereby purents and teachers are made aware of the religious tendency of the books.

The Council have glorited rules and exceptations for

The Council have adopted rules and regulations for the guidance of Boards of Examiners with programmes, which can be obtained in pamphlet form by applying to the Education office or to any of the Inspectors of

Schools. (*)
The local jurisdiction of the Boards has been defined, and six of them only, viz., the Protestant and Catholic Boards of Quebe and of Montreal, the Boards of Sherbrooke and of Three Rivers, have the power of granting diplomus for Academies and for Model Schools. The difference between these diplomas or certificates

and those granted by the Superintendent to the pupils of the Normal Schools is that the former are only good for the space of three years and over a limited portion of Lower Canada, while the latter confer the power of teaching in the whole extent of Lower Canada and need not be renewed.

It has been found that under these new rules and regulations a great advance has already been made in the qualifications of teachers, and the department has been enforcing the law more rigidly. Municipalities employing unlicensed teachers lose the annual government grant,

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^(*) Price 25 ets.

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ch always occurs m the fact that on are often more of their authors, ecommendations of three different ier by the whole mbers, or by the ttee of approval and teachers are of the books. d regulations for ith programmes, orm by applying the Inspectors of

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e new rules and dy been-made in e department has Municipalities e annual govern-

The Council of Public Instruction is at present composed as follows:

Hon. Sir Etienne Paschal Tuché, Knight, M.C., President; the Right Reverend Joseph Laroque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte; Ho-St. Hydelittle; Hohorbe Louis Victor Steade, Incorable Thomas Jean-Jacques Loranger; Christopher Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P.; the Reverend Patrick Dowd; the Reverend John Cook, D.D.; the Reverend Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, D.C.L.; Côme Séraphin Cherrier, LL.D.; Jacques Crémazic, Ll.D.; Hon. A. T. Galt; Louis L. L. Desauluiers, Cyrille Delugrave, Reverend William T. Leach, D.C.L.; and the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, L.L.D., member ex-officio. Louis Giard Esq., recording Secretary.

The Superintendent in his report published in 1863, gives the following statement of the general progress of education in Lower Canada since 1854.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Ine. over 1861.	Inc. over 1855,	Iue. over 1853.
Institutions	119733	127058	143141	148798	156872	168148	172155		188635		633 61577 293592	1149 80351 376880

"The increase in the number of institutions, which was 81 in 1861, is 156 in 1862.
"The increase in the number of pupils is 7,790. In contributions \$16,509; last year, it was \$22,360 over the previous year.

"The number of primary schools receiving aid, as well as independent, is 3,278 this year; and the number of their pupils, which was 151,272 in 1861, is 158,465 in 1862.
"This again proves that primary schools have increased in greater proportion than secondary schools."

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the number of Children learning each branch since 1854.

Pupils	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Inc. over 1861.	Inc. over 1855.	Inc. over 1853.
Who read well	32861	43407	46940	48833	52099	64362	67753	75236	77108	1872	33701	49741
Who write well	47014	58933	60086	61943	65404	80152	81244	87115	92572	5457	34539	42500
Simple arithmetic	22897	30631	48359	52845	55847	63514	63341	69519	74518	4999	43887	56237
Compound arithmetic	18073	22586	23431	26643	28196	30919	31758	41812	44357	2545	11771	31929
Book-keeping	799	1976	5012	5500	6689	7135	7319	9347	9614	267	7638	9614
Geography		17700	30134	33606	37847	45393	49462	55071	56392	1321	38692	44207
		15520	17580	26147	42316	45997	46324	51095	54461	3356	38941	48123
Freuch grammar		23260	39328	39067	43307	53452	54214	60426	61314	888	38054	45961
English grammar	7097	9004	11824	12074	15318	19773	25073	27904	28462	558	19458	21396
Grammatical analysis	9283	16439	26310	34064	40733	44466	46872	49460	50893	1443	34454	46481

The system of inspection followed in Lower Canada has been frequently objected to, and the Superintendent has been directed to make a special report on the subject. In that document, published by order of Parliament, the Superintendent strives first to establish the importance of inspection, and quotes the authority of statesmen of other countries. Among others the following passage from Mr. Guizot's Memoirs is to be found in the said report:—
"Another plan, unforescen and difficult of execu-The system of inspection followed in Lower Canada

to be found in the said report:—
"Another plan, unforescen and difficult of execution, appeared to me necessary in order to establish relations with the teachers dispersed throughout France, to know them really and to act upon them in other ways than by easual and empty words. One mouth after the promulgation of the new law, I ordered a general inspection of all the elementary schools in the kingdom, public or private. I desired not only to verify the external and material facts which usually In the kingdom, public or private. I desired not only to verify the external and material facts which usually form the object of statistical inquiries on the question of primary instruction.—such as the number of schools and scholars, their classification, their age, and the incidental expenses of the service,—but I particularly directed the Inspector to study the interior economy of the schools, the aptitude, zeal, and conduct of the teachers, their relations with the papils, the families, and the local authorities, civil and religious; in a word, the moral stafe of that branch of education, and its results. Facts of this nature cannot be ascertained at a distance, by means of correspondence, or descriptions. Special visits, personal communication, and a close examination of men and things, are indispensable to this just estimate and understanding. Four hundred and ninety persons, the greater number of whom were functionaries of every order in the university, gave themselves up during four months to this arduous investigation. Thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-six schools were actually visited, and minutely described in the Reports addressed to me by the Inspectors. One amongst the number, with whose rare described in the Reports addressed to me by the In-spectors. One amongst the number, with whose rare ability and indefatigable zeal I had long been familiar, Mr. Lorain, now an honorary rector, drew up from these collected Reports a table of elementary instruc-tions in France in 1833, even more remarkable for the moral and practicable views therein developed, than for the number and variety of the facts comprised. This

laborious undertaking not only had the effect of giving me a more complete and precise knowledge of the con-dition and real necessities of elementary instruction, but it furnished the public, in the most remote corners of the country, with a living instance of the active soli-citude of the Government for popular education. At the same time it powerfully stimulated the teachers, by impressing on them a sense of the interest attached to their office, and of the vigilance with which they were avelocked. were overlooked.

were overlooked.
"Two years later, on my proposition, a Royal decree transformed this casual and single inspection of the Elementary Schools into a permauent arrangement. In every district an Inspector was appointed to visit the schools at stated periods, and to communicate fully to the Minister, the Rectors, the Prefects, and the General and Municipal Councils their condition and

"Since that time, and throughout repeated debates, whether in the Chambers or in the Local and Elective whether in the Chambers or in the Local and Elective Conneils, the utility of this institution has become so apparent, that, at the request of a majority of the councils, an Inspector has been established in every district, and the periodical inspection of Elementary Schools has taken its place in the administration of public instruction as one of the most effective guarantees of their sufficiency and progress."

The Superintendent thus concludes.

"I required to a follows: "I should prefer some im-

The Superintendeut thus concludes.
"I recapitulate as follows:—I should prefer some improvement of the present system to any actual change, as I have shown at the close of the first section of this report; 2. The reduction of the number of inspectors, so as to increase the amount of renumeration and yet to diminish the actual expenditure, seems to me very difficult to be effected. Assuming such a reduction, I should recommend the plan set forth in table B. Twelve districts, instead of ten laid down in the table, would seem preferable, and afford room to diminish the extent of Districts 3, 6, and 7. But in that case it would be requisite either to lower the proposed rates of salaries, or otherwise to give up the hope of any saving. With twelve inspectors and the following scale of salaries, \$1,200, \$1,400, and \$1,600, we should reach \$16,300, and effect a saving of rather more than \$600. I fear the above rates of salary would be too.

low. It would be found necessary to turn to the consideration of another system of remuneration, that of allowing so much for fees for each school visitation, and so much for travelling expenses per day when absent from place of residence. 3. It does not appear to me practicable, in the present state of the municipal system of Lower Canada and of the law respecting public instruction, to relieve this department from the expense and labor of the inspection of schools, and it is my sincere conviction, that for a long time to come, no system of purely municipal inspection can be brought to work with advantage."

The following is a recapitulation of all the educational institutions of Lower Can..... The Superior schools comprise Universities and schools of Law and of Medicine: Secondary schools are Classical colleges, Industrial colleges, and Academics; Special schools are Deaf and Dumb institutes, schools of Agriculture, and schools of Arts and Manufactures; and Primary schools comprise Model and Elementary schools. The Model schools receive from \$70 to \$100 from the Superior Education fund. Some of the large Charity schools in the town receive larger grants. low. It would be found necessary to turn to the con-

Divisions.	Schools	Teachers.	Pupils.		
Superior Schools	206 3 4	74 1038 30 16 3259	652 29183 200 135 158465		

The following tables are an abstract from the last triennial report of the Superintendent, and contain

the most valuable part of the information on the Superior. Secondary, and Special schools. From an order passed by the joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament on printing, this information is published at full length only every third year. All the other figures are from the last annual report.

Since the compilation of the following tables a few institutions have been established, among which we notice "Morrin College," at Quebec; the "Academy St. Denis," by the Indies of the Congregation Notre Dame, at Montreai; and a School of Agriculture, at St. Thérèse of Blainville.

Morrin College is alliliated to the McGill University, and is installed in the fine building known as the Freemasons' Hall, in Quebec. It was founded chiefly by bequest of the late Dr. Morrin, for a period of many years one of the ablest and most esteemed physicians of Quebec.

The "Academy St Denis" is a day school, of a superior character, which the ladies of the congregation of Notre Danie have opened in Montreal. It is attended by over 100 pupils.

The School of Agriculture of St. There'se de Blain-ville is acting, in the district of Montreal, the same part as the school at Ste. Anne, in the district of Quo-bec. There is a model farm attached to the establish-ment. The Lower Canada Board of Agriculture has instrume founded vinctom scholeshing to be divided ment. The Lower Canada Board of Agriculture has just now founded nineteen scholarships, to be divided between the two schools, and to be given to competitors one in each of the judiciary districts. The presentation devolves on a meeting of the presidents of the county agricultural associations in each district. Each scholarship is fixed at \$50.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Institutions.	When founded.	By whom fouuded.	Names of Visitors.	No. of Vols. in Libraries.	No. Profes- sors.	No. Pupils.
FIRST SECTION.—UNIVERSITIES. McGill College, Montreal	1827	Hon. J. McGill	His Ex. the G. G	5300	26	233
Bishop's College, Lennoxville	1843	His Lordship Bi-	of Quebec and Montreal	5000	5	21
Laval University, Quebec	1852		R. C. Arcb. Quebec.	1		117
Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Quebec	1663	Mgr. Laval,1st Bi-		2500	2	42
Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Montreal.			Visitor St. Sulpice.	1000	5	50
Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery	1843		Dr. Beaubien and \ Directors	500	8	56
School of Law, St. Mary's Cellege, Montreal Catholic Theological School, College St. Hyacinthe. Catholic Theological School, College of Nicolet	1852			500 500		45 14 26
Catholic Theological School, College of St. There'se de Blainville	1840			200	1	14

CLASSICAL GOLLEGES.

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pu- pils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. pu- pils.	Total No. tea- chers.	Total No.vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annnal fee for board.
Quebec Seminary	1778 1804 1811 1825 1829 1832	cecles. and religious. and and laymen	213 138 72 185 111 180	371 197 233 278 182 241 178 20	1	107 57 125 88 114 99 102 125	264 141 109 193 71 143 78	371 198 234 281 185 242 180 135	20 16 15 24 15 25 12 4	23634 11000 8500 11500 3400 6348 2100 300	16 10	\$80 84 66 80 72 80
St. Mary's College, Montrerl. High School of McGill College, St. Francis, Richmond. High Sch'l of Pishop's College. Three Rivers.	1849 1853 1855 1846	Rev. Fathers of the Company of Jesus Laymen	150 6 6 33 27	260 3 3		161 256 53 71 68	82 43 34 33	-	31 13 5 4 7	11250 750 502	31 40 32 18 12	120 200 100 120 60

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Aylmer, Pre Aylmer, Cat Baie St. Pau Beauharnok Bonin at St. Baie du Feb Barnston ... Berthier . . . Buckinghan St. André d Belœil... Can Santé .. Charleston. Clarencevill Clarendon. Ca wille... Compton ... Cookshire. Coaticook. St. Cyprien
St. Laurent
L'Islet....
Montmagny
Montreal, C emy, Cath Ste. Marthe Missisquoi . Pointe aux Philipsburg Sherbrooke Sorel, Catho Sorel, Prote Stanbridge

Three River Quebec, Con erary Aca Ste. Anne L

Shefford ... Sutton.... Stanstead..

St. Timothé Three River Vaudreuil . Yamachiche

St. Ambrois L'Assompti St. Aimé...

Baie St. Pau Bouchervill Belœil..... Cedars nation on the Sus. From an order the two Houses of ation is published All the other fig-

ring tables a few among which we the "Academy St. don Notre Dame, diture, at St. Thé-

cGill University, nown as the Freended chiefly by a period of many emed physicians

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thérèse de Blainpatreal, the same e district of Queto the establish-Agriculture has ips, to be divided diven to competistricts. The prethe presidents of in each district.

> No. of Vols. in Libraries. No. Professors.

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No. Pupils.

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L'DUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

		I. DUSTRIAL COLL	EGE	9.								
Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pu- pils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. of pupils.	Total No. of teachers.	Total No.vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
College Joliette	1846	Clerks of St. Viateur,	10	345	1	800	46	346	15	1548	\$16	\$80
" Masson		Ecclesiastics	97	270	2	226	46	272	19	1500	15	78
" Notre Dame de Lévl	1853 1853	Christian Brothers	$\frac{45}{17}$	143		138 132	7 10	145 142	6		12	80
" Laval	1856	Ecclesiastics and laymen.		100		4	96	100	4	110	12	
Ste. Marie de Monnoir	1853	Clerks of St. Viateur Ecclesiastics and laymen.	3 14	109 180	1	97 144	13 36	110 180	8 10	450 1075		62
" St. Cermain de Ri-	1855	Laymen		82		72	10	82	3		2	
" Lachute	1855	Minister and laymen Christian Brothers		23 89		148 84	25 6	173	3	30 80	1 8	100
" Verchères	1854	Clerks of St. Vinteur		171		159	12	90 171	6	317	12	
" Vurennes	1855 1855	Friars of St. Joseph Ecclesiastics	1	110 48		110 48		110 54		175 121	8	
" Lengueull	1855	Clerks of St. Viateur	2			304	21	325	7	250		80
		ACADEMIES FOR	BOY	s.								
Aylmer, Protestant			• • • •	67	28 8	20 75	10	30 75		150	20 4	1
Baie St. Paul	1855	"		60		57	3	60	2	110		1
Beaulmrnois, St. Clément Benin at St. André d'Arg'nteuil	$1849 \\ 1852$	Christian Brothers Clerks of St. Viateur	70	256 154	····i	$ \begin{array}{c} 250 \\ 152 \end{array} $	6 3			150 350		
Baie du Febvre	1853	Laymen	20	151		145	6	151	3	103	_	,,,
Barnston Berthier		"		48	200	25 49	175	49	6 2 1	600 73		78
Buckingham	1854	Winister and Laymen	• • • •	22	13 69	30 60	5 9	35 69				
Belgril	11857	Clerks of St. Viateur		98		80	18	98	5 1	200	12	
Cap Santé	1829		• • • •	23	81	22 50	31				5	
Clarenceville	1843	"		3	88	42 45	49 13	91	3	200 352	14 4	01
Clarendon		"			58 26	13	13	26	2 3 2 2 3		8	60
Cotapton	1853 1854	"		8	100 35	40 15	68 20		3			
Coaticoek	1855	**		124	78	30	50	80	3 2			
St. Cyprien	1847	Brothers of St. Joseph.	75	147	3	$\frac{125}{132}$	18		15	800	10	54
L'Islet	1850	Christian Brothers	• • • •	70 225		$\frac{67}{222}$	3	70 225	2 4			
Mentreal, Commercial Acad- emy, Cathelic	1853	Laymen		213	2	150	65		7	130	16	
Ste. Marthe	11856	Priest and laymen		85		85		85	4	150		
Missisquei	1854	Minister and laymen	···i·	73	41	30 73	15	45 73	5 3	1000 138	12	
Philipshurg	11850			1	26	18	9	27	1		. 8	100
Sherbrooke	1859 1849	Christian Brothers		9 247	117	89 247	37	$\frac{126}{247}$	2 5	• • • • • •	12	
Sherbrooke Sorel, Catholic Sorel, Protestant. Stanbridge	1855	Laymen		10 10	28 123	35 67	- 3 66	38	5 1 5	476		
Shehord	1034	Junister		14	64	47	31	78 27	3	100	10	
SuttonStanstead	$1854 \\ 1829$	"	· · • ·	···i5	27 160	$\frac{27}{65}$	110	27 175	14		10	
St. Timothé	1853	"	1	120 21	20	100 36	20	120	4	412		
Three Rivers, Catholic Vaudreuil	1844	"	3	83	20	82	5 3	85	1 3	145 231		
Yamachiche	1853	Christian Brothers	• • • •	132	···iż	123 16	9 2	132 18	3 1	215		
Quebec, Commercial and Lit- erary Academy	1843	Laymen		60	1 1	35	25	1		400		
erary Academy	<u> </u>	ACADEMIES FOR GIR										-
	1	Sisters of Congregation)						_	_			_
Ste. Anne Lapérade	1854	of Notre Dame and lay	24	148		137	11	148	5	179	5	52
St. Ambreise de Kildare	1050	teachers) Religious sisters St. Anne.		90		83	7	90	3		8	49
	1000						- 00	186	5	900	15	60
L'Assomption	1847	Sisters of C. N. D. and }	66	186		148	38	100	U	200	10	- "
L'Assomption	1847	Sisters of C. N. D. and } lay teachers. Sisters of P. of M. and }	66 21			134	38 16		6	90		40
L'Assomption St. Aimé	1847 1855	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers. Sisters of P. of M. and lay teachers	21	150		134	16	150	6	90		40
L'Assomption St. Aimé Baie St. Paul	1847 1855 1846	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers. Sisters of P. of M. and lay teachers	21 31	150 91		134 79	16 12	150 91	6 4	90 250		40
L'Assomption St. Aimé	1847 1855 1846 1703	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers. Sisters of P. of M. and lay teachers Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	21	150 91		134	16	150 91 88	6 4 7	90		40

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS .- Continued.

Institutions,	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pn- pils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. of pupils.	T. No. of	Total No.vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
Chambly	1855	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	84	119	1	108	12	120	6	220	\$8	\$50
St. Césaire	1855	Lay tenchers	16	156	2	153	5	158	6	100	12	40
Ste. Croix	1849	Slaters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	40	80		66	14	80	5	315		50
Cowansville	1852	Sisters of P. of M. and lay teachers		4	38	2	40	42	2		7	
St. Charles l'Industrie	1855	Sisters of La Providence.	64	268	2	260	10	270	7		7	
Chateauguay	1841	Sisters of C. N. D. and 1 lay teacher	33	107		97	10	107	4	200		52
St. Clément	1852	Rel. ladies of 11, N. of J.	105	266	10	245	31	276	13	100		
St. Denis	1783	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	46	130		123	7	120	5	188		52
Ste. Elizabeth	1849	Sisters of La Providence.	68	130		115	15	130	1			4:2
St. Eustache	1833 1857	Sisters of C. N. D Rel. Sisters of St. Anne)	19 38	91 156	3	159	4	91	8	120		52
St. Cyprien	1001	and lay teachers }	on.	100	3	153	6	159	,			
St. Grégoire	1853	Rel. Sisters of the Cong. of the Assumption of B. V. M	38	187		153	37	187	8	450		40
Ste. Geneviève	1850	Rel. Sisters of St. Anne		68		68		68	4		8	41
Pointe aux Trembles, Montreal	1690	and lay teachers	50	113		106	7	113	6	245		50
Rivière-Ouelle Quebec .	1000	" of C. N. D. and I lay.	22 44	100 88		96 33	4 5	100 88	3	280 173		50 50
Rimouski	1853		33 33	88 333		82 322	6	88	5	200		52
Sorel Ste. Scholastique	$ 1850 \\ 1850$	" of Holy Cross	24	150		149	11 1	333 150	5	419 116		52 54 35 69
Sherbrooke	1855	" of Cong. N. D " of C. N. D. & 1 lay tea	15 20	$\frac{130}{128}$	25	137 121	18	155 128	5	225	5	60
Ste. Scholastique	1847 1855	Lay tenchers		69		69		69	2			52
St Timothée	1040	Sis. of C. N. D. & 1 lny tea. Nuns of Hy. N. of J. & M. Sis. of C. N. D. & lay teach	39 35	$\frac{152}{150}$		140 144	12 6	152 150	2 7 4	330 80	6	38
St. Thomas de Montmagny Varennes.	1850	Sis. of C. N. D. & lay teach	25 6	200		193	7	200	6	170		54
Varennes Vaudreuil	1855	Sisters of Holy Cross " of St. Anne	15	75 85		72 83	3	75 85	5	12	8	40
Yamachiche	1252	" of Cong. N. D	35	127		119	8	127	5	360	١	49
Youville, at St. Benoit		Lan too above	10	76	46	119 72 29 95	17	76 46	1		10	
St. Henri de Masconche	1854	Sister of Providence	8 22	102 81	$\cdots_{\dot{2}}$	20	7	102	3	60	4	
St. Hugues. St. Hyacinthe	$1850 \\ 1854$	Nuns of SS. NN. de J. et M Sisters of Pres. of Mary.	28	79	1	72 74	3.1 6	83 83	6		12	52 52
St. Hyacinthe	1854	Sisters of Charity Sisters of Presentation)	• • • •	188	2		2	190	1			0_
St. Hyacinthe	1816		72	257	2		81	259	3	310		48
L'Islet	1845	Lay teachers	62	65 398		386	5 18	65 404	8	300	1.60	60
St. Jacques L'Achigan	1851	Nuns of St. Anne	44	145		130	15	145	9		8	63 41
Kamouraska	1854	Sisters of Congregation \	95	249	12		24	261	1	200		50
Tannainio	1856		40	121		114	7	121	4	170	1	60
Longuenil	1705 1843	Nuns of SS. NN. of J. & M	40 80	118 338	••••	111 323	17	118 340	21	85 600		52 72
Laprairie Longueuil St. Lin St. Laurent Longue Pointe Ste. Marie de Monnoir.	1848	Sistems of St Chales	27 65	170	3	160	10	170	. 3	50		
Longue Pointe	1853	Nuns of La Providence.	42	147 61	1		7 4	150 62		150 20	10	63
Ste. Marie de Monnoir	1853	Sisters of Pres. of Mary Sisters of Congregation)	24	140		132	8	140	5	186	12	42
Ste. Marie de Beauce	1822	N. D. and lay teachs.	40	193			10	105	1	525		54
St. Michel de Bellechasse St. Martin	11947	Sisters of St. Croix	···i2	75 83		75 82	···i	75 83	2 2 2		5	42
Dt. NICOIRS	11855	Lay teachers	1 4	34		32	2 2	34	2		10	48
St. Paul de l'Industrie				55	1	53		55	1			
Pointe Claire	1784	lay teachers	15	58		55	8	58	4	150		52
St. Famille	1685	1 1. 17. and ray leachs.)	50	71	• • • •	71		71	4	130	3.50	
Cacouna	1857	Sisters of Charity and	30	60		26	34	60	4	140	5	50
Ile Verte	1854	Lay teachers		, 130		127	3	130	3			-
Trois Plstoles Terrebonne	1858 1896	Sisters of Cong. N. D	28 39	63 152	• • • •	39 140	24 12			100		60 38
St. Vincent de Paul	1849	Sisters of Charity and)	43	t	(12		1	330		00
	1	Dollar Statem of H.		70	1	111		70		12	1	KO
St. Gervais	1859	Nan e of J and M	7		1		1			15	1	50
Notre Dame de Lévis	11828	Sisters of Charity		175	5	173	7	180	8	80	5	

Rigaud

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Visitor.— Lord Mon America, & Governor president; Brown And Andrew Ro M.P.P.; W

Principal F.G.S. F.G.S.

Fellows,—
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Abbott, B.C
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Jones, M.D
Logan, Kt.
M.A., princ
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ACA	DEMIES	FOR	oinls Continued

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pu- pils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. of pupils	Total No. of teachers.	Total No.vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual feefor board.
Rigaud	1859	Religious Sisters of St. }	15	107	1	102	-6	108	5		#8	43
Tal : Rivers, Ursulines	1697	Ursulino Nuns	53	231	6		27	237	20	1270		64
Berthier	1825	Sisters of Cong. N. D. and lay teachers }	46	-		125	7	132	6			60
St. Roch, Quebec	1844	and lay teachers	74			650	50	700				60
St. Sauveur	1850	" Cong. II. D		800		279	50 21	300	4	1 2000		00
St. SauveurLake of Two Mountains	1720	44	22	45	1	45		45	3	200		50
St. François, Rivière du Sud Ursulines at Quebec	1640		167	61 267	20	52 230	57	61 287	34	8000		74
General Hospital at Quebec	1725	Angustine Nuns				93	8	96	12	900		68
Sisters of Charlty, Onebee	.1849	Sisters of Churity	125	589		505		589			1	
Sault au Récollet	1842					80		100		1560		100
Sis. of Good Shepherd, Quebec. Sisters of La Providence	1892	Nuns of La Providence	• 82	445		325 420		342 435				
Various model schools of the	1020	Trums of 126 Frontence	100	110		340	10	400				
Sisters of the Congregation,	1853	Sisters of Cong. N. D		8013		2960	53	3013	40	15000		
at Montreal) Villa Maria			82	82		35	47	82	9	2000		1 00
Mont Ste, Marie			132			90				2000		1.00

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Institutions.	When founded.	By whom founded.	Administrative Body.	Teachers.	Professors	Pupils.
Deaf & Dumb Asylum } at Côte St. Louis	1849	Rev. M. Lagoree	Professors in direction	Priests and Clerks of \ St. Viateur	3	15
at Montreation ()	1853	Bishop Bourget	Directing Nuns	Muna of Claundian on 1	5	54
Agri'ral School at Ste.) Anne Lapocatière			Corporation of the College	Priests and Layman	2	8
Schools of Arts and Manufactures	1859	Board of Arts and Manufactures	Board of Arts and Ma-	Laymen	6	58

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Secretary, Registrar, and Bursar.—William Craig-Baynes, B.A.

The session of this University, under its amended charter, commences in the a tumn. The classes in the Faculty of Arts will open on the 6th of September; those in the Law Faculty, on the 7th of October; those In the Medical Faculty, on the 4th of November; those in the High School Department, on the 1st of Septem-ber; and those in the McGill Normal School, on the

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The regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its general character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

religious views will be sanctioned.

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For the Degree of B.A.—First Year.—Classics, English Literature, Mathematics, History, Elementary Chemistry, Second Year—Classics, French or German, Logic, Mathematics, Botany, History. Third Year—Classics, French or German, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Mathematical and Experimental Physics, and Astronomy and Zoology. Fourth Year.—Classics, Mental Science, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Mineralogy and Geology.

Students may enter in the second year on passing a special examination, and students of other Universities may be admitted in any year by certificate and on

ties may be admitted in any year by certificate and on

examination.

Partial Courses.—Students not desirous of taking a regular courso of study, may enter as partial or occasional students, and will be required morely to have a

sufficient amount of knowledge to profit by the lectures

in the classes which they desire to attend.

Detailed information respecting courses of Lectures, Scholarships, Barsaries, Prizes, Honors, and Degtees, will be found in Le Calendar, which may be obtained on application to the Principal, Dean of Faculty, or Secretary. Secretary.

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Faculty of Medicine.—George W. Campbell, M.A.
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Archibald Hall, M.D., professor of Midwifery and
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M.D., professor of the Institute
Sutherland, M.D., professor of Anat
William Wright,
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M.D., professor of Materia Med.
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M.D., professor of Children and Pinarnaey;
Robert P. Howard, M.D., professor of Clinical Medicine; D. C. M'Callum, M.D., professor of Clinical Surgery; Horace Nelson, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The regular course of study in this Faculty, leading to the degree of M.D., extends over four years, or in the case of those who have studied one year with a medical practitioner, three years.

The session extends from November 4th to May 1st, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas.

The session extends from November 4th to May 1st, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. For further details see the Calendar and announcement of the Faculty, which may be obtained of the Dean of the Faculty or of the Secretary of the University.

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The regular course of study in this Faculty, leading

The regular course of study in this Faculty, leading to the degree of B.C.L., extends over three years; or in the case of students matriculating in the third year

of their indentures, two years.

For details see the Calendar of the University.

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Barijum.

The session commences on the 1st September, and terminates in the first week in July, when a public examination is held, and prizes and honours awarded to the deserving. The session is divided into four equal terms. At the and of each term, class examinations are held, and a full report of the progress and conduct of the pupil is sent to the parent.

The school is divided into six forms with a preparatory form. In the three higher forms pupils have the option of pursuing classical and mathematical studies preparatory to entering the University, or of devoting themselves to a commercial course.

Medil Normal School — I. W. Dawson I.I.D. pring

M'Gill Normal School.—J. W. Dawson, LL.D., principal and associate professor of Natural History; Wilsam Henry Hicks, ordinary professor; Sampson Paul Robins, B.A., ordinary professor; P. J. Darcy, M.A., associate professor of French; James Duncan, instructor in drawing; R. S. Fowler, instructor in music; J. Andrew, instructor in elecution.

Teachers of the Model Schools, James McGregor, and Mary McCracken.

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and Mary McCracken.

This Institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Mode! Schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to students from all parts of the Province.

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rs.—Rev. L. Saché ent and professor of r and professor of disciplinarian and essor of mental phinatural philosophy sor of rhetoric; H. ttres; E. Peultier, professor of the first ssor of the second fessor of the third grammar class. Assistant teachers and prefects, Th. French, M. Dosjardins, I. Grenier, Jos. Renand, E. Dezy, R. Chartler; drawing master, N. Bournssn; music masters, J. Follenns, P. Letondal, F. H. Torrington. Faculty of Law: professor M. Bibaud; assistant professor, A. Belle. Number of students, 260, Boarders, half boarders, and day scholars.

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M. l'abbé H. Verreau, principal, professor and director of students' bearding school; Leopold Divisme,

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