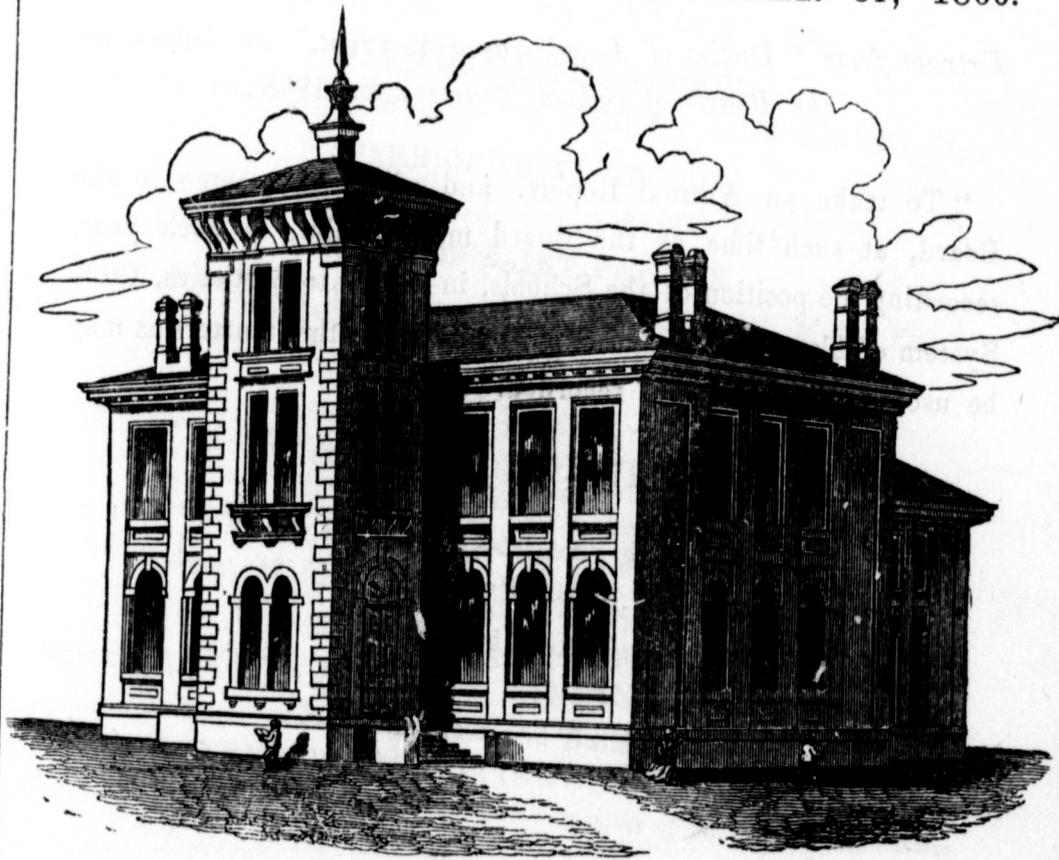


EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE
Public Schools of the City of Toronto,
FOR
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1866.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY H. ROWSELL, 76, KING STREET EAST.

1867.

*Extract from "Duties of Local Superintendent," as defined by
the Board of School Trustees for 1858:*

"To make an Annual Report, and submit the same to the Board, at such time as the Board may appoint, in each year, recording the position of the Schools, in regard to Statistics, Cost, System of Teaching, Examinations, and such other matters as may be usefully discussed and recorded."

MEMBER

JAMES RO

E. COATSV

THOMAS H

THOMAS S

HENRY GO

HON. JOHN

JOHN BAXT

I.
MESSRS.

MESSRS. BAXT

MESSRS. R. AR.
N.B.—The Chairman

OF
G. A.
REV.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR 1866.

WARD OF SAINT LAWRENCE.

JAMES ROSS, Esq., M.D. | ARCHIBALD MILLIGAN, Esq.

WARD OF SAINT DAVID.

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WARD OF SAINT PATRICK.

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STANDING COMMITTEES.

I. On Finance, Assessment, and Salaries.

MESSRS. MILLIGAN, EDWARDS, ROSS, SPENCE.

II. On School Management.

MESSRS. BAXTER, HENNING, JARDINE, WRIGHT, ADAMS.

III. On Sites and Buildings.

MESSRS. R. ARMSTRONG, COATSWORTH, OGDEN, GODSON.

N.B.—The Chairman of the Board is *ex-officio* a member of all Standing Committees.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FOR 1866.

G. A. BARBER, Esq., *Secretary.*

REV. JAMES PORTER, *Local Superintendent.*

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the following Report on the Common Schools of this City, for the year 1866.

In my Report for 1865, I stated that "the average daily attendance at these schools during the last four months of the year had been diminished by means of an unusual prevalence, first of summer complaint and afterwards of measles, more particularly among the younger pupils." It would therefore have been extraordinary and altogether unaccountable had the attendance, on the re-opening of the schools after the Christmas holidays, been suddenly and greatly increased. It was in fact considerably lower than in January, 1865 ; and continued lower throughout the first seven months of the year than in the corresponding months

of 1865. In my monthly report at the beginning of July, I deemed it necessary to make the following remarks : " In reviewing the average attendance for the six months of this year which have already elapsed, I find that, as compared with the same month in last year, our number was less in January, by 262 pupils ; in February, by 118 ; in March, by 100 ; in April, by 186 ; in May, by 235 ; and in June, by 229. The average reduction on the six months was 188. Of this number an average of 49 was in the 3rd (senior) Male Divisions a clear indication, in my view, that the advanced cost of living in this city since last fall has compelled many parents to find active employment for their boys at even the lowest rates of remuneration. This view is confirmed by the testimony of most of the Head Masters, whose registers I have inspected in order to ascertain the causes of the disappearance of pupils, with whose countenances I had become familiar in the several schools. These remarks will also apply to the 2nd (senior) Division of the Palace Street School. For the somewhat diminished attendance in the Senior Female Divisions generally, I believe they will also account." In July the average attendance was less by 233 pupils than in July, 1865 ; nor was it at all likely that any improvement would take place during what is ordinarily the hottest school month of the year, which also immediately precedes the summer vacation. After the summer vacation, however, the tide began to turn, and it has flowed with tolerable steadiness for the remainder of the year.

After the improvement had begun in September, though before it was reported, which could not be until the end of

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the month ; it was moved by Dr. Ogden, a member of the Board (on Sept. 19th), "That the Committee on School Management be instructed to determine, if possible, the reasons of the continued decrease in the numbers of pupils in attendance on the City Schools, and report to the Board at as early a day as possible."

The Report of the Committee will be found under the heading, "Special Matters Worthy of Record."

In reviewing the attendance for the whole year it is satisfactory to find that, while the aggregate number of pupils on the registers was less by 238 than in 1865 ; the daily average attendance was larger in 1866 than in 1865, to the extent of 143. I regard this fact as furnishing pleasing evidence that no little effort was put forth by the teachers to promote the regular attendance of the registered pupils.

I have the pleasure again to report that the Rev. Mr. Boddy has continued to supply religious instruction at the Park School, on Friday afternoons, his course having been interrupted only during his temporary absence from the city ; and that the Rev. Mr. Baldwin has continued to afford similar instruction at the Victoria Street School, on every Wednesday afternoon.

Brigade Major Denison again furnished, throughout the usual season, suitable instruction in military drill to the senior pupils of the several schools. My conviction of the great benefit of such instruction to the individual, and the community, remains unaltered.

The wonted liberality of Jesse Ketchum, Esq., has again been manifested in the form of Bibles, Testaments and various religious, moral, and entertaining Books, which were distributed among the several schools by himself or his agent, the Rev. Dr. Richardson, to the extent in value of \$160 11.

The following resolution was inserted in my last Annual Report, as adopted by the Board on Nov. 15 :—"That in the opinion of this Board, it is of very great importance that means be early adopted for the education of the many untaught children who are now wandering about the streets of our city ; and that it be an instruction to the Committee on School Management to ascertain what means are practicable, in order to accomplish that object." When this resolution was passed the announcement of the Chief Superintendent of Education respecting the subjects to be considered in the County Conventions, which that officer was then about to hold, had not, I believe, been made. The consideration of the subject of compulsory education at those conventions was intended to prepare for advanced Provincial legislation. Until such legislation be accomplished, probably little can be done towards carrying out the above resolution of the Board. In endeavouring to promote the improvement of those untaught and unemployed children who have not yet subjected themselves to restraint, in due course of existing law, it may be well to ask for some legal enactment which shall deal with their ignorant and idle condition, as the consequence of a degree of criminality, less indeed their own than that of their parents and guardians. How far the contemplated introduction, by the Chief Superintendent, into the School Law

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of Upper Canada, of the principle of compulsory attendance, will assist the solution of the difficult social problem before us, remains to be seen. The Chief Superintendent, when announcing in December, 1865, his intention to hold a School Convention in each county, early in the present year, states, as among the subjects to be considered in such Conventions, "It is proposed to consider whether each Municipal Council should not be invested with the power to bring to account and punish by fine, or requiring to work on the roads, parents who do not send their children, between seven and fifteen years of age, to some school, at least four months in the year." And in the *Journal of Education* for March last, it was stated that "of forty County Conventions, thirty-four affirmed the principle of the duty of the state to render penal the neglect of parents to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded for the education of their children." Two Conventions declined to take action in the matter, and a few had not then reported their minutes.

The legal provision here contemplated appears to consider especially the wants of rural sections, but surely it will not overlook the case of untaught children in cities and towns. The following is an instructive extract from the laws of the State of Massachusetts which provide for compulsory education in certain cases:—

"Each city and town may make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants and children not attending school, or without any regular and lawful occupation, or growing up in ignorance, between the age of five and sixteen years ; and also all such by-laws res-

pecting such children as shall be deemed most conducive to their welfare, and the good order of such city or town ; and there shall be annexed to such by-laws suitable penalties not exceeding ————— for any one breach ; provided that such by-laws shall be approved by the superior court of the county.”

Other and more minute provisions follow, which it is unnecessary to quote. May it not be hoped that, as early as practicable, after the consummation of that Confederation of the Provinces of British North America to which we are generally looking forward with such eager expectation, the Legislature of Upper Canada will address itself to this momentous subject, and will provide the necessary buttress to that imposing structure of public education already erected in this country, without which it may be in danger of crumbling into ruins.

No theory, however, on the duty of a Legislature in connection with this matter can affect the great responsibility of parents or guardians for the neglect of children. Many parents, while not altogether devoid of instinctive natural affection, seem to regard their children merely as a species of property with which they can do as they will, provided they do not violate that public law which will protect children, as it will other domestic animals, from sheer barbarity. Public opinion too, and their own interests constrain them to do something towards the feeding and clothing of their offspring, but, themselves, in some instances, without the rudiments of ordinary education, they have no sense of its necessity in order to the well-being of their children, and they embrace the earliest opportunity to

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make the labour of their little ones contribute to their own pecuniary support ; if indeed they do not carelessly allow them to run hither and thither, regarding the region around them as a kind of common from which their children may pick up what they can towards the satisfaction of their very inconvenient cravings.

Thus their children grow up, as much accustomed to street life as to life at home, and, if they undergo any home training, it is chiefly of an injurious and vicious character. But while for the most part, the parents of such children are highly culpable, it must not be forgotten that there are not a few parents, who, with respect to their arrangements for their children, are rather objects of pity than subjects for blame. Their honest purpose and earnest efforts to provide, by the sweat of their own face alone, enough for themselves and for those who are directly dependent on them, are not always crowned with full success, and thus they are sometimes induced and even compelled to avail themselves of the help which even a child can give towards the solution of the question—How shall both ends meet? I cannot but agree with a recent English writer, that “ It does occasionally happen that a child is receiving the best education, when sacrificing his book and pen for the sake of contributing to family wants.” Such a case, however, is exceptional and extraordinary. And I must also agree with another equally able writer who says, that “ As a general rule, it is not inability that weighs with the parent, but the desire to profit from his child’s earnings. Moral suasion has been the favourite instrument in bringing scholars to school ; but, in these days of great demand for

juvenile labour, it has but little weight. In the presence of the vast amount of ignorance and consequent vice, so distinctly brought out by statistics and reports innumerable, various schemes have been set on foot to check this ever-swelling tide. There can be no doubt that, theoretically, the best security for the education of every child will be found on the parents conviction of the inestimable value of that education, and the resolution to make every sacrifice necessary to its attainment. But such a happy condition universally, can only be found in Utopia, or at the millenium ; meanwhile, we must take human nature as we find it."

The urgent educational question at present is not, how shall we provide the highest possible culture for the few, but, how shall we ensure that the many shall avail themselves of that measure of instruction which is unspeakably important, if not indispensable for all ?

And, in the solution of this question, might not more be done by the several sections or by the numerous individuals composing the Christian community ? I cheerfully acknowledge that a considerable amount of benevolence and religious zeal is put forth on behalf of Sunday Schools, whether held in direct connection with the several Christian Congregations of our city, or conducted as Mission or as Union Schools. All honour to those who, at the cost of much time, self-denial, money and labour, thus endeavour to diminish the mass of ignorance, vice, irreligion, and misery, and to increase the sum of knowledge, virtue, religion, and happiness. But there are seven days in every week ; and there is much reason to fear that there are very

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many children around us, who either are not comprehended within the range of Sunday School influences, or, are, on all other days, without instruction and without restraint. For these I cannot but think united Christian charity might do something, though by no means all that is necessary. Nor do I make this suggestion theoretically merely, or in the absence of fact and precedent. In the populous and busy city of Manchester a society, entitled "The Education Aid Society," has existed for upwards of two years, the object of which has been well described in a recent review of its operations, as the extension of the benefits of education downwards through the successive strata of society, until even the lowest is reached ; until, indeed, the foulest sin of which a community can be guilty, that of child neglect, shall be wholly removed."

" It is in its mode of action, however, that the Education Aid Society differs from other philanthropic movements. The Committee accept the agencies already existing and aid them instead of directly establishing new agencies. Children are sought out by domiciliary visits, their parents are conversed with on the duty of sending their children to school, and are offered aid according to their circumstances. The number of children sent to School by the agency of this Society was nearly doubled in the second year. Yet the Committee and Agents of even this Society find that, "in some localities, parents and children are alike unimpressible." Our Schools, it is true, are nobly free to all, and none are excluded from them who are in a state of common cleanliness and decency. But there are probably, not a few children in our city whose parents find it difficult to furnish them with comfortable clothing, es-

pecially during the winter months ; or with the few books which are necessary for their instruction. Christian philanthropy of an unsectarian character, especially if properly organized, might doubtless do much in the visitation of parents and children at their homes, in pleading with parents who are insensible of the advantages of education for their children, and, in providing such clothing, books, or other aid, as may be required, in order to the regular school attendance of many children, who are now exposed to the malign influences of idle and vicious street associates.

But it is not a little remarkable that the conclusions arrived at by the thoughtful and earnest philanthropists of Manchester, point to the necessity of compulsory attendance at School. Such is the result of full two years labour of a band of peculiarly enlightened and active educational volunteers. Among their conclusions, which are as applicable here, as in England, are these : 1. " That no private or voluntary effort can reach the depths of this evil in the social constitution. 2. Further legislation is urgently needed to provide for, and, as far as possible secure, the primary education of every child in the community. 3. There must be a mild and gentle kind of compulsion or pressure to bring the children to the Schools. And, 4. That no child should receive wages who cannot read and write." Here, say these practical philanthropists, education is already provided and we are now at a stand still " because of the indifference and inertness of parents as to the education of their children." Of our city it may also and especially be said " here is education provided, yet it is by no means universally received, because of the indifference and inertness of parents." Our legislation provides for the building,

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furnishing and maintenance of School houses, for the employment and payment of competent teachers, in a word, for all the machinery for useful education ; but much of the material to be educated is withheld through parental indifference or parental cupidity, or, it may be, in some few instances, by parental poverty ; and the obvious and painful consequence is, that juvenile idleness, vice, and crime, abound, and numbers of children who should be in the School house, are on the streets, or prowling about the lanes and yards of the city, or on the watch for mischief and plunder ; objects of mingled pity and dread to the citizens, thorns in the flesh of the Police Magistrate, rising candidates for the gaol, the reformatory, and the penitentiary ; and a reproach to our vaunted civilization and professed Christianity.

It may be well that I should add, that during this very month (December) at a meeting of the citizens of Manchester convened by the Mayor, in accordance with a requisition, signed by a large number of the most influential men in that city, of all political opinions, and belonging to almost every religious denomination, chiefly also large ratepayers, it was, on motion of Mr. Alderman Bennett, the President of the Education Aid Society, resolved by a large majority, "That it is desirable to provide for primary instruction by means of local rates, with legal power, in cases of neglect, to enforce attendance at school. From Mr. Bennett's address in support of the motion, I make only the following brief extract : " He thought it only fair that if payment was to be made compulsory on the one hand, attendance should be made compulsory on the other hand. The Education Aid Society gave it as their deliberate and unanimous con-

viction, that such was the apathy and indifference of a large proportion of the parents, that nothing but compulsion in one form or other, would bring their children within the pale of education." The inevitable conviction thus arrived at by the proverbially benevolent and active men of Manchester will prove, I am thoroughly persuaded, after nearly nine years of growing familiarity with the subject and the locality, similarly inevitable in the judgment of the more thoughtful and earnest of the citizens of Toronto.

I.—Summary of Schools, School Days, Teachers, and Attendance and Cost of Pupils, for the Year 1866.

The following summary shows the number of Schools, of Days during which the Schools were open, of Teachers, and of Pupils in attendance ; together with the entire Cost of the Schools for the Year, and the Cost per Pupil.

1. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The number of Schools was nine, (9,) namely, the Palace-street, George-street, Park, Victoria-street, Louisa-street, Centre-street, John-street, Phœbe-street, and Givins'-street School ; each of which has a separate Male and Female Department.

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Head Master
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N.B.—Ten
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2. NUMBER OF SCHOOL DAYS.

During the six months, ending June 30th	-	-	-	122
During the six months, ending December 31st, in which the Summer holidays were included	-	-	-	93
Total	-	-	-	<u>215</u>

3. NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

There have been employed by the Board during the year :

Head Masters	-	-	-	-	-	8
Male Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Head Mistress	-	-	-	-	-	8
Senior Female Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	12
Junior Female Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>41</u>

N.B.—Ten Female Teachers have also been occasionally employed, on account of the sickness of any of the regular Teachers.

For Particulars, see Appendix I. (Table A.)

4. NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The aggregate number of Pupils entered on the Registers of the several Schools, during the year, was,

Males	-	-	-	-	-	2869
Females	-	-	-	-	-	2619
						<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	5488

Decrease, as compared with 1865,—238.

N.B.—For Particulars, see Appendix I. (Table B.)

Of these there attended as follows, viz. :

Less than 20 days,	-	-	-	-	794
From 20 to 50 "	-	-	-	-	1047
" 50 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	1328
" 100 to 150 "	-	-	-	-	1058
" 150 to 200 "	-	-	-	-	886
" 200 to 225 "	-	-	-	-	375
					<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	5488

N.B.—For Analysis, see Appendix I. (Table C.)

From this gross aggregate we should obviously deduct the following, being the number of Pupils who were transferred to any School from any other of the City Schools, during the year 1866, and whose names appear on the register of more than one School :

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	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Palace Street	- 6	7	13
George "	- 24	21	45
The Park	- 12	18	30
Victoria Street	- 31	26	57
Louisa "	- 59	31	90
Centre "	- 10	3	13
John "	- 44	12	56
Phoebe "	- 30	20	50
Givins' "	- 5	3	8
Totals,	<hr/> 221	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 362

Leaving 5126, as the actual number of Pupils who were entered on the several School Registers.

The average registered Monthly Attendance was,

Males,	- - - - -	1627 $\frac{3}{11}$
Females,	- - - - -	1512 $\frac{5}{11}$
Total,	- - - - -	<hr/> 3139 $\frac{8}{11}$

Decrease, as compared with 1865,—109.

N.B.—For Particulars, see Appendix I. (Table D.)

The average of Monthly Attendance was,

Males,	- - - - -	1267 $\frac{8}{11}$
Females,	- - - - -	1131 $\frac{4}{11}$
Total,	- - - - -	<hr/> 2399 $\frac{1}{11}$

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Decrease, as compared with 1865,— $68\frac{2}{11}$.

N.B.—For Particulars, see Appendix I. (Table D.)

The average Daily Attendance was,

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	1266 $\frac{146}{11}$
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	1127 $\frac{126}{11}$
						<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	2394 $\frac{57}{11}$

Increase, as compared with 1865,—143.

The average Daily Absences of Pupils were,

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	360
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	381
						<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	741

Decrease, as compared with 1865,—40.

The average Half-day Absences were,

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	80 $\frac{16}{11}$
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	80 $\frac{69}{11}$
						<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	160 $\frac{85}{11}$

Increase, as compared with 1865,—2.

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The average Late Attendances were,

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	139 $\frac{107}{15}$
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	143 $\frac{71}{15}$
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>282$\frac{178}{15}$</u>

Decrease as compared with 1865.—41.

The Smallest Attendance, on any one day, in the several Schools, during the year 1866, was,

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Palace street, July 12th,	35	34	69
George " "	71	112	183
The Park, " "	56	61	117
Victoria street, Jan. 8th,	87	90	177
Louisa " July 12th,	117	114	231
Centre " "	17	26	43
John street, " "	90	76	166
Phoebe " "	64	104	168
Givins' " Jan. 8th,	46	27	73
	<u>583</u>	<u>644</u>	<u>1227</u>
Smallest Attendance in 1865,	718	736	1454

In seven of the Schools the Smallest Attendance was on the 12th of July; and in two, Victoria street and Givins street, on January the 8th, when the thermometer was, in the morning, from 12° to 20° below zero.

D.)

1266 $\frac{146}{15}$
 1127 $\frac{126}{15}$

 2394 $\frac{57}{15}$

360
 381

 741

80 $\frac{16}{15}$
 80 $\frac{69}{15}$

 160 $\frac{85}{15}$

The Largest Attendance at the several Schools in the year 1866, was,

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Palace street,	Dec. 3rd,	104	79	183
George "	Oct. 3rd,	238	211	449
The Park,	Sept. 11th,	160	130	290
Victoria street,	Nov. 14th,	204	211	415
Louisa,	" Sept. 5th,	289	288	577
Centre	" May 15th,	63	79	142
John	" Oct. 22nd,	180	154	334
Phoebe	" Sept. 10th,	178	214	392
Givins	" Apr. 30th,	85	71	156
		1501	1437	2938

Largest Attendance in 1865, 1544 1385 2929

The Largest Attendance at the several Schools ranged from April 30th to December 3rd ; and occurred in one instance in April ; in one in May ; in three instances in September ; in two in October ; in one in November ; and in one in December.

5. COST OF THE SCHOOLS.

Regarding the total cost of the Schools for the year as \$26,448.80, then the cost per pupil, calculated as per aggregate number of pupils registered,

was,	- - - - -	\$4 87
As per average registered Monthly Attendance,		
was,	- - - - -	8 52
As per average Daily Attendance, was	-	11 17

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Should we, however, deduct from the gross estimate, the annual interest on sites, buildings, and furniture, namely, \$5,356.80, then the difference, \$21,092.00 will represent the net cost of the Schools for the year 1865, which will be only--

As per average registered Monthly Attendance - \$6 81
 As per average Daily Attendance - - 8 94

N.B.-- See also Appendix I. (Table H.)

II. Subjects of Instruction.

Subjects of Instruction, and number of Pupils engaged at some time during the year in the study of each :

In Reading, namely,

First National Reader	-	-	-	1522
Second	-	-	-	1506
Third	-	-	-	1250
Fourth	-	-	-	673
Fifth	-	-	-	536
				<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	5487

In Arithmetic,

English Grammar,	-	-	-	4442
General Geography,	-	-	-	2305
Canadian Geography,	-	-	-	5204
History,	-	-	-	1708
				<hr/>
				1973

Writing, (not including writing on slates,)			2729
Book-keeping,	-	-	35
Mensuration,	-	-	84
Algebra,	-	-	168
Geometry,	-	-	129
Natural Philosophy,	-	-	56
Vocal Music,	-	-	1354
Linear Drawing,	-	-	161
Needlework, (Girls)	-	-	1286

For Particulars, see Appendix I. (Table F.)

III. School Books in Use.

The Books used have been the National Readers; Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded; Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic; Lennie's English Grammar; Sullivan's Introduction to Geography; Campbell's School Geography and Atlas; Edwards' Summary of English History; The National Book-keeping; The National Mensuration; Colenso's Algebra; and various editions of Euclid's Elements.

All the Schools are amply provided with Blackboards and Maps.

IV. School Libraries.

The number of Volumes in the School Libraries, at this date, is—

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Male Departments	-	-	-	1375
Female Departments	-	-	-	531
Total,	-	-	-	<u>1906</u>

The number of Volumes taken out during the year, was,

Male Departments	-	-	-	2057
Female Departments	-	-	-	1105
Total,	-	-	-	<u>3162</u>

For Particulars, see Appendix I. (Table G.)

V. Lectures.

The Annual Lecture, required by law, was delivered by the Local Superintendent, in each of the six large School-houses and in the Palace-street School-house, during the latter part of November and the earlier part December. The subject of the Lecture, was "Child Neglect." The attendance generally was not very considerable. The occasion of the Lecture at the George street School was rendered additionally interesting by the presence of Alex. McNabb Esq., Police Magistrate, who supplied several painful illustrations of the subject and suggested remedies in harmony with these pointed out by the Lecturer.

VI. Examinations.

The three usual Examinations were held in the course of the year, namely, the Combined Examination of Pupils selected from each Division of each Department of the several Schools, and the Summer and Winter Examinations of all the Schools.

1. THE COMBINED EXAMINATION.

This Examination took place, by order of the Board (on the recommendation of the Committee on School Management,) at the Victoria street School-house, on Monday, the 16th of July. The examiners were Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., Head Master of the Toronto Grammar School, and the Rev. James Baikie. As on former similar occasions, the pupils examined were three individuals from each Division of each Department, male and female, of the several Schools, selected by their respective teachers for their general proficiency, combined with uniformly good conduct, and approved by the Local Superintendent. They were classed, for the purpose of examination, according to the Divisions to which they belonged in their several Schools, at First (or Junior,) Second (or Intermediate,) and Third (or Senior.) There was an exception to this arrangement, in the case of the Female Departments of the Park and John-street Schools, each of which consists of but two Divisions, (Senior and Junior,) the pupils of the Senior Divisions of which were, therefore, examined as against each other in Third (or Senior) Division work.

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street and Givins street Schools, which also have only two Divisions each (Senior and Junior) in either Department, but the pupils of the Senior Male Divisions of these Schools were not only examined as against each other, but also as against the senior pupils of the larger Schools.

The Examination was partly oral, and in part was conducted by means of printed questions, copies of which will be found in Appendix II. (A.)

For List of Pupils arranged in order of merit, who, on the recommendation of the Examiners, received Scholarships, Prizes, or Certificates, see Appendix II. (B.)

As recommended by the Committee on School Management, it was ordered by the Board, that a Public Meeting for the distribution of Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honour, recommended by the Examiners, be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on the evening of Friday, July 27th, the arrangements for which should be similar to those of former years. The Mayor of the City, was, as usual, invited to preside and to distribute the honours to the successful candidates.

The County Grammar School having become, under the operation of the new Grammar School Law, the Grammar School of the City of Toronto; the affairs of which are administered by the City Council through Trustees whom the Council appoints: the Mayor on behalf of the Council was pleased to accept as beneficiaries of the City, seven of the Senior Pupils of the City Common Schools, who were recommended by the Examiners to receive the special

distinction of Grammar School Scholarships, and were nominated accordingly by the Board of Common School Trustees.

The following is a copy of the report of the meeting as furnished by the *Globe* newspaper of Saturday, July 28th, which includes the substance of the Report of Dr. Wickson, Rector of the Grammar School, on the conduct and progress of the present holders of City Scholarships; and the Report of the Examiners at the Combined Examination.

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES IN THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

FROM THE GLOBE, JULY 28, 1866.

The Scholarships and Prizes, awarded to the successful competitors at the recent examination of the Pupils attending the Public Schools of the city, were distributed in the St. Lawrence Hall, last evening. The building was well filled by an interested assemblage, composed principally of teachers, parents, and friends of the young people to whom these tangible evidences of educational progress were to be awarded, together with a sprinkling of school

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mates, to whom the proceedings appeared to be none the less interesting because they were not actively concerned. The successful candidates were ranged on both sides of the platform, on which were seated his Worship the Mayor, the Hon. Mr. McMurrich, the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, A. McNabb, Esq., Dr. Wickson, Rector of the Toronto Grammar School, Dr. Ogden, Rev. Mr. Marling, Rev. Mr. Porter, Local Superintendent, and Mr. G. A. Barber, Secretary to the Board. In consequence of some delay in the arrival of those expected to take part in the proceedings, the meeting was not opened till eight o'clock, when, on motion of Dr. Ogden, his Worship was called to the chair.

The Mayor on assuming the position, explained the objects of the meeting, expressing the great pleasure it gave him to be present on such an interesting occasion. It was always a pleasant duty to him, he said, to meet with his fellow citizens, in assemblies of this kind, where the young people were gathered to receive the rewards they had justly earned.

It was, he said, the rising generation that will be supposed to take their places when the elder portion of the assemblage left the stage of action; and it must be, consequently, a pleasing exhibition to witness the progress they are making in useful information. It is, he continued, an interesting question to know what this generation will be in fifty years from now. Certainly if we were to judge from the past the differences among people in that time must be very great. Comparing the vast changes which have taken place in the last half century, he said that those who could recollect fifty years back must well

remember that there were no such meetings held as this. Then there were no Common Schools to which every man could send his children, and there were no places where the commonalty could receive instruction, as they could at the present day. From these facts he argued that those who now receive this instruction, among whom there were many before him, are far better prepared to fulfil the duties of life than most of those on whom the responsibility now rests. In conclusion, he said it was a pleasant reflection to think how much better the world will be fifty years hence than it is to-day; and again expressed his own pleasure at performing the duties imposed upon him by the meeting.

The Secretary of the Board, Mr. G. A. BARBER, was then called upon, and submitted the following documents to the meeting. The first is intended to show the behaviour and progress of scholars promoted in previous years :—

CITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Wickson's report on the conduct and progress of holders of City Scholarships in the Toronto Grammar School was first read. It stated :—

“Of their success in study, pleasing evidence is afforded by the number of prizes and honours won by them at the last December Examinations, and more recently in June. I am happy to speak favourably of the conduct of all, and to report that one of them distinguished himself sufficiently to merit one of the Good Conduct Prizes.

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It is also satisfactory to know that some of the scholars of previous years, as well as one or two who left here during the year just closed, are acquitting themselves very creditably in the various situations into which they have entered—situations from which they would in all probability have been debarred but for the advantages presented in the City Schools and in this Institution.

I regret that two or three of the scholars withdrew, though not without apparently good reasons, before the completion of their term; and that the attendance of one or two others was somewhat irregular towards the close of the year. I believe, however, that they were usefully and honourably employed.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WICKSON,
Rector."

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS

AT THE COMBINED EXAMINATION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS
OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, JULY 16, 1866.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—

In conformity with your established regulations, we have the honour to submit the following report of the Combined Examination of Pupils selected from the Common Schools of the City.

The number of Pupils that presented themselves for examination was 130 ; of these 54 belonged to the first or junior divisions ; 36 to the second or intermediate divisions ; and the remaining 40 to the third or highest divisions. Of the 54 who belong to the first division, 36 came from schools in which there are three divisions in each department : 6 from schools in which there are but two divisions in the Female Department, and the remaining 12 are from the Palace and Givins street Schools, where all the pupils in each Department are taught by one teacher. These were examined orally in reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic. Of those who came from schools in which there are three divisions in each Department it may be stated :—The reading was fair ; that in John, George, and Victoria streets the best ; the spelling was very good ; that in George, Victoria, and Phœbe streets the best. Geography was very fair, particularly in George and Louisa streets. Arithmetic was also very good ; the Park school the best, if we except one boy belonging to Louisa street school, named W. Fry, who was the best of the thirty-six.

In this Department the Examiners recommend that prizes and certificates of honour be given to the following :

PRIZES.

1, Sarah McClelland, George street ; 2, Alfred Alexander, George street ; 3, Fannie Bain, and Annie Bryant, equals, George street ; 4, Henry Moss, Victoria street, and Ed. Bawden, John street, equals ; 5, Annie Clair and Mary Botterall, equals, Phœbe street.

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6, Jno. G. Cornell, George street ; Arthur A. Ardagh, George street ; W. J. Fry, Louisa street, equals ; 7, Jno. Duggan, Elizabeth Cameron, and Annie Roome, Victoria street, equals ; 8, Cyrus Williams, Victoria street ; Clara Rogers, Victoria street ; Redford Crawford, Centre street ; Sarah J. Thompson, Centre street ; Isabella McDougal, Centre street ; Chas. Goldsmith, Phœbe street, and John Haggis, Phœbe street, equals.

Of those who came from schools in which there are two divisions in the Female Department, it may be said that they did very well in all the branches, particularly in arithmetic ; and the examiners recommend prizes and certificates to be given to the following :—

PRIZES.

1, Marion Smith ; Elizabeth Grimstead, John Street.

CERTIFICATES.

1, Mary E. Sheppard, John street ; 2, Mary McCann, the Park.

The remaining twelve came from Palace and Givins street schools, in which there are only two divisions taught by two teachers. These were examined against each other, and the pupils from Givins street school excelled in reading, spelling, and arithmetic.

The Examiners recommend prizes and certificates of honour to be given to the following :—

PRIZES.

1, Mary Ann Booth, Givins street ; 2, Margaret J. Booth, and Benjamin Humphrey, equal ; 3, Jane H. Dowzard and Wm. Wright, equal.

CERTIFICATES.

1, John Trowern, Givins street ; 5, Wm. Uglow, Palace street ; 6, Harriet Edwards, Palace street ; 7, Susan Rudd, Palace street.

SECOND OR INTERMEBIATE DIVISIONS.

There were thirty pupils in these divisions, who were examined in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history.

The reading generally was very good—Victoria and Louisa street the best. Spelling was very fair—Victoria and Louisa street the best. The writing was also very fair—Victoria and Louisa street the best. In arithmetic Victoria street was the best. In grammar, Victoria street was the best, if we except one pupil, Agnes E. Greenlees, belonging to Louisa street school, who stood higher than any pupil in either of the other schools. Geography was middling—George and Victoria streets the best. History, fair—Louisa street the best.

The Examiners recommend that prizes and certificates of honour be given to the following :—

PRIZES.

1, Neville McEvoy, Victoria street ; 2, Samuel Dantziger,

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1, Elizabeth
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CERTIFICATES.

6, Henrietta Levalle ; George street ; 7, Emily Colby, Victoria street ; 8, Isaac McLean, George street ; 9, Susan Wesbroom, George street ; 10, Mary Deverall, Phœbe street.

Of the Second Division there were six pupils who belonged to the senior divisions of Schools, in which there are no intermediate divisions. It was presumed that from the advantage they had over the second or intermediate divisions they ought to be somewhat superior to them, and were therefore marked against each other. There were three from Palace street and an equal number from Givins street school. Those from Palace street were superior in spelling and geography, and those from Givins street were superior in reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar. In history, they were equal. On a comparison of their marks with those of the Intermediate Division, the result was the following :—Louisa and George streets, best in reading and spelling ; Givins street, best in writing, arithmetic, and grammar ; George street, best in geography and history.

The Examiners recommend prizes to be given to the following :—

PRIZES.

1, Elizabeth M. Dowzard, Givins street ; 2, Janet Lumsden, Palace street ;

And certificates to the following:—3, Mary M. Martin, Palace street ; 4, Jerusha Montgomery, Givins street.

THIRD OR SENIOR DIVISIONS.

The subjects of examination in this division were reading, writing, spelling and derivations, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, mensuration, algebra, and geometry.

There were three pupils from the Second (senior) Division, Female Department, of the Park school, and three from a similar division in John street school, in which there are no intermediate divisions, sent to be examined in those branches, which were assigned to pupils in the third or highest division. There were also three pupils sent from Givins street Male Department, to be examined in third division work against an equal number from Palace street school, in both which there are only two divisions, who, notwithstanding their supposed disadvantages, acquitted themselves remarkably well when classed with the rest. The reading was very fair in all the schools: that in George and Victoria the best. The writing was good: that in Louisa, John and George streets the best. The spelling was fair: George street the best. The answers in definitions and derivations were but middling. In arithmetic there were great varieties; a few of the papers were excellent: those of Jennie Spink, George street, and Maria Jones, Phœbe street, the best. Grammar, fair in all the schools: George street the best. Geography and history were very fair: George street and Phœbestreet the best in both. The girls were not required to take papers in mensuration, algebra, or geometry. Some of them, however, gave excel-

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lent answers to the questions in algebra, those of Maria Jones and Jennie Spink deserving special notice. The papers of John Wilkinson, George street, and Robert Sheppard, Phœbe street, were also very good. In geometry few did very well—those of Louisa, George and Phœbe streets the best. Thomas G. Ewing, George street, wrote the best paper, and Robert Gourlay, Louisa street the next best, of all who were examined in geometry. The answers to the questions in mensuration were somewhat deficient, those of George, Palace, and Louisa streets the best. In this division the Examiners recommend that scholarships, prizes and certificates of honour be given to the following:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

To John Wilkinson and Thomas G. Ewing, George street; Robert Gourlay, William McMullen, and Julius Davis, Louisa street; and James L. Fee and William S. Gill, Palace street.

The Examiners having been officially informed that John Wilkinson is unable to avail himself of a scholarship, therefore recommend that a prize be given to him, and that the scholarship be awarded to Robert Sheppard, Phœbe street, who stood eighth in order of merit.

PRIZES.

To Maria Jones and Eliza Hoggan, Phœbe street; Jennie Spink and Augustus Roddy, George street; Henrietta Williams, Victoria street; and Mary O'Neil, Louisa street.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

To Elizabeth White, Phœbe street; Jessie Patton, Victoria street; Sarah Hawthorn, the Park; Eliza Wilson, George street; and Richard Coons and Daniel Brooks, John street.

The Rev. James Porter, Local Superintendent, as on former occasions, obligingly rendered aid which materially facilitated the labour of the Examiners.

In conclusion, the Examiners would embrace this opportunity of remarking that the answering of many of the candidates on this occasion furnished ample evidence of ability and diligence on the part of the Teachers in the Public Schools of this city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, LL.D.,

JAMES BAIKIE,

Examiners.

The REV. DR. WICKSON, Rector of the Toronto Grammar School, was afterwards called upon, and, as one of the examiners, gave his testimony to the progress made, and the present efficiency of the children receiving tuition at our Common Schools. He desired, also, to give expression to his feelings of satisfaction at being present to witness the interesting proceedings. In consequence of having something to do with the pupils during the recent examination, he might be expected to take more interest in the meeting than he otherwise would; and especially as having been one of the examiners, his duties in this respect necessi-

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tating his examination of their proficiency, besides spending considerable time with the papers. In all these he had under-rated rather than over-rated their marks, and this had been done designedly, in order that no pupil should rank higher than he or she deserved. At the same time he was anxious to give all their true merit. He referred to the specimens of writing handed in, expressing his great pleasure in witnessing the proficiency in this art, so necessary in life, characterising its acquirement in terms which proved that the pupils had made satisfactory progress in this direction. After adverting to the advantages of a good handwriting, he followed by combating the ideas that the competitive examinations were injurious in the school-room, expressing an entirely contrary opinion, on the one ground that the influence thus exerted on the pupils themselves was frequently sufficient to keep them more attentive and diligent than they otherwise would be. He had also witnessed the examination at the schools on Thursday, and expressed himself highly pleased with what he saw, and hoped that the boys coming to him at the ensuing term would do credit to their teachers and the schools from which they came.

REV. F. H. MARLING, Pastor of the Bond street Congregational Church, expressed his pleasure in taking part in the proceedings of the meeting, and claimed for himself and others, who had but seldom an opportunity of expressing their feelings, the warmest interest in the Common Schools of Canada. The Common School system of the country was dear to the mass of the people. He had noticed with much pain that there was a falling off in the higher divi-

sions of the school. One reason was that the present system of education was so much better than formerly that pupils were often more advanced at twelve years than formerly at a much greater age. But still it was a matter of regret. Every teacher was sorry to lose his older scholars. They were often taken away because they were becoming useful at home, and they were anxious themselves to be helpful. This was a noble feeling in itself, but it must not be allowed to carry them too far. One reason why young persons should try to obtain a good education was that they did not know to what position they might rise. The leading men in Toronto—in Canada, were of comparatively humble extraction. And when the children before him rose to a high position, there was nothing they would feel the want of so much as of education. In men who have acquired property, the enjoyment of their wealth has often been entirely destroyed by a consciousness of their lack of early education. And though a boy might be a mechanic or a merchant without much school knowledge, yet the mind was well worth cultivating for its own sake. It was a miserable, narrow view of education that it was merely a preparation for one's occupation in life. The rev. gentleman urged his young hearers to stick to school as long as they could, and the parents to give their children all the advantages possible.

HON. JOHN McMURRICH noticed the lack of members of the Council and of the Trustees of the City Schools. As a member of the Board of Trustees he took a strong interest in the meeting, and trusted that it would have an excellent effect. The boys and girls who were about to receive

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prizes would see what a little exertion could do. But they must not think they had done enough, but make great exertions. And those who had not been so successful must take heart and try to stand in the foremost place. He would recommend to them all to be diligent and persevering, and he had no doubt of the result.

ALEX. McNABB, Esq., Police Magistrate, though not expecting to speak, yet was not altogether unprepared. He thought that the older part of the audience had been attended to sufficiently, and he would talk to the children. The children before him enjoyed advantages very much greater than he had enjoyed in his childhood. Mr. McNabb described his boyish experiences of the early schools and school teachers of Canada, eliciting some merriment. He paid a great tribute to the excellence of many of these men, but pointed out to the children the superior facilities for learning which they enjoyed. He had not been long Police Magistrate of Toronto, but he was proud of being a magistrate of the second city of his native land. And if the children before him would be earnest in their efforts to attain useful knowledge and keep away from liquor, they might rise to positions as good or far better. Mr. McNabb impressed upon the children, from his experience as Police Magistrate, the danger of using intoxicating drinks, and warned them against even tampering with them. They were a great source of evil. He was grieved every day at seeing mothers bloated with drink, and he was sorry that there was not power given him to take away children from such mothers, hard as it seemed to do so, and to give them an education. He advised every father and mother

present to use all their influence to have such a law passed, and have these unfortunate children sent to our common schools. The police court was now being placed in a state of repair, and would soon be fit for respectable citizens to come and take their seats there; and he would recommend them to come and see the sights that were to be seen there. To the little girls present, he strongly recommended diligence in their studies. They might rise to move in the highest social circles, where they would need the advantages of an education. In conclusion, he hoped that the boys and girls then present, would never come before him in his official capacity, as offenders.

The pupils to whom prizes had been awarded were then called in succession, and presented with them by his Worship the Mayor, who accompanied each presentation with a few appropriate remarks. John Wilkinson, George street School, was presented with a copy of Fennyson's Poems, as a special prize, he being unable to avail himself of the scholarship awarded him. The other prizes presented consisted of a number of books, many of them large and beautifully bound and printed.

The meeting was then closed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wickson.

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2. THE USUAL SUMMER EXAMINATION.

The usual Summer Public Examination of all the City Schools was held on Thursday, July 26, as per order of the Board. The attendance of visitors, especially in the afternoon, was very good at some of the schools; at others it was by no means good. At the close of the Examinations the Local Trustees distributed to male pupils 93, and to female pupils 115, total, 208 Certificates of Honour, for regularity and punctuality of attendance, combined with uniformly good conduct, throughout the Session, which began on Tuesday, January 2, and ended on the day of the Examination.

A summary of the Certificates distributed in the several Schools will be found in Appendix II. (C.)

3. THE USUAL WINTER EXAMINATION.

The Winter Public Examination of the Park and Givins street Schools, as ordered by the Board, took place on Thursday, December 20, and that of all the other City Schools on Friday, December 21. There were distributed in the several Schools 541 Certificates of Honour, namely 252 in the Male Departments, and 289 in the Female Departments, for regularity and punctuality of attendance combined with uniformly good conduct, throughout the Session, which began on Monday, September 3, and ended on the day of the Examination. The attendance of parents and visitors was, as usual, small in the forenoon, but much more numerous in the afternoon.

A summary of the Certificates distributed in the several Schools will be found in Appendix II. (D.)

It will be remembered that the Term which precedes the Winter Examination is of but four months' duration, while that which precedes the Summer Examination lasts for seven months, including the coldest and warmest school months in the year. It is evident, therefore, that the test of regularity and punctuality of attendance is much more severe in the longer term than in the shorter; and hence arises the fact that the Certificates of Honour distributed after the Examinations, are much more numerous in Winter than in Summer.

VII. Special Matters Worthy of Record.

1. SHORTENING THE ATTENDANCE OF YOUNGEST CHILDREN, DURING VERY WARM WEATHER.

In the Report, No. 3, of the Committee on School Management, adopted by the Board on May 16, it was submitted that—"Referring to the Report No. 6, of the Committee on School Management for 1865, as more fully set forth in the Local Superintendent's printed Seventh Annual Report, your Committee being of opinion that the experiment so tried, of dispensing with the attendance of the junior gallery pupils after 3 o'clock, p.m., during the warm weather, has proved successful, recommend that the same regulation be continued in force during 1866; and, further, that bearing in mind the threatened invasion of epidemic cholera and the danger to be apprehended from

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overcrowded school rooms, the same regulation be carried out as regards the forenoon, from 11 to 12 o'clock."

The effect given to this resolution was doubtless very beneficial, both to the children who were thus released and to those who remained in the school rooms ; as well as to the teachers whose time could be more entirely devoted to the instruction of their elder classes when they were relieved from the care of the younger classes whose lessons had been already attended to.

2. HOLIDAYS DURING THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

In their Report (No. 5,) adopted September 19, the Committee on School Management reported as follows:—" Your Committee have had under consideration the effect likely to be caused on the attendance at the City Public Schools, during the period of the Provincial Exhibition, which will commence on Monday next in this city, and guided by the precedent, established by the Board, on a like occasion in 1862, your Committee recommend that the City Schools should be closed during the whole of the Exhibition week, and re-open on Monday, the 1st of October."

3. DR. OGDEN'S MOTION RESPECTING DIMINISHED ATTENDANCE.

The following is a copy of the Report (No. 6) of the Committee on School Management, on the subject of Dr. Ogden's motion of September 19.

" REPORT NUMBER 7.

TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Standing Committee on School Management beg to report :

That, in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Board (September 19) instructing this Committee to enquire into, and determine if possible, the reasons for the continued decrease in the number of Pupils in attendance at the City Schools; and to report the same to the Board at as early a day as practicable, your Committee have received, and considered, a very comprehensive statement on this subject prepared by the Local Superintendent, which statement they herewith report, *in extenso*, as affording a full and satisfactory answer to the enquiry, embodied in the resolution referred to.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN BAXTER,

Chairman S. C. School Management.

Toronto October, 3, 1866."

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

GENTLEMEN :

In view of Dr. Ogden's motion of instruction to the Committee on School Management, and in order to furnish a basis for the action of the Committee, the Local Super-

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intendent early requested the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of the several City Schools to forward to his office "a statement of their respective opinions of the causes of the generally diminished school attendance this year, as compared with that of 1865; illustrated by such facts and figures as the school registers or their own knowledge might supply."

The extent of the diminution referred to has been reported monthly by the Local Superintendent to the Board. In his report, No. 6, he reviewed the average attendance for the six months which had then expired, as compared with that of the corresponding months of last year, and shewed that, on the average of the six months, it was less by 188 in 1866 than in 1865; the largest decrease being 262 in January and the smallest being 100 in March. In July the difference was 233 in favour of 1865.

The following is a summary of the returns of the several principal teachers, which contain their views regarding the diminished attendance :—

PALACE STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. Gill, Head Master of the Palace Street School, states, "that the diminution has been caused by a larger proportion of children being sent to work this year than last," and adds "that a greater number have been sent this year than for the three preceding years together; and that while the children heretofore sent out to work were nearly of an age to leave the schools, (viz. 16 years) the majority of those sent out this year have not been allowed

to remain near half the allotted time"; their parents informing the teacher, and he believing the cause of the children's removal is "their having large families to support, coupled with the high rate of living this year." Mr. Gill sustains his statements by a list of thirty-one (31) children who have left his school during this year and the latter part of 1865, for actual employment, containing their names, ages, and occupations.

Miss Armstrong, Head Mistress of the same school, states that "since January thirteen girls, from ten to fourteen years of age, have left the school: six to go to service and seven to various trades." She considers that the principal reason for their having left was "the high price of provisions, and the need felt by the parents, of the children's earnings; and adds that "some mothers are compelled to go out to work in the former part of the day, and so keep their children home until their return, in which cases the children become careless about school, and easily find excuses for not attending in the afternoon." Miss Armstrong also says "that since the termination of the war in the States many families have left in hope of finding more lucrative employment on the other side," and and thinks that "the Fenian excitement has had something to do with the decrease of the numbers."

GEORGE STREET SCHOOL.

In the George Street School there has been a diminution on the average of seven months of only four pupils in the Male Department; while there has been an average increase of 10, during the same period, in the Female

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Department. Mr. Lewis says that, "from his Third Division, 18 boys have left for employment, 4 for objects unknown, but not to attend other schools, and 1 has left for the States."

From the Second Division, 5 have left for employment, 3 have left the city, and 3 for objects unknown. From the First Division, 18 have left the city. From inquiries made Mr. Lewis says, "he has ascertained that the high prices of provisions, prevailing throughout the period in question, combined with the comparatively low rate of wages, have had the chief influence in causing so many pupils to leave the school for employment. The high cost of living also, he states, acts indirectly on the attendance of children not competent for employment, as, from want of proper clothing, and other causes, parents either cannot send or cannot spare the younger members of their families for school purposes."

The Fenian excitement, Mr. Lewis further observes "induced habits of irregularity and indifference to school claims, which continued until the vacation to keep the attendance low."

Miss Quinn, Head Mistress of George Street School, states "that the removal of children from school for active employments has chiefly been in her Department, among pupils in the 3rd and 4th Books, and is to be attributed to the high price of provisions when compared with former years, and the consequent necessity for all the help that can be derived from the younger members of families."

THE PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. William Anderson, on his own behalf and on behalf of Miss Keown, who has but recently been appointed to the charge of the Female Department, furnishes a table which shews that 61 boys and 59 girls, total 120 pupils, have left that school during the first seven months of the year. Of these 40 boys and 24 girls have gone to work ; 13 boys and 8 girls have left the city ; 7 boys and 11 girls have moved to other parts of the city ; 1 boy has gone to U. C. College ; 12 girls have gone to the Model or to private Schools ; 1 girl deceased ; and 3 girls are not going to any school. The decrease has taken place chiefly in the senior Divisions ; and Mr. Anderson is of opinion " that it is mainly owing to the advance in price of all kinds of provisions, together with the unusual demand for juvenile labour."

A large number (12 boys and 20 girls) have left for work from the 2nd Division, and a few (5 boys and 4 girls) before they reached the 2nd Division. No boy has left to attend the Model, the Grammar, or any private School ; and only 12 girls have done so, namely 8 from the Junior Division and 4 from the 2nd Division.

VICTORIA STREET.

Mr. Spotton reports that the average monthly decrease in the Male Department of this school has been, thus far, 29. He says that the year began with nearly this diminution. The number that have left the city or have gone to work from this Department is 68 ; but the decrease from these causes is not larger than it was in 1865. Mr Spotton

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says he "is inclined to the opinion that the necessities of families have been greater this year than they were in 1865."

Miss Round reports an average decrease of 14 pupils in her Department; namely 4 in the 1st Division; 6 in the 2nd Division; and 4 in the 3rd Division. This, she considers, "has been owing chiefly to the price of provisions, which has been much higher than last year, in consequence of which, parents have been obliged to place out those of their children who were able to work. Many parents, too, of children who attend this school, have left for the United States, and, in the Junior Division, the measles affected the attendance more than in any previous year which she has known."

LOUISA STREET.

Mr. Browne observes—"It is not difficult to see that, in numbers of cases, the ordinary earnings must be supplemented in some way, to enable families to live. Out of over thirty (30) boys, occupying a comfortable position, who went to work out of my Division, a large proportion made such engagements as secured present remuneration, regardless of learning a fixed trade or calling; the only loss they sustain, however, is that of education, for they will be young enough to apply themselves to trades when the pressure is removed, the average age being, as nearly as I can ascertain, about twelve years. Wherever I had the opportunity I endeavoured to dissuade the parents from their course, urging against it the loss of opportunities never to come again; but the present need of help invari-

ably proved the stronger argument." "Another cause that has operated against us, in some degree, is the volunteer movement: there are instances where the brothers being sent to frontier duty, the younger lads were taken home to supply the place. Not only have many who took refuge here during the late war returned to their homes, but many of our own population, tempted by high wages, tried their fortunes on the other side, and, after the close of the war, returned for their families."

Miss Morrison reports of the Female Department of this School "that, as the average attendance for the time under view, has been in the Senior Division, only one less than last year, while in the whole Department, it has been larger by two pupils; she feels it unnecessary to offer any further remark."

CENTRE STREET SCHOOL.

Miss McBride, of the Male Department, says that "in her opinion the unhealthy locality of the School, the want of proper School accommodation, and the want of a second Division for the more advanced pupils, are the causes of the greatly diminished school attendance this year." Miss McBride submits "that in June and July, 1865, the average attendance in her room was over 90, and that, during those two hot months, she was frequently obliged to close the back door and windows, on account of the offensive smell from the play ground, while it was impossible to keep the front door or windows open, because of the annoyance of rude boys from the street." "From that time the attendance rapidly diminished; and though the

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evil has been partly corrected, the attendance has continued comparatively low." Miss McBride also says "that if there are two or three children of the same family in the school, when one of them is promoted to a higher Division in another school, the parents are unwilling to separate them and two or sometimes three are lost by the promotion."

Miss Magee, of the Female Department of the same School, reports as follows. "Early in the summer of 1865 there was a great deal of sickness among the children, caused principally by the over-crowded state of the room and the unhealthy situation of the building. In the autumn, after the re-opening of the School, the neighbourhood was visited by a number of those diseases which children are subject to. Very few escaped some illness, and with many one sickness succeeded another. So much sickness led the parents to think that the school was unhealthy and consequently they removed their children elsewhere. The Fenian raid also diminished considerably the average monthly attendance; as did the numerous Sunday School pic-nics in July."

JOHN STREET.

Mr. McAllister reports an average monthly increase of thirteen pupils in the Male Department, during the seven months under consideration. He accounts for this chiefly as resulting from the establishment of a separate First Division in the Department, and thinks it may be partly owing to the extension of railway business in that part of city.

Mrs. Patterson also reports an average monthly increase in the Female Department, of nine pupils, which she ascribes partly to a special visitation of those parents whose children had absented themselves from the school for a time ; and partly to the permanent establishment of a distinct female Junior Division. Mrs. Patterson adds that the attendance diminished considerably after March, and especially in June, owing, she thinks, to the Fenian excitement.

PHOEBE STREET.

Mr. Coyne reports a considerable falling off among the elder pupils in his Department. For this he accounts by the statement that "many families have left the city for employment, and those who have taken their houses have either no children, or those they have are too young to send, or consist entirely of girls." "Several in this neighbourhood," he observes, "who formerly sent their children to the school, have now no boys to send ;" of whom he enumerates some twelve or more. Again, he says, "boys from twelve years old and upwards are employed in stores, factories, or in any other remunerative employment they can find." Of these Mr. Coyne enumerates several whom he knows.

Miss Churchill says, with respect to the Female Department of the same school, that the diminished comparative attendance was most remarkable in the months of May and June. This she attributes to the Fenian excitement then prevailing ; and accounts for the general diminution by the pressure which the working classes have laboured under

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of late, which has obliged some families to remove, and some parents to withdraw their children earlier than usual from school.

GIVINS STREET.

Mr. James Anderson reports that, in the Male Department of this school, the decrease for the term of seven months was of but one pupil. Miss Rebecca Thompson, who, like Mr. Anderson, has but recently taken charge, finds, on inquiry, that fourteen of the senior girls left during the term; one to attend the Model School, several to learn trades, and others for the United States.

From this abstract of facts and opinions the Committee will draw such conclusions as their wisdom may dictate.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JAMES PORTER,
Local Superintendent.

Toronto, October 3, 1866.

4. RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD RESPECTING THE LATE
J. G. BEARD ESQ.

December 5, 1866.

Moved by Mr. Baxter, seconded by Mr. Jardine.

Resolved, That this Board deeply laments the recent decease of Joshua G. Beard Esquire, who has been not only a zealous School Trustee from the first establishment of the present school system, in 1844, up to the close of 1865, an unbroken period of more than 20 years, but has also been the efficient and respected Chairman of this Board from March, 1852, to Christmas, 1864, when severe illness

disabled him from giving any further practical assistance to the cause of popular education of which he had at all times proved himself an earnest and liberal supporter.

That this Board desires to place upon record the warm feeling entertained by its members, and all those employed in its service, in remembrance of the integrity of purpose, and kindness of disposition, always evinced by their late lamented friend to all with whom he was associated in his official as well as his personal relations; and this Board views his removal from among us as a public loss not easy to be replaced.

And that this Board further desires to express its sincere and respectful condolence with the bereaved widow and family in the great affliction which they especially have been called upon to sustain.

5. RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE THANKS OF THE BOARD
TO BRIGADE MAJOR DENISON.

Resolved, "That the thanks of this Board be presented to Brigade Major Denison for the care and attention he has manifested in providing and superintending Military Drill Instruction for the elder pupils attending the City Public Schools during the current year."

(Signed)

J. McMURRICH,
Chairman.

December 5, 1865.

6. RESOLUTION

Resolved, "presented to the City Parents and other members and others during the year, and to the pupils in the City Public Schools, good habits."

(Signed)

December 5,

I need only refer to the fewer records of our affairs than some have regarded rather as furnishing ground for complaint that a partaken the ground as provided in when unsectarian and just legislative fits to very many

6. RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE THANKS OF THE BOARD
TO JESSE KETCHUM, ESQ.

Resolved, "That the cordial thanks of this Board be presented to Jesse Ketchum, Esq., for his continued liberality to the City Public Schools, by the donation of Bibles, Testaments and other valuable books (to the amount of \$160.11) during the current year, for the encouragement of the pupils in their pursuit of knowledge and the formation of good habits."

(Signed)

J. McMURRICH,

Chairman.

December 5, 1866.

I need only further observe that if this report contains fewer records of the conflict of opinion on local school affairs than some of its predecessors, that fact may perhaps be regarded rather as an occasion of satisfaction than as furnishing ground for regret. The work of the schools has been faithfully performed throughout the year, by the several teachers in the employment of the Board. I lament that a still larger number of children have not partaken the great benefits of Common School education as provided in this city; but trust the day will yet arrive when unsectarian Christian benevolence and enlightened and just legislation will secure the extension of those benefits to very many, who are still strangers to the wholesome

restraints and mental and moral culture of well conducted and regulated schools.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES PORTER,
Local Superintendent.

OFFICE OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

TORONTO, *January*, 1866.

Submitted to the Board, January 16, 1866, and referred to the Committee on School Management. Reported on by said Committee on February 6th, and ordered by the Board to be printed for the information of the rate-payers.



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APPENDIX I.

TABLE A.

SCHOOLS.	NAME OF TEACHER.	CERTIFICATE HELD.				
		Provincial.			Co. Board	
		Class 1.	Class 2.	Registered No.	Class 1	Class 2.
Palace Street.....	Martin Gill.....				1 A	
	Miss Jemima Armstrong.....				1 C	
	Miss Hannah Wilkinson.....				1 C	
George Street.....	Richard Lewis.....				1 A	
	Miss S. B. Quinn.....	1		232		
	Miss Susan Hamilton.....		2 A	399		
	Miss A. L. Armstrong.....		2 A	1218		
	Miss Catharine Scarlett.....		2 B	1139		
	Miss Amelia Henning.....	1 B		1682		
The Park.....	William Anderson.....				1 A	
	Miss M. J. Keown.....				1 B	
	Miss Boddy.....	1 A		1578		
	Miss M. Buik.....	1 A		1676		
	Miss M. A. Anker.....	1 B		1969		
Victoria Street.....	William Spotton.....				1 C	
	Miss G. Round.....				1 B	
	Miss M. A. Kennedy.....				1 B	
	Miss E. Kennedy.....		2	340		
	Miss A. M. O'Flaherty.....	1 B		1683		
	Miss M. Robinson.....	1 B		930		
	Henry Browne.....				1 A	
Louisa Street.....	Robert McCausland.....				1 A	
	Miss J. S. Morrison.....				1 B	
	Miss Margaret Greenlees.....	1 A		1589		
	Miss Agnes Hall.....		2 B	1134		
	Miss Charlotte Spotton.....	1 B		2157		
	Miss S. McBride.....				1 B	
Centre Street.....	Miss P. S. McGee.....	1 C		932		
	Samuel McAllister.....				1 A	
John Street	Mrs. Patterson.....	1 A		1293		
	Miss Kelloch.....	1 C		1116		
	Miss S. J. Hamilton.....	1 B		1795		
	Miss Margaret Elliott.....	1 A		2154		
	Samuel Coyne.....				1 A	
Phoebe Street.....	Miss C. M. Churchill.....	1 B		364		
	Miss Olivia H. Dunn.....	1 A		2245		
	Miss Jessie Rogers.....	1 B		1684		
	Miss Emma Fraser.....				1 B	
	Miss Eliza Thompson.....				1 C	
Givins Street.....	James Anderson.....				1 C	
	Miss Rebecca Thompson.....		2 A	658		
	Total.....					

ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov.	1,	1859
		1857
Jan.	1,	1866
		1855
Jan.	1,	1863
		1858
July	1,	1861
June	1,	1863
Jan.	1,	1863
		1857
		1852
Jan.	1,	1865
May	21,	1865
July	1,	1865
		1856
		1856
		1853
		1855
		1855
Jan.	1,	1864
Feb.	1,	1865
Jan.	1,	1861
Jan.	1,	1864
Dec.	1,	1861
Dec.	1,	1864
July	1,	1861
April		1866
Nov.	1,	1863
July	1,	1862
Nov.	1,	1859
Feb.	1,	1863
July	1,	1861
Jan.	1,	1866
Oct.		1866
		1850
		1858
Jan.	1,	1864
Jan.	1,	1865
June	1,	1866
May	1,	1866
June	1,	1866
Oct.	1,	1859

\$14

RESPECTING TEACHERS.

HELD.		ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.	Rate of Salary per annum.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	REMARKS.
Co. Board	Class				
Class 1	Class 2.				
1 A	Nov. 1, 1859	\$550	Church of England	Trained by Ch. Ed. Society, Ireland.
1 C	1857	320	Methodist.	
1 C	Jan. 1, 1866	200	Methodist.	Trained at Prov. Normal School.
1 A	1855	700	Congregational.	
.....	Jan. 1, 1863	400	Methodist.	Trained in Training School, Liverpool
.....	1858	250	Presbyterian.	
.....	July 1, 1861	250	Methodist.	
.....	June 1, 1863	200	Church of England	
1 A	Jan. 1, 1863	200	Methodist.	
1 B	1857	700	Methodist.	
.....	1852	320	Church of England	Trained at Prov. Normal School.
.....	Jan. 1, 1865	250	Church of England	
.....	May 21, 1865	200	Presbyterian.	
1 C	July 1, 1865	200	Congregational.	
1 B	1856	700	Church of England	
1 B	1856	400	Church of England	Trained in Training School, London.
.....	1853	250	Methodist.	
.....	1855	250	Methodist.	
.....	Jan. 1, 1864	200	Baptist.	
1 A	Feb. 1, 1865	200	Presbyterian.	
1 A	Jan. 1, 1861	700	Church of England	Trained at Prov. Normal School.
1 B	Jan. 1, 1864	500	Methodist.	
.....	Dec. 1, 1861	400	Church of England	
.....	Dec. 1, 1864	250	Presbyterian.	
.....	July 1, 1861	250	Presbyterian.	
1 B	April 1866	200	Church of England	Trained at Prov. Normal School.
.....	Nov. 1, 1863	250	Congregational.	
1 A	July 1, 1862	250	Methodist.	
.....	Nov. 1, 1859	700	Church of England	
.....	Feb. 1, 1863	320	Presbyterian.	
.....	July 1, 1861	250	Baptist.	
.....	Jan. 1, 1866	200	Church of England	
1 A	Oct. 1866	200	Presbyterian.	
.....	1850	700	Church of England	
.....	1858	400	Baptist.	
.....	Jan. 1, 1864	250	Church of England	
1 B	Jan. 1, 1865	250	Presbyterian.	
1 C	June 1, 1866	200	Methodist.	
1 C	May 1, 1866	200	Methodist.	
.....	June 1, 1866	550	Presbyterian.	Trained at Prov. Normal School.
.....	Oct. 1, 1859	320	Church of England	
.....		\$14,080		

TABLE B.

Number of Pupils entered on the Registers of the several Schools, during the year 1866.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Palace Street.....	174	163	337
George ".....	432	364	796
The Park.....	294	244	538
Victoria Street.....	415	336	751
Louisa ".....	561	546	1107
Centre ".....	154	164	318
John ".....	328	297	625
Phœbe ".....	358	369	727
Givins' ".....	153	136	289
Total in all the Schools.....	2869	2619	5488

TABLE C.

Analysis of the Attendance at the several Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Less than 20 Days.		From 20 to 50.		From 50 to 100.		From 100 to 150.		From 150 to 200.		From 200 to whole year.		Combined Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Palace Street.....	22	24	30	43	34	35	34	25	32	26	22	10	337
George ".....	56	63	66	70	111	74	76	83	79	51	44	23	796
The Park.....	30	37	54	46	63	65	78	46	54	41	15	9	538
Victoria Street.....	57	47	101	58	106	83	71	61	56	66	24	21	751
Louisa ".....	89	78	83	106	138	132	94	102	101	86	56	42	1107
Centre ".....	28	39	40	34	37	37	31	33	16	16	2	5	318
John ".....	41	57	70	68	90	72	44	52	59	38	24	10	625
Phœbe ".....	45	38	71	61	96	83	62	92	62	61	22	34	727
Givins ".....	19	24	20	26	45	27	40	34	23	19	6	6	289
	387	407	535	512	720	608	530	528	482	404	215	160	5488
Totals in all the Schools.	794		1047		1328		1058		886		375		5488

Average Re

1866.

January...
 February...
 March...
 April...
 May...
 June...
 July...
 September...
 October...
 November...
 December...

Divided by 11

Average Mon
 Public Sch
 Third or S

Ave

NAME OF S

Palace Street...
 George ".....
 The Park...
 Victoria Street...
 Louisa ".....
 Centre ".....
 John ".....
 Phœbe ".....
 Givins ".....

Totals

January, 1865.

Differences; all bein
 of 1865.....

TABLE D.
Average Registered Monthly Attendance, and Average of Average Monthly Attendance.

1866.	REGISTERED.			AVERAGE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	1597	1356	2953	1150	926	2076
February	1593	1363	2956	1260	1024	2284
March	1633	1444	3077	1298	1109	2407
April	1646	1536	3182	1304	1187	2491
May	1721	1593	3314	1280	1152	2432
June	1619	1562	3181	1246	1124	2370
July	1512	1495	3007	1161	1087	2248
September	1605	1549	3154	1351	1289	2640
October	1718	1683	3401	1337	1272	2609
November	1683	1604	3287	1297	1175	2472
December	1573	1452	3025	1261	1100	2361
Divided by 11 months	17900	16637	34537	13945	12445	26390
	1627 $\frac{3}{11}$	1512 $\frac{5}{11}$	3139 $\frac{8}{11}$	1267 $\frac{8}{11}$	1131 $\frac{4}{11}$	2399 $\frac{1}{11}$

TABLE E.

Average Monthly Attendance in the respective Divisions of the several City Public Schools; namely, First or Junior, Second or Intermediate, and Third or Senior, both Male and Female.

JANUARY.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street.....	28	46	..	74	16	48	..	64	138
George ".....	73	49	51	173	55	45	43	143	316
The Park.....	66	37	43	146	45	39	..	84	230
Victoria Street.....	64	42	39	145	47	41	43	131	276
Louisa ".....	110	79	58	247	88	74	57	219	466
Centre ".....	56	..	..	56	54	..	..	54	110
John ".....	45	33	42	120	35	42	..	77	197
Phœbe ".....	47	40	40	127	44	34	37	115	242
Givins ".....	27	35	..	62	14	25	..	39	101
Totals.....									
January, 1865.....	516	361	273	1150	398	348	180	926	2076
	560	415	329	1304	462	372	200	1034	2338
Differences; all being in favour of 1865.....	44	+54	+56	154	64	+24	+20	=180	262

FEBRUARY.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street.....	32	49	.....	81	20	46	.....	66	147
George ".....	86	50	53	189	68	45	42	150	339
The Park.....	66	37	42	145	47	46	.....	93	238
Victoria Street.....	76	43	44	163	48	44	47	139	302
Louisa ".....	128	83	55	266	99	77	59	235	501
Centre ".....	57	.....	.....	57	60	.....	.....	60	117
John ".....	50	36	43	129	40	50	.....	90	219
Phoebe ".....	67	47	49	163	55	42	48	145	308
Givins ".....	31	36	.....	67	16	30	.....	46	113
Totals.....	593	381	286	1260	448	380	196	1024	2284
February, 1865.....	566	437	331	1334	475	396	197	1068	2402
Differences; the totals being } in favour of 1865..... }	27	-56	-45	=-74	-27	-16	-1	=-44	118

MARCH.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street.....	38	48	.....	86	25	45	.....	70	156
George ".....	95	53	53	201	68	46	43	157	358
The Park.....	67	42	40	149	56	45	.....	101	250
Victoria Street.....	84	46	47	177	52	44	47	143	320
Louisa ".....	133	82	53	268	111	79	59	249	517
Centre ".....	58	.....	.....	58	66	.....	.....	66	124
John ".....	50	35	46	131	52	57	.....	109	240
Phoebe ".....	67	49	44	160	70	46	46	162	322
Givins ".....	33	35	.....	68	20	32	.....	52	120
Totals.....	625	390	283	1298	520	394	195	1109	2407
March, 1865.....	616	437	326	1379	515	412	201	1128	2507
Differences; the totals being } in favour of 1865..... }	9	-47	-43	=81	5	-18	-6	=19	100

APRIL.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
	Palace Street.....								
George "	29	50	...	79	26	40	...	66	145
The Park	102	50	45	197	84	48	48	180	377
Victoria Street.....	72	39	41	152	70	45	...	115	267
Louisa "	92	49	46	187	74	39	41	154	341
Centre "	124	79	56	259	118	73	57	248	507
John "	56	...	...	56	70	...	...	70	126
Phœbe "	55	36	41	132	64	61	...	125	257
Givins "	76	46	40	162	76	42	46	164	326
	43	37	...	80	34	31	...	65	145
Totals.....									
April, 1865.....	649	386	269	1304	616	379	192	1187	2491
	708	420	317	1445	620	411	201	1232	2677
Differences; all in favour of } 1865	-59	-34	-48	=141	-4	-32	-9	=45	186

MAY.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
	Palace Street.....								
George "	31	44	...	75	29	36	...	65	140
The Park	96	59	47	202	90	48	43	181	383
Victoria Street..	70	36	37	143	69	40	...	109	252
Louisa "	83	49	41	173	72	30	42	153	326
Centre "	134	79	49	262	117	69	50	236	498
John "	58	...	..	58	64	...	...	64	122
Phœbe "	61	36	38	135	55	50	...	105	240
Givins "	72	46	39	157	88	44	43	175	332
	43	32	...	75	33	31	...	64	139
Totals.....									
May, 1865.....	648	381	251	1280	617	357	178	1152	2432
	712	398	301	1411	665	401	190	1256	2667
Differences; all in favour of } 1865.....	-64	-17	-50	=131	-48	-44	-12	=104	-235

JUNE.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street.....	31	41	...	72	26	32	...	58	130
George ".....	100	56	47	203	91	46	39	176	379
The Park.....	71	38	34	143	70	39	...	109	252
Victoria Street.....	79	47	39	165	72	39	37	148	313
Louisa ".....	132	76	42	250	117	62	46	225	475
Centre ".....	58	...	...	58	57	...	...	57	115
John ".....	58	34	38	130	61	45	...	106	236
Phoebe ".....	77	39	34	150	97	46	42	185	335
Givins ".....	44	31	...	75	29	31	...	60	135
Totals.....	650	362	234	1246	620	340	164	1124	2370
June, 1866.....	712	382	285	1379	641	391	188	1220	2599
Differences; all in favour of } 1865.....	-62	-20	-51	=133	-21	-51	-24	=-96	-229

JULY.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street.....	35	43	...	78	24	32	...	56	134
George ".....	87	50	41	178	89	41	38	168	346
The Park.....	71	35	30	136	68	42	...	110	246
Victoria Street.....	80	42	31	153	70	36	42	148	301
Louisa ".....	124	72	38	234	113	57	42	212	446
Centre ".....	48	...	...	48	55	...	...	55	103
John ".....	58	35	33	126	60	49	...	109	235
Phoebe ".....	71	39	31	141	91	41	37	169	310
Givins ".....	39	28	...	67	29	31	...	60	127
Totals.....	613	344	204	1161	599	329	159	1087	2248
July, 1855.....	685	358	263	1306	658	340	177	1175	2481
Differences; all in favour of } 1865.....	72	-14	-59	-145	59	-11	-18	=88	233

SEPTEMBER.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street.....	35	58	...	93	33	41	...	74	167
George ".....	95	57	61	213	104	50	48	202	415
The Park.....	70	41	38	149	73	50	...	123	272
Victoria Street.....	84	47	39	170	74	53	50	177	347
Louisa ".....	133	86	58	277	126	78	56	260	537
Centre ".....	49	...	...	49	59	...	...	59	108
John ".....	61	48	51	160	67	68	...	135	295
Phoebe ".....	75	48	44	167	97	52	50	199	366
Givins ".....	44	29	...	73	28	32	...	60	133
Totals.....	546	414	291	1351	661	424	204	1289	2640
September, 1865.....	687	385	275	1347	582	380	192	1154	2501
Differences; all the totals } being in favour of 1866... }	-41	+29	+16	=+4	79	+44	+12	=135	139

OCTOBER.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street.....	36	56	...	92	35	41	...	76	168
George ".....	100	45	58	212	106	49	47	202	414
The Park.....	74	41	34	149	67	48	...	115	264
Victoria Street.....	95	50	34	179	82	61	49	192	371
Louisa ".....	135	80	51	265	116	69	51	236	502
Centre ".....	46	...	...	46	48	...	...	48	94
John ".....	67	45	52	164	70	70	...	140	304
Phoebe ".....	76	45	44	165	108	44	51	203	368
Givins ".....	39	25	...	64	30	30	...	60	124
Totals.....	668	396	273	1337	662	412	198	1272	2609
October, 1865.....	651	373	261	1285	536	376	178	1090	2375
Differences; all in favour of } 1866..... }	17	+23	+42	=+52	126	+36	+20	=182	234

NOVEMBER.

Average No. of pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street	33	60	...	93	31	38	...	69	162
George "	100	53	56	208	98	52	47	197	405
The Park.....	65	40	36	141	54	45	...	99	240
Victoria Street.....	92	54	47	193	75	63	50	188	381
Louisa "	124	75	53	251	106	68	47	211	472
Centre "	40	...	...	40	40	...	...	40	80
John "	63	45	50	158	65	67	...	132	290
Phoebe "	67	42	44	153	90	37	47	174	327
Givins "	35	25	...	60	26	29	...	55	115
Totals.....	619	393	285	1297	585	399	191	1175	2472
November, 2865.....	634	384	275	1293	496	344	173	1013	2306
Differences; all the totals } being in favor of 1866. }	-15	+9	+10	=+4	+89	+55	+18	=+162	116

DECEMBER.

Average No. of Pupils in each Division of each School.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Combined Total.
	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	D. 1.	2.	3.	Total.	
Palace Street.....	34	62	...	96	28	41	...	69	165
George "	98	55	57	210	91	49	50	190	400
The Park.....	64	40	38	142	44	42	...	86	228
Victoria Street.....	76	51	43	170	66	60	48	174	344
Louisa "	115	72	51	238	90	65	48	203	441
Centre "	46	...	...	46	44	...	...	44	90
John "	59	46	51	156	61	68	...	129	285
Phoebe "	58	39	46	143	71	36	48	155	298
Givins "	35	25	...	60	20	30	...	50	110
Totals.....	585	390	286	1261	515	391	194	1100	2361
December, 1865.....	611	387	276	1274	481	355	177	1013	2287
Differences; the combined } total being in favour of 1865 }	-26	+3	+10	=-13	34	+36	+17	=87	74

ool.

al.	Combined Total.
...	
69	162
97	405
99	240
88	381
111	472
40	80
32	290
74	327
55	115
75	2472
113	2306
62	116

Total.	Combined Total.
69	165
190	400
86	228
174	344
203	441
44	90
129	285
155	298
50	110
1100	2361
1013	2287
=87	74

TABLE F.

VICTORIA STREET:																		
Males.....	119	118	81	73	29	203	152	415	205	152	205	6	16	6	1			
Females.. ..	74	104	81	57	20	336	149	336	336	117	158	8	158	27	158			
Total.....	193	217	162	130	49	539	301	751	541	269	363	6	24	6	1			
LOUISA STREET:																		
Males.....	133	150	168	56	54	428	278	428	110	278	278	14	21	39				
Females.....	160	111	153	79	43	386	275	546	275	194	275				275			
Total.....	293	261	321	135	97	814	553	974	385	472	553	14	21	39	275			
CENTRE STREET:																		
Males.....	74	80	.....	.....	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females.....	77	53	34	.....	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	151	133	34	.....	167	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
JOHN STREET:																		
Males.....	94	56	99	43	36	328	159	328	97	159	234	14	15	8	15			
Females.....	103	67	60	42	25	297	127	297	25	67	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	197	123	159	85	61	625	286	625	122	226	428	14	15	8	15			
PHOEBE STREET:																		
Males.....	102	69	84	61	40	257	185	358	185	129	185	5	12	12	.....		
Females.....	40	157	79	40	53	327	172	369	93	117	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	142	226	163	101	93	584	357	727	278	246	357	5	60	12	.....		
GIVINS STREET:																		
Males.....	57	49	25	11	11	153	47	153	.....	85	47	10	5	5	.....		
Females.....	32	31	47	9	17	136	60	136	.....	60	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	89	80	72	20	28	289	107	289	.....	95	120	10	7	5	.....		
General Totals	1522	1506	1250	673	536	4442	2305	5204	1708	1973	2729	85	84	168	129	561354	161,1286	54

TABLE G.—*School Libraries.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NO. OF VOLS. IN LIBRARY.			NO. TAKEN OUT DURING YEAR.		
	DEPARTMENT.		Total.	DEPARTMENT.		Total.
	Males.	Female.		Males.	Female.	
Palace Street	130	.....	130	.....	.....	.....
George "	150	156	306	677	450	1127
The Park	245	.....	245	120	.....	120
Victoria Street	160	153	313	90	225	315
Louisa "	254	120	374	791	290	1081
John "	105	53	158	.....	.....	.....
Phoebe "	187	49	236	200	.....	200
Givins "	144	.....	144	179	140	319
Total.....	1375	531	1906	2057	1105	3162

N.B.—The Palace Street and Givins Street School Libraries, though kept in the Rooms occupied by the Male Departments of these Schools, are accessible to the Pupils of both the Male and Female Departments. The Centre Street School, consisting of only Junior Pupils, requires no Library.

TABLE H.—*Comparative Statement of the City Schools, under specific headings, from 1844 to 1866, both inclusive.*

Year.	City Population.	Average Registered Attendance.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Average Number of Pupils to each Teacher.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Schools.	Cost per Child per ann. on basis of Registered Attendance.	Cost per Child per ann. on basis of average daily Attendance.
1844	18500	.....	1194	12	100	4½ months £1377	.....	\$5 00
1845	19706	.....	1108	12	92	12 " 1921	.....	7 00
1846	20565	.....	1212	15	81	12 " 2011	.....	6 60
1847	21784	.....	1265	13	97	12 " 1871	.....	6 00
1848	23503	.....	1431	13	110	6 " 917	.....	5 50
1849	24126	.....	1325	13	102	6 " 917	.....	5 08
1850	25766	.....	1259	15	91	12 " 1998	.....	6 30
1851	30763	1843	1366	16	85	12 " 2406	\$5 80	7 20
1852	35000	1872	1346	16	84	12 " 2558	5 40	7 40
1853	40000	1886	1402	20	70	12 " 3215	7 00	9 00
1854	41500	1971	1459	21	69	12 " 4176	8 50	11 40
1855	42500	2066	1570	31	50	12 " 5218	10 00	13 00
1856	43250	2318	1747	32	55	12 " 5642	10 00	12 80
1857	45000	2480	1863	36	52	12 " 6054	10 00	13 00
1858	47500	2522	1987	36	55	12 " 6599	9 69	12 50
1859	45000	2742	2150	38	56	12 " 6303	9 20	11 73
1860	45000	2846	2260	38	59	12 " 6511	9 15	11 52
1861	44743	2800	2180	38	57	12 " 6410	9 16	11 75
1862	45000	2825	2183	38	57	12 " 6261	8 94	11 48
1863	47500	3000	2287	38	60	12 " 6409	8 54	11 21
1864	47500	3121	2400	39	61	12 " 6546	8 39	10 91
1865	47500	3248	2251	40	56	12 " 6612	8 11	11 75
1866	47500	3139	2399	41	58	12 " 6687	8 52	11 17

Examine

In the first operation was entirely metric, in the second

In the third writing; reading

1. Define the term end, Prod
2. Write in figures thousand a one thousand and sixty-
3. Multiply 7 fur.
4. Divide 3587 yd
5. Express 132 m
6. How long would 100 a minu
7. A Sovereign we
8. How many pounds in an ounce

...ING YEAR.

Total.

.....
1127
120
315
1081
.....
200
319

3162

...oms occupied
the Male and
...es no Library.

...er specific

Cost per Child per
ann. on basis
of average daily
Attendance.

\$5 00
7 00
6 60
6 00
5 50
5 08
6 30
7 20
7 40
9 00
11 40
13 00
12 80
13 00
12 50
11 73
11 52
11 75
11 48
11 21
10 91
11 75
11 17

APPENDIX II.

A.

Examination Papers at the Combined Examination, Monday, July 16th, 1866.

In the first or junior, and in the second or intermediate Division, the examination was entirely oral; with the exception of one paper, namely, that on Arithmetic, in the second or intermediate Division.

In the third or senior Division, the examination was conducted altogether in writing; reading, of course, excepted.

ARITHMETIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

	<i>Values.</i>
1. Define the terms Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Minuend, Product, Dividend and Quotient	10
2. Write in figures the following numbers:—Three millions, twenty-five thousand and thirty; four hundred and ten millions, six hundred and one thousand; nine hundred millions, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.....	10
3. Multiply 7 fur. 87 yds. 1 ft. 5 in., by 768.....	10
4. Divide 3587 yds. 9 in into 27 equal distances	10
5. Express 132 millions of feet in miles.....	10
6. How long would it take to count a million of Sovereigns, at the rate of 100 a minute?.....	15
7. A Sovereign weighs nearly 123 grs.; what is the weight of £1000 of gold?	15
8. How many pounds of copper are there in a million of pence, each weighing an ounce? and what is the value of the sum?.....	20
	100

ARITHMETIC.

THIRD DIVISION.

	<i>Values.</i>
1. Define the terms Ratio, Proportion, Interest, Discount and Percentage.....	10
2. Find the value of the expression $(19\frac{4}{5} + \frac{7}{10} - 15 + \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{4}) \times \frac{3}{5\frac{1}{2}}$	15
3. If $3\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of hemp sell for $16\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, what will $10\frac{2}{3}$ cwt. bring at the same rate ?	15
4. Divide the sum of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{3}{20}$ by the difference between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	15
5. A ship is worth £16,000, and a person, possessed of $\frac{5}{16}$ of it sells $\frac{2}{3}$ of his share ; what share has he remaining, and what is it worth ?.....	20
6. What discount should be allowed for the present payment, of a debt of 1,000 dollars, due in one year and six months, when the interest is 8 per cent. ?.....	25
	100

DEFINITIONS AND DERIVATIONS.

THIRD DIVISION.

Define and derive the following words :—

	<i>Values.</i>
1. Compassion	5
2. Opposite	5
3. Dissuasive	5
4. Recognize	10
5. Pacify	10
6. Effusion	5
7. Survey	10
8. Extension	5
9. Colloquial	5
10. Annular	5
11. Invalidate	5
12. Write down Derivations from the following words :—	
Claudo, ludo, terra	30
	100

1. How are
2. Decline t
3. Compare
4. Conjugate
5. Write dow
6. Mention v
7. Correct th
 each in

8. What is th
9. Analyse th

10. Write down

1. State the len
 of the Ea
2. Define Para
3. Name and de
 the Globe
4. Name the P
5. Describe the
6. Mention the
 extent...
7. Name the Co
 with some
8. Name the Mic
 each.....

GRAMMAR.

<i>Values.</i>		<i>Values.</i>
	1. How are nouns declined ?.....	5
	2. Decline the Personal and the Relative Pronouns	5
	3. Compare the following Adjective :—Near, far, fore, gay, happy.....	5
	4. Conjugate the following Verbs :—Seethe, shoe, pay, thrive, tear, gird..	10
	5. Write down the plural of apex, basis, erratum, stamen, virtuoso.....	10
	6. Mention various significations of the Present Tense.....	10
	7. Correct the following faulty expressions, and give the rule applicable in each instance :	
	Who having not seen we love.	
	The number of our days are with thee.	
	This assertion was most untrue.	
	We are mutually friendly to each other.	15
	8. What is the general rule for the position of Adverbs?	5
	9. Analyse the following passage, and parse the words in Italics :—	
	“ And even to those for whom is spread	
	Joy’s banquet richly crowned,	
	The world is but a gorgeous bed,	
	Where in fast slumber <i>bound</i> ,	
	Pomp’s gaudy <i>trappings</i> spread beneath,	
	They dream away life’s fleeting breath,	
	Till night comes closing in, and death	
	Draws his dark drapery round.”	20
	10. Write down the above passage in the order of prose.....	15
		100

GEOGRAPHY.

<i>Values.</i>		<i>Values.</i>
	1. State the length in English miles of the Diameter and of the Circumference of the Earth.....	10
	2. Define Parallels of Latitude and Zones.....	10
	3. Name and define the most remarkable of the great Circles which surround the Globe	15
	4. Name the Political Divisions of America.....	15
	5. Describe the principal Mountain Chains of America.....	15
	6. Mention the Boundaries of Canada ; also its Area, Population and greatest extent.....	10
	7. Name the Counties of Upper Canada which form the Western Peninsula, with some of the Chief Towns.....	15
	8. Name the Middle and Southern States in the Union, and the Chief Towns in each.....	10
		100

HISTORY.

	<i>Values.</i>
1. What nations adjoining Palestine were subdued by David?.....	5
2. About what period, and by whom was Athens founded?.....	5
3. State briefly what you know of the King of Rome.....	15
4. Sketch briefly the Reigns of the Ptolemies.....	15
5. Give a brief account of the Punic wars.....	15
6. Mention the circumstances of the Discovery of Canada.....	10
7. When and where did Champlain die? and what is the character given of him in your History?.....	5
8. Write down the names of the Sovereigns of England from Henry VII. to Anne.....	10
9. Give a short account of Cardinal Woolsey.....	5
10. What is the Restoration?.....	5
11. State what you know of Catharine of Arragon, Catharine Parr, and Lady Jane Grey?.....	10
	100

MENSURATION.

THIRD DIVISION.

	<i>Values.</i>
1. How many yards of carpet, 2 ft. 4 in. broad, will it take to cover a room whose dimensions are 26 ft. by 35 ft?.....	15
2. A wall is to be built, 15 yds. long, 7 ft. high, and 13 in. thick, with a doorway 6 ft. high and 4 ft. wide; how many bricks will it require, the solid content of each being 108 cubic inches?.....	15
3. What will be the cost of painting the room at $9\frac{1}{2}$ d per square yard, if the sides are each 19 ft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in., the ends 16 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the height 10 ft. 3 in.?.....	20
4. If a beam which is 10 in. wide, 8 in. deep, and 5 ft. 6 in. long, weigh 8 cwt. 1 qr., find the length of another beam, the end of which is a square foot, which will weigh a ton.....	25
5. A rectangular cistern, of which the length is $13\frac{3}{8}$ ft. and the breadth 6 ft, contains $294\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of water; what is the depth of the cistern, and what is the weight of water when one cubic inch weighs 252.5 grains?.....	25
	100

1. Define the
2. What are t
3. Give the ru
4. Divide $a^3 +$
5. Given $\frac{x-3}{4}$
6. Given $\frac{x}{a-b}$
7. The sum of what an
8. Divide £4,4 of the so

1. How may th there any Planes?
2. Define the ter
3. Describe brie tulates..
4. Define adjace Angles ;
5. What proposit
6. Enunciate the
7. How is it shew whether th straight li
8. Prove that if a whole line contained other part.

ALGEBRA.

THIRD DIVISION.

1. Define the terms Coefficient, Exponent, Vinculum, Equation.....	<i>Values.</i> 5
2. What are the three essential properties of every equation?.....	5
3. Give the rule for transposing from one member to another.....	5
4. Divide $a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc$ by $a+b+c$	10
5. Given $\frac{x-3}{4}-6-\frac{x-1}{5}=\frac{x-5}{3}-8$, to find x	15
6. Given $\frac{x}{a-b}=\frac{x}{a+b}+1$, to find x	15
7. The sum of two numbers is 60, and the less is to the greater as 5 to 7: what are these numbers?.....	20
8. Divide £4,400 among three persons so that the first may have three-fifths of the second's share, and the second three-fourths of the third's share.	25
	<hr/> 100

GEOMETRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

1. How may the Science of Geometry be defined? What is its object? Is there any distinction between Plane Geometry, and the Geometry of Planes?.....	<i>Values.</i> 5
2. Define the terms Problem, Postulate, Axiom and Theorem.....	5
3. Describe briefly the use and foundation of Definitions, Axioms, and Pos- tulates.....	10
4. Define adjacent Angles, Opposite Angles, Vertical Angles, and Alternate Angles; and give examples from the First Book of Euclid.....	15
5. What proposition is necessary to enable us to construct an Isosceles Triangle	15
6. Enunciate the proposition you employ in the proof of Euclid I. 16.....	15
7. How is it shewn that equal Triangles upon equal bases have equal altitudes, whether they are situated on the same or opposite sides of the same straight line?.....	20
8. Prove that if a straight line be divided into two parts, the squares of the whole line, and of one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square of the other part.....	25
	<hr/> 100

B.

Lists of Pupil recommended by the Examiners to receive Honours, as the result of the Combined Examination, held on the 16th of July, 1866 ; arranged in the order of merit.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

I.—Third (Senior) Division.

(BOYS) SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A special prize instead, on account of his inability to attend the Grammar School :—
 John Wilkinson George Street School.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Thos. L. Ewing..... | George Street. |
| 2. Robert Gourlay..... | Louisa do |
| 3. William McMullen..... | do do |
| 4. Jas. L. Fee..... | Palace do |
| 5. William S. Gill..... | do do |
| 6. Julius Davis..... | Louisa do |
| 7. Robert Sheppard..... | Phoebe do |

(GIRLS) PRIZES.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Maria Jones..... | Phoebe Street. |
| 2. Jenny Spink..... | George do |
| 3. Augusta Roddy..... | do do |
| 4. Eliza Hoggan..... | Phoebe do |
| 5. Henrietta Williams..... | Victoria do |
| 6. Mary Ann O'Neill..... | Louisa do |

II.—Second (

1. Elizabeth M
2. Jennet Lun

III.—Second (

1. Neville Mc
2. Samuel Dan
3. Agnes E. G
4. George Cou
5. Jessie Bain.

IV.—First (Jun

1. Mary Ann
2. { Margaret J.
Benjamin R
3. { Jane H. Do
William W

1. Marion Smith
2. Elizabeth Grin

1. Sarah
2. Alfred
3. { Fanny
Annie
4. { Henry
Edward
5. { Annie
Mary

II.—Second (Senior) Division

PRIZES.

- 1. Elizabeth M. DowzardGivins Street
- 2. Jennet Lumsden.....Palace do

III.—Second (Intermediate) Division.

PRIZES.

- 1. Neville McEvoy.....Victoria Street
- 2. Samuel Danziger.....George do
- 3. Agnes E. Greenlees.....Louisa do
- 4. George Coulter.....George do
- 5. Jessie Bain.....do do

IV.—First (Junior) Division.

Palace and Givins Street Schools.

PRIZES.

- 1. Mary Ann Booth.....Givins Street
- 2. { Margaret J. Booth.....do do
- { Benjamin R. Humphrey.....do do
- 3. { Jane H. Dowzard.....do do
- { William Wright.....do do

John Street and Park Schools.

PRIZES.

- 1. Marion Smith.....John Street
- 2. Elizabeth Grimstead.....do do

First (Junior) Division—the remaining Schools.

PRIZES.

- 1. Sarah McLelland.....George Street
- 2. Alfred Alexander....." "
- 3. { Fanny Bain....." "
- { Annie Bryant....." "
- 4. { Henry Moss.....Victoria Street
- { Edward Bawden.....John "
- 5. { Annie Clair.....Phoebe "
- { Mary Botterall....." "

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

I.—Third (Senior) Division.

7.	Elizabeth White.....	Phœbe Street
8.	Jessie Paton.....	Victoria “
9.	Sarah Hathorne.....	The Park
10.	Eliza Wilson.....	George Street
11.	Richard Coons.....	John “
12.	Daniel Brooks.....	“ “

II.—Second (Senior) Division.

3.	Mary M. Martin.....	Palace Street
4.	Jerusha Montgomery.....	Givins “

III.—Second (Intermediate) Division.

6.	Henrietta Lavallee.....	George Street
7.	Emily Colby.....	Victoria “
8.	Isaac McLean.....	George “
9.	Susan Wesbroom.....	“ “
10.	Mary Deverall.....	Phœbe “

IV.—First (Junior) Division.

Palace and Givins Street Schools.

4.	John Trowern.....	Givins Street
5.	William Uglow.....	Palace “
6.	Harriet Edwards.....	“ “
7.	Susan Rudd.....	“ “

John Street and the Park.

3.	Mary E. Shepherd.....	John Street
4.	Mary McKann.....	The Park

6. { Jo
 { An
 { W
7. { Jo
 { El
 { An
 { Cy
 { Cla
 { Re
8. { Sa
 { Isa
 { Ch
 { Joh

First (Junior) Division—the remaining Schools.

6.	{	John G. Cornell.....	George Street
		Arthur Ardagh	“ “
		William J. Fry	Louisa “
7.	{	John Duggan.....	Victoria “
		Elizabeth Cameron	“ “
		Annie Roome	“ “
8.	{	Cyrus Williams.....	Victoria Street
		Clara Rogers.....	“ “
		Redford Crawford	Centre “
		Sarah J. Thompson.....	“ “
		Isabella McDougall.....	“ “
		Charles Goldsmith.....	Phœbe “
	{	John Haggis.....	“ “

C.

Summary of Certificates of Honour for Regularity and Punctuality of Attendance, &c., granted to Pupils in the several Public Schools, at the Summer Examination.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Palace Street.....	10	5	15
George ".....	13	20	33
The Park.....	13	6	19
Victoria Street.....	15	20	35
Louisa ".....	15	17	32
Centre ".....	1	3	4
John ".....	12	27	39
Phœbe ".....	5	11	16
Givins ".....	9	6	15
Total.....	93	115	208

D.

Summary of Certificates of Honour for Regularity and Punctuality of Attendance, &c., granted to Pupils in the several Public Schools, at the Winter Examination.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Males.	Females	Total.
Palace Street.....	31	13	44
George ".....	48	46	94
The Park.....	34	32	66
Victoria Street.....	33	40	73
Louisa ".....	38	52	90
Centre ".....	1	2	3
John ".....	28	47	75
Phœbe ".....	25	43	68
Givins ".....	14	14	28
Total.....	252	289	541

*Standard for
the City
from a
Examin*

Division 1.—
" 2.—
" 3.—
Sullivan's Sp
N.B.—Pupils

Division 1.—
" 2.—
" 3.—

Division 1.—

" 2.—
" The r

Division 2.—L

" 3.—L

Division 1.—G
" 2.—In

E.

Standard for the Attainments of the Pupils in the respective Divisions of the City Public Schools, having reference to the transfer of Pupils from a Lower to a Higher Division, and to the Periodical Combined Examination of Selected Pupils.

I.—READING AND SPELLING.

Division 1.—1st and 2nd National Reader.

“ 2.—Sequel to 2nd and 3rd National Reader.

“ 3.—4th and 5th National Reader.

Sullivan's Spelling Book superseded.

N.B.—Pupils in 3rd Division to be exercised in Spelling, by means of Dictation.

II.—WRITING.

Division 1.—Pupils in 2nd Reader to write on Slates, to the extent of combining three letters without capitals.

“ 2.—A plain text hand, including capitals and figures.

“ 3.—A good commercial hand.

III.—ARITHMETIC.

Division 1.—Notation and Numeration, to nine places of figures. Simple Addition and Subtraction. The Multiplication Table. Simple Multiplication as far as by 12; and Simple Division (Long Division excepted).

“ 2.—Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic, to page 80 inclusive.

“ The remainder of Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic.

IV.—ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Division 2.—Lennie's Grammar, to the end of Etymology; (page 52 inclusive). The parsing of simple sentences.

“ 3.—Lennie's Grammar to the end of Syntax; page 164 inclusive). The parsing of simple and compound sentences. Analysis of sentences, to be communicated by Teachers, according to Morell.

V.—GEOGRAPHY.

Division 1.—General Definitions, illustrated by the Map of the World.

“ 2.—In addition to the foregoing, an acquaintance with the Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, to the extent of the countries they contain, their capitals, and their principal rivers, lakes, and mountains; also, Johnston's Map of the British North American Provinces, their chief cities, and their principal rivers, lakes, and mountains.

Actuality of
schools, at

Total.
15
33
19
35
32
4
39
16
15
208

Actuality of
schools, at

Total.
44
94
66
73
90
3
75
68
28
541

Division 3.—General Definitions and Outlines, according to Campbell's Geography and Atlas; also, Outlines of the Geography of British North America, illustrated by Johnston's Map.

VI.—HISTORY.

Division 2.—Edwards' Summary of English History, to page 40, (the Houses of York and Lancaster) inclusive.

“ 3.—Ancient and Modern History, in alternate years, according to the 5th National Reader. Edwards' Summary of English History, from page 41 inclusive to the end. Outlines of the History of British North America, to be communicated by Teachers, according to Boyd.

VII.—MENSURATION.

Division 3.—Text Book; National Treatise. The whole of Sections 1st and 2nd. Section 3rd, (Conic Sections,) omitted. Section 4th to Problem 13, inclusive. Also, from page 144 to page 164, on “Artificer's Work.”

VIII.—ALGEBRA.

Division 3.—Colenso's Algebra, to Simple Equations, inclusive.

IX.—GEOMETRY.

Division 3.—1st and 2nd Book of Euclid.

N.B.—The study of Subjects VII., VIII., and IX., is optional, but credit will be given at the Combined Examination for proficiency in them, which will be taken into account in the award of Grammar School Scholarships.

X.—BOOK-KEEPING.

Instead of the last named three subjects, or, in addition to them, Book-keeping may be taken by any Senior Pupil, at the wish of his parent or guardian. The National Book-keeping to be used for this purpose.

Vocal Music and Drawing are regarded rather as School Recreations than as School Work to be required.

JAMES PORTER,

Local Superintendent.

Sanctioned by “Board of School Trustees,” as revised and amended, October 11, 1861, and June 6, 1865.

Books, &c., r

Sanctioned by Bo

F.

Books, &c., required for the use of Pupils in the respective Divisions of the Public Schools of the City of Toronto.

See School Regulations, No. 5, page 5, and No. 20, page 11.

FIRST DIVISION.

1st National Reader.
2nd National Reader.
A Slate.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sequel to 2nd National Reader.
3rd National Reader.
A Slate.
A Copy Book.
Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic.
Lennie's English Grammar.
Edwards' Summary of English History.

THIRD DIVISION.

4th National Reader.
5th National Reader.
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded.
A Slate.
A Copy Book.
Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic.
Lennie's English Grammar.
Campbell's Geography and Atlas.
Edwards' Summary of English History.

FOR PUPILS IN MATHEMATICS.

National Treatise on Mensuration.
Colenso's Algebra.
Euclid's Elements.

FOR PUPILS IN BOOK-KEEPING.

The National Book-keeping.

JAMES PORTER,

Local Superintendent.

Sanctioned by Board of School Trustees, October 11, 1861, and June 6, 1865.

APPENDIX III.

Secretary's Abstract Statement of the Estimated Cost of Maintaining the City Schools, for the year 1866.

1. Annual Interest, at 6 per cent., on permanent Investment of say \$89,280, for the nine School Sites, Buildings and School Furniture, &c	\$5,356 80
2. Annual Estimate as the average Expense of Dilapidations, Repairs to Buildings &c	1,250 00
3. Salaries of Superintendent, Secretary, and forty-one Teachers; payments to Auditors and Examiners; and allowances to ten Caretakers (nine Schools and one Office)	16,750 00
4. Rents and Taxes	350 00
5. Election Expenses	100 00
6. Coal, Wood, and Cutting Wood (Winter 1865—66)	1,600 00
7. Insurances on eight School Buildings, Furniture, &c	360 00
8. Printing and Advertising; Maps, Prize Books, Pens, Ink and Stationery for the Schools; and Stationery for the Board and the Offices.....	550 00
9. Miscellaneous Expenses.....	433 20
	\$26,750 00

APPENDIX IV.

Secretary's Statement of the estimated value of the School Premises, Sites and Buildings, belonging to the Board of Trustees, of the City of Toronto, at the 31st December, 1866, namely:—

Ward of Saint David {	The Park School.....	\$8,250 00	
	George St. do	9,250 00	
		\$17,500 00	
Ward of Saint Lawrence—	Palace Street School	5,350 00	
Ward of Saint James—	Victoria Street School.....	15,000 00	
Ward of Saint John {	Louisa Street School.....	\$9,000 00	
	Addition to same.....	1,381 50	
	Additional School Site, Elizabeth and Sayer Streets.....	1,280 00	
		11,661 50	
Ward of Saint Patrick {	Phoebe Street School.....	\$15,000 00	
	Givins Street do	3,350 00	
		18,350 00	
Ward of Saint George—	John Street School.....	16,250 00	
		\$84,111 50	

The same being exclusive of inside fitting-up, Furniture, and School Apparatus, &c.

Certified,

G. A. BARBER,

SECRETARY.

Toronto, January, 1867.

*Annual Statement
Purposes, C
Published
for the said*

Balance over from
Legislative Appropri
Municipal Assessm

1. Salaries, for the
Twenty-one R
Twenty
Occasional T

Secretary to t
Local Superin
Ten Caretaker
Two Examiner

2. Rents and Taxes, v
The Offices and
Centre Street S

3. Instalments and Int
Second Instalm
St. John ...
Interest, John
Interest, Louisa

APPENDIX V.

Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, for Common School Purposes, City of Toronto, for the Year ending December 31st, 1866. Published as required by Statute, by the Board of School Trustees for the said City.

INCOME FOR 1866.

Balance over from 1865, as per last published Statement.....	\$2,359 25
Legislative Appropriation for 1866.....	3,315 00
Municipal Assessment, as per School Estimates, 1866.....	25,000 00
Total Income, 1866.....	<u>\$30,674 25</u>

EXPENDITURE FOR 1866.

1. Salaries, for the year, namely:—

Twenty-one Regular Teachers, Male Departments...	\$8,621 50
Twenty " " Female Departments,	5,353 58
Occasional Teachers.....	183 00
	<u>\$14,158 08</u>
Secretary to the Board, (Mr. G. A. Barber).....	600 00
Local Superintendent Schools, (Rev. Mr. Porter)	1,200 00
Ten Caretakers, Schools, Office and Board Room.....	707 50
Two Examiners, \$40; Two Auditors, \$20.....	60 00
	<u>\$16,725 58</u>

2. Rents and Taxes, viz:—

The Offices and Board Room.....	\$196 00
Centre Street School, Ward of St. John.....	140 00
	<u>\$336 00</u>

3. Instalments and Interest, Sites, and Mortgages, viz:—

Second Instalment, and Interest, new Site, Ward of St. John	\$371 51
Interest, John Street School Mortgage	180 00
Interest, Louisa Street School Mortgage	80 00
	<u>\$631 51</u>

Carried forward..... \$17,693 99

Brought forward..... \$17,693 09

4. Repairs, &c., to School Buildings, namely :—

1st. General Repairs, viz :—

Withrow and Hillock, George Street.....	\$105 26	
“ “ The Park.....	99 52	
“ “ Palace Street.....	19 35	
		\$224 13
Ford and Forbes, Victoria Street.....		257 56
A. Greenlees, Louisa Street.....	\$53 79	
“ John Street.....	69 34	
		\$123 13
John Kerr, Phoebe Street.....		95 12
L. Richey, Givins Street.....		97 50
W. Faircloth, Painting and Glazing.....		29 45
Charles Reid, Glazing.....		28 85
A. Greenlees, Sunshades, Victoria Street	\$20 00	
“ Repairs, George Street.....	9 70	
		\$29 70
G. Ringham, Repairs Pump and Well, John Street...		14 50
Boxall Brothers, Stoves, Pipes, taking down and putting up same, all the Schools.....		134 91
		\$1,034 85

2nd. For Sanitary Purposes, viz :

Richard Allen, Cleaning Cess-pools, at all the Schools.....	240 00	
D. Montgomery, Ventilating Ducts to Out-houses, all the Schools.....	49 50	
A. Johnson, whitewashing Outhouses.....	24 00	
Lime, Cartage, and removing ashes and rubbish.....	21 00	
		\$334 50
		\$1,369 35

3rd. Miscellaneous Repairs, &c., viz :—

George Street, \$5 25; The Park, \$12 30; Centre Street, \$2 75; Phoebe Street, \$7 75; Sweeping Chimneys and clearing Snow, \$8 35; Cups, Water-pots, Pails, &c., \$12 25; Clock for Park School, and Sundry Repairs, \$10 50; Thermometers, Hardware, &c., \$7 60; Sundry small items and requisites, \$4 20.....		\$62 95
		\$1,432 30

Carried Forward..... \$19,125 39

5. Insurance
British
Imperi
Royal
Wester

6. Fuel for th
Coal, 1
Wood,
Sawin

“
ber
Puttin

7. Printing, Ac
the Scho
H. Rows
H. Rows
Buntin I
Departm
Globe, A
Leader, A
Telegraph
Lithograp
Prizes,
and Mi

8. Miscellaneous
Election o
Profession
Furniture
Gas Accou
Postages,
Cab Hire

9. School Debent
Tot
Bal

TORONTO, Janua
G. A. BARB
Secre

\$17,693 09

<i>Brought Forward</i>		\$19,125 39
5. Insurance on School Premises, and Furniture, viz:—		
British America Company.....	\$87 25	
Imperial (London) Company.....	121 82	
Royal (London and Liverpool) Company.....	93 80	
Western (Canada) Company.....	103 56	
	<hr/>	\$406 43
6. Fuel for the Schools and Offices, viz :		
Coal, 1866, (W. Myles and Beard).....	\$439 40	
Wood, 1866, (Myles, Beard, &c.).....	352 05	
Sawing Wood, December 31, 1865, to May, 1866.....	\$122 30	
“ “ 1st September to Decem- ber 31st, 1866,	66 70	
Putting in Coal	12 50	
	<hr/>	201 50
		\$992 95
7. Printing, Advertising, Prize Books, and Stationery for the Schools, the Board, and the Offices, viz:—		
H. Rowsell, School Report, as per Tender	\$96 50	
H. Rowsell, Stationery, General Printing, &c.....	193 21	
Buntin Bros., Pens, Holders, &c., for Scholars.....	106 70	
Department of Public Instruction, Prize Books	20 88	
<i>Globe</i> , Advertising and Printing.....	41 81	
<i>Leader</i> , Advertising	28 25	
<i>Telegraph</i> , Advertising	18 30	
Lithographing Certificates, \$24 00; Labels for Prizes, \$2 50; U. C. Depository for Bibles, \$6 90; and Miscellaneous, \$2 40	35 80	
	<hr/>	\$541 05
8. Miscellaneous, viz:—		
Election of School Trustees.....	\$99 00	
Professional Advice, <i>in re</i> School Elections	10 00	
Furniture, Chalk, &c., &c.....	17 61	
Gas Account, \$17 80; Lectures, \$14 70.....	32 50	
Postages, Box, and Stamps	17 42	
Cab Hire and Sundries	47 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 223 72
		5,207 50
9. School Debentures, Sinking Fund, and interest.....		
		\$26,497 04
		\$ 4,177 21
		<hr/>
		\$30,674 25

\$1,482 30

\$19,125 39

TORONTO, January, 1867,

G. A. BARBER,

Secretary B. S. T.

Audited and approved,
SAMUEL SPREULL,
WILLIAM R. ORR.

HENRY ROWSELL, PRINTER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
