



# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

---

VOLUME IV.

---

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

---

Session 1864.

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VOLUME XXIII.



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## R E T U R N

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864; For a Return of Tonnage through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, from the opening of Navigation to the 1st of September, and from that date to the close of Navigation in 1862 and 1863.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
9th May, 1864.



STATEMENT shewing the business done on the WELLAND CANAL, from the opening of the Navigation up to the 1st of September, in the years 1862 and 1863; also from the 1st September to the close of the Navigation of the same years.

ARTICLES.

ARTICLES.	To the 1st September, 1862.			To the close of year 1862.			To the close of the year 1863.		
	Up.	Down.	T. Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.
Ashes.....	178	179	357	14	14	28	111	111	222
Apples.....	22	30	52	288	303	591	303	307	610
Bacon.....	7	7	14	215	401	616	401	397	798
Bark.....	10	40	50	1	121	122	191	3270	3461
Barley and Meal.....	846	816	1662	1	65	66	1	569	570
Beer, Cider and Vinegar.....	461	461	922	51	477	999	101	28	132
Beeswax.....	32	61	93	68	119	187	101	1	1
Biscuit and Crackers.....	174	211	385	2	251	253	717	1373	2090
Bran and Ship stuff.....	85	306	391	678	720	1398	200	361	561
Bricks, Lime and Sand.....	47	243	290	189	189	378	1	30	31
Butter.....	2852	460	3312	32	53	85	63	3	66
Cattle.....	180	21	201	452	45	497	2022	108	2093
Cement and Water-lime.....	20	21	41	26	31	57	41	2	43
Chalk and Whiting.....	202	202	404	162	1	163	13	13	13
Cheese.....	5151	29602	34753	11874	29	11874	100	359	359
Charcoal.....	271	271	542	3592	19117	23039	14732	15019	29752
Clay.....	5	5	10	121	121	242	171	1	172
Clover Seed.....	1086	9718	10804	313	7182	75195	1363	66895	23626
Coal.....	1092	40	1132	71	7	78	121	25626	124
Coffee.....	601	35005	35606	5782	1	5789	16	1105	8
Copperas.....	419	42	461	4446	38293	42969	1106	29189	322
Corn and Meal.....	415	1951	2366	812	57	869	189	230	2645
Dye Stuffs.....	5	391	396	351	3179	4030	2691	203	706
Fish.....	7	101	108	686	688	1374	203	1828	2031
Flax and Seed.....	234	234	468	11	19	30	2	107	107
Flour.....	61	5	66	185	191	376	18	63	81
Furniture and Baggage.....	189	45	234	29	29	58	28	103	140
Gypsum.....	4078	19	4097	8	8	16	49	4	4
Hams.....	2079	301	2380	8888	31	8919	36	2	38
Hemp.....	1	1	2	1146	1146	2292	381	381	762
Hides and Skins (raw).....	1	1	2	4304	4304	8608	4199	3372	8000
Horns, Hoofs and Bones.....	1	1	2	8363	8363	16726	1104	16383	18023
Ice.....	1	1	2	100	100	200	49	4	53
Iron—Broken Castings.....	1	1	2	8888	8888	17776	31	2	33
“ Pig and Scrap.....	1	1	2	1146	1146	2292	381	381	762
“ Railroad.....	1	1	2	4130	4130	8260	4199	3372	8000

Stores and Castings.....	1219	1339	2558	1361	14	1375	987	17	1001	721	3	727
“ all other Iron.....	1555	40	1625	1751	152	1903	1765	1	1774	1471	17	1488
“ Scales.....	27	27	54	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lard.....	229	846	1075	203	1356	1559	220	106	106	245	978	1223
Lard and other oils.....	226	24	250	224	1005	1208	88	11	46	79	79	79
Leather.....	101	20	121	224	221	445	88	88	88	100	100	100
Lime.....	226	20	246	224	221	445	88	88	88	100	100	100
Lime and Meal.....	6113	1	6114	1776	1776	3552	525	525	1050	1655	1655	1655
Manures.....	410	2	412	1776	1776	3552	525	525	1050	1655	1655	1655
Mechanics' Tools.....	13	14	27	1878	1878	3756	4	4	8	8	8	8
Molasses.....	897	897	1794	1878	1878	3756	462	462	924	924	924	924
Nails.....	305	107	412	333	12	345	123	17	145	126	22	148
Oats and Meal.....	125	1102	1227	3	89	92	2402	2402	4804	4804	4804	4804
Oil-Cake and Meal.....	6113	439	6552	12192	2333	3388	4765	4765	9530	9530	9530	9530
Ores.....	41	44	85	5	6	11	40	40	80	80	80	80
Pitch, Tar and Rosin.....	89	3	92	30	3	33	15	1	16	28	28	28
Ploughs and Implements.....	44	3794	3838	8	7501	7509	10	1439	1449	27	2920	2917
Pork.....	112	111	223	7	7	14	3	3	6	6	6	6
Potatoes.....	105	48	153	50	21	71	66	33	99	82	47	129
Pressed Hay and Broom Corn.....	369	2	371	278	1893	2171	219	704	923	223	34	257
Rags, Junk and Oakum.....	57854	32	57886	49947	7	49954	71551	10	71567	55029	15	55044
Raw Cotton.....	28	1	29	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Rye and Meal.....	154	68	222	317	1	318	124	3	127	58	58	58
Salt.....	63	63	126	465	465	930	338	338	676	676	676	676
Ship Stores.....	498	1	499	465	465	930	338	338	676	676	676	676
Slate.....	105	105	210	323	323	646	634	50	684	722	4	726
Soda Ash.....	706	100	806	567	135	702	305	515	820	469	3801	4270
Earthenware, &c.....	1650	1739	3389	1372	2495	3867	302	323	625	1758	135	1758
Stone.....	1800	1	1801	2399	3	2402	2188	48	2188	48	48	48
Sugar.....	512	101	613	220	59	279	132	1	133	378	6	384
Tallow.....	14	127	141	220	2	222	132	1	133	378	6	384
Tin and Steel.....	1	1	2	1	32	33	137	44	231	19	13	32
Tobacco, all kinds.....	1	1	2	1	32	33	137	44	231	19	13	32
Turpentine.....	6761	264379	271140	9713	193391	208104	4745	203968	208713	8393	133697	162090
Wheat.....	210	1251	1461	240	1031	1271	68	633	701	140	328	668
Domestic Spirits.....	522	3	525	307	4	311	170	1	171	330	2	332
White Lead and Paints.....	91	92	183	134	268	402	69	69	138	91	91	91
Wool.....	6930	237	7167	1032	2686	3718	17	17	34	0	84	93
Agricultural Products.....	1383	1111	2494	5383	389	5782	3702	4610	4610	350	6420	6770
Merchandise.....	23	759	782	875	399	1274	293	1	294	163	163	163
Barrels, empty.....	23	97	122	875	236	1111	293	1	294	163	163	163
Boat Knees.....	75	75	150	75	2007	2007	236	236	472	29	29	29
Floats.....	75	75	150	75	2007	2007	236	236	472	29	29	29

STATEMENT showing the business done on the Welland Canal, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	To the 1st September, 1862.			To the 1st September, 1863.			To the close of the year 1863.			1862.		1863.	
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
Pine wood .....	4056	67992	72648	3851	6189	71343	3201	21033	27237	1839	41791	43630	
Mahogany .....	8		8	16		16	11		11		31	31	
Masts and Spars in Vessels.....		3919	3919		562	562		600	600		28	59	
do do in Raft.....	2	42	44		2760	5499	15	610	623	66	378	444	
Railway Ties in Vessels.....					918	918					259	259	
do do in Raft.....					27405	29071	474	17810	18281	2511	19502	29016	
Lumber in Vessels.....	151	37561	37715	1666	200	200	55	81	136		102	102	
do in Raft.....		37	37		17548	17548		4061	4061		4382	4382	
Square Timber in Vessels.....		11214	11214		11837	11877		5503	5503		3927	3929	
do do in Raft.....	4	23246	23250	20	1210	1501	239	498	617	2	788	1005	
Wagon stuff, &c., 40 cubic feet.....	127	821	948	291	4717	4917	55	5031	5089		2774	2774	
Saw Logs.....		13646	13646	200	6152	6152		657	657		1137	1137	
Staves, Pipe & Headings.....		3003	3003		5151	5151		580	580		1826	1826	
Staves, West India do.....		2172	2172		4358	4358		177	177		30	30	
do Barrel do.....	197	3389	4095	37	1	1		40	40		413	2996	
Traverses.....		1275	3585	4101	1369	5473	1149	553	1502	1853	413	2996	
Passengers, number.....	2509		3585	42018	38802	820780	263791	398786	372377	297301	275916	599317	
Vessels, Tonnage.....	474815	429450	901265										
Folio—1.....		180,663			178,264			127,930			101,933	178,264	
" 2.....		90,795			110,236			90,788			96,201	101,938	
" 3.....		462,414			388,486			462,411			388,486	462,411	
" 4.....								287,451			287,451	388,486	
Totals.....		733,905			676,986			509,869			1,141,119	1,141,119	
The Forest.....		171,821			161,412			65,776			83,917	171,821	
Vegetable Food.....		411,922			331,515			309,401			296,970	411,922	
Other Agricultural Products.....		1,681			4,051			5,048			7,356	1,681	

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs,  
May 7, 1864.

STATEMENT shewing the business done on the ST. LAWRENCE CANAL, from the opening of the Navigation up to the 1st of September, in the years 1862 & 1863; also from the 1st of September to the close of the Navigation of the same years.

ARTICLES.	To the 1st September, 1862.			To the 1st September, 1863.			To the close of year 1862.			To the close of year 1863.		
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.
Ashes	.....	2361	2301	88	2900	2988	284	1599	1783	101	1554	1655
Apples	6	4192	4492	1	1445	1446	10	3142	3152	73	7286	7359
Bacon	1	141	145	3	173	176	.....	19	19	27	90	931
Bark	.....	132	132	188	93	281	.....	202	262	202	427	517
Barley and Meal	6	944	950	461	181	648	405	4479	4881	.....	6369	6569
Beef	.....	32	32	32	46	46	.....	39	39	14	130	144
Beer, Cider and Vinegar	396	37	313	115	85	200	168	89	257	70	161	237
Beeswax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biscuit & Crackers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brun and Ship Stull	3	34	37	18	15	33	.....	33	44	38	513	89
Bricks, Lime & Sand	555	382	937	1141	818	1962	1119	307	1486	1551	906	2517
Butter	2	657	659	.....	349	349	1	1355	1393	22	791	814
Carts, Wagons & Sleighs	35	7	42	10	15	23	5	7	12	11	9	320
Cattle	16	412	428	21	402	424	9	343	352	9	241	253
Cement & Water-lime	155	53	208	198	68	266	123	47	170	378	74	452
Chalk & Whiting	110	.....	110	94	.....	94	48	.....	48	19	.....	19
Cheese	.....	91	91	2	362	361	.....	301	301	.....	481	481
Charcoal	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	57	.....	57	91	106	197	28	.....	28	43	72	115
Clover Seed	216	22	238	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	96	40	136
Coal	14512	216	14728	4232	62	4314	9037	177	9814	2533	71	2654
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	44	1	45	66	7	73	.....	.....	.....
Copperas	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn & Meal	57	39929	39986	59	21383	21442	152	35770	35922	1	1427	1427
Dye Stuffs	34	8	42	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46
Fish	183	62	245	171	7	178	4229	200	1429	2477	25	2502
Flax & Seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour	2070	56994	59064	1778	45196	46974	1127	28883	29810	1711	32702	34413
Furniture and Baggage	540	267	807	278	414	692	156	290	446	160	233	393
Gypsum	525	342	867	18	5	23	119	120	239	158	.....	158
Hams	.....	162	162	.....	206	206	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Hemp	39	.....	39	135	.....	135	2	.....	2	62	68	130
Hides and Skins (raw)	.....	160	160	.....	56	56	31	58	92	.....	48	48
Hogs	1	29	30	.....	46	46	.....	41	41	.....	56	56
Horns, Hoofs and Bones	.....	83	83	.....	185	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38
Horses	26	83	114	77	183	235	23	77	100	63	73	136
Ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron—Broken Castings	5	1	6	43	9	52	.....	.....	.....	30	30	60
“ Pig and Scrap	5020	188	5218	5890	90	5980	4567	29	4596	7866	39	7965
“ Railroad	5	31	39	3840	2	3842	178	.....	178	2924	.....	2924



STATEMENT showing the business done on the St. Lawrence Canal, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	To the 1st September, 1862.			To the 1st September, 1863.			To the close of year 1862.			To the close of year 1863.		
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.
Agricultural Products.....	569	5316	6055	13923	14193	14193	3	7168	7171	1719	13223	14942
Merchandise.....	7363	1728	9291	4937	1140	5677	7498	1293	8701	4561	731	5292
Barrels, empty.....	50	53	103	158	108	266	901	301	1202	196	73	269
Boat Knives.....	1	1	1	32	32	32	.....	112	112	67	.....	68
Floata.....	1500	109218	110718	225	4324	4324	1035	4300	4300	1188	3208	3208
Firewood.....	.....	.....	.....	129663	129888	129888	90111	90111	91146	86316	86316	87501
Mahogany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masts and Spars in Vessels.....	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	37	9020	9057	.....	.....	13650
do do in Raft.....	11220	11220	11220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Ties in Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do in Raft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber in Vessels.....	4580	55102	59682	1083	60635	61718	1692	38888	40580	1229	61800	66119
do in Raft.....	.....	18320	18320	88	15357	15445	100	6963	7063	5	6126	6131
Square Timber in Vessels.....	130	189	319	63	207	270	.....	240	240	160	280	440
do do in Raft.....	.....	8753	8888	250	12794	12974	.....	8770	8770	170	8120	8600
Wagon stuff, etc., 40 cubic feet.....	98	93	192	189	591	720	.....	714	714	89	233	322
Saw Logs.....	247	147	394	202	78	280	38	544	582	90	327	417
Staves, Pipe and Headings.....	4	597	601	615	615	1230	.....	712	712	616	616	616
do West India do.....	.....	1268	1272	.....	1975	1975	.....	407	407	1137	1137	2180
do do.....	1903	5265	7170	.....	5993	5100	350	2198	2548	.....	1544	2180
Traverses.....	7918	10215	18163	7987	7987	7987	.....	8600	8600	6861	6861	6864
Passengers, number.....	31237	.....	602415	7905	10886	18194	3244	6807	10031	3405	5074	8479
Vessels, tonnage.....	.....	231198	.....	303461	308151	611615	220092	225693	415785	241971	122723	424694
Polio—1.....	.....	128,115	.....	.....	83,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,115
do 2.....	.....	35,772	.....	.....	43,988	.....	.....	92,067	.....	.....	.....	92,067
do 3.....	.....	401,430	.....	.....	406,101	.....	.....	38,375	.....	.....	.....	35,773
do 4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,399
Totals.....	.....	565,317	.....	.....	533,815	.....	.....	411,978	.....	.....	.....	361,318
Forest.....	.....	219,101	.....	.....	259,752	.....	.....	175,093	.....	.....	.....	197,773
Vegetable Food.....	.....	262,098	.....	.....	190,777	.....	.....	159,016	.....	.....	.....	82,938
Other Agricultural Products.....	.....	9,692	.....	.....	14,567	.....	.....	7,726	.....	.....	.....	15,478

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs,  
May 7, 1864.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Com. of Customs.

# ESTIMATES

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE,

### 1864.

ESTIMATE of the Total Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, for the undermentioned Services.

SERVICE.	Estimated Expenditure.	Vote required.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Public Debt.....	1,837,000 00	None.
Charges of Management.....	22,000 00	do
Sinking Fund.....	175,900 00	do
Redemption of Debt, including Lake St. Peter Debentures.....	2,796,000 00	do
Civil Government.....	215,500 00	129,707 81
Administration of Justice, East.....	182,500 00	75,345 00
Do West.....	161,000 00	17,157 61
Police.....	10,500 00	6,500 00
Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection.....	91,000 00	91,378 00
Legislation.....	338,500 00	115,535 93
Education, East.....	152,000 00	} 176,742 50
Do West.....	70,000 00	
Literary and Scientific Institutions.....	6,600 00	3,600 60
Hospitals and Charities.....	115,000 00	105,741 00
Geological Survey.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Militia.....	260,000 00	112,296 64
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	3,500 00	1,911 67
Census.....	2,000 00	None.
Agricultural Societies.....	1,000 00	do
Emigration and Quarantine.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Pensions.....	20,000 00	1,766 00
Indian Annuities.....	17,500 00	2,200 00
Public Works and Buildings.....	250,000 00	214,405 35
Rents and Repairs do.....	25,000 00	8,648 81
Roads and Bridges.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
Ocean and River Steam Service.....	230,000 00	22,300 00
Light Houses and Coast Service.....	60,000 00	51,159 59
Fisheries.....	14,100 00	14,100 00
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights.....	110,000 00	None.
Culling Timber.....	18,000 00	18,000 00
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Municipalities Fund, East.....		None.
Do West.....		do
Indian Fund.....	65,000 00	do
Miscellaneous.....	60,000 00	42,509 20
Collection, Management and other Charges on Revenue:—		
Customs.....	152,000 00	152,000 00
Excise.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Post Office.....	228,500 00	228,500 00
Public Works.....	159,500 00	171,650 00
Territorial, including Special Funds.....	70,000 00	69,000 00
Unprovided Items.....		239,128 34
Total.....	\$8,019,700 00	\$2,163,035 28

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Civil Government.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	930 00	
Provincial Secretary's Office.....	6,320 90	
Provincial Registrar's Office.....	2,638 75	
Receiver General's Office.....	5,242 50	
Finance Minister's Department.....	\$5,530 00	
Do        Customs Branch.....	6,455 00	
Do        Audit Office.....	3,800 00	
	15,785 00	
Executive Council Office.....	4,475 00	
Department of Public Works.....	\$5,700 64	
Do        Engineering Branch.....	2,944 33	
	8,644 97	
Bureau of Agriculture.....	7,753 94	
Post Office Department.....	12,200 00	
Crown Lands Departments.....	\$25,446 75	
Do        Indian Management Branch.....	3,315 00	
	28,761 75	
Attorney and Solicitor General, East.....	1,205 00	
Do        do        West.....	1,750 00	
Contingencies of Public Departments.....	25,000 00	
		120,707 81
<i>Administration of Justice, East.</i>		
To meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in L. C., not otherwise provided for.....		75,845 00
<i>Administration of Justice, West.</i>		
Salaries, Court of Chancery.....	3,600 00	
Do and Contingencies of Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.....	3,407 01	
Circuit Allowances of Judges, Court of Chancery.....	1,900 00	
Criminal Prosecutions.....	5,250 00	
Contingent Expenses not otherwise provided for.....	3,000 00	
		17,157 01
<i>Police.</i>		
Amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, Montreal, to 30th June, 1864.....	2,500 00	
Do        do        do        of River Police, Quebec.....	4,000 00	
		6,500 00
<i>Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection.</i>		
For maintenance of Provincial Penitentiary.....	\$24,852 00	
Towards Building and Materials for do.....	4,000 00	
	28,852 00	
For maintenance of Rockwood Asylum.....	\$ 7,148 00	
Building Materials for do.....	5,000 00	
Water, Gas, Kitchen and Heating Apparatus.....	10,000 00	
Superintendents and Overseers of works.....	3,745 00	
	25,893 00	
<i>Reformatory at Penetanguishene.</i>		
Maintenance.....	\$ 8,135 00	
For continuation of principal Edifice, completion of cells, &c.....	10,835 00	
	18,970 00	
<i>Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul.</i>		
Maintenance.....	\$ 9,323 00	
Towards construction or purchase of a dwelling for the Warden, additions and repairs to buildings.....	3,090 00	
	12,413 00	
Inspection of Prisons and Asylums.....	5,250 00	
		91,378 00
Carried over.....		311,087 82

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over.....</i>		311,087 82
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>		
<i>Legislative Council.</i>		
Salary of Speaker, (Part).....	\$ 600 00	
Do Clerk .....	1,000 00	
Do Assistant Clerk and French Translator.....	500 00	
Do Law Clerk.....	500 00	
Do Chaplain and Librarian.....	400 00	
Do Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	200 00	
Do Sergeant at Arms .....	200 00	
Do Head Messenger .....	200 00	
Do Door Keeper.....	120 00	
Do Three Messengers for the Session at \$180 each...	540 00	
	4,560 00	
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>		
Salary of the Speaker, (Part).....	\$ 600 00	
Do Clerk .....	1,000 00	
Do Assistant Clerk.....	800 00	
Do Law Clerk and Assistant Translator.....	1,000 00	
Do Sergeant at Arms.....	200 00	
Contingent Expenses .....	76,955 93	
	80,555 93	
<i>General Expenses.</i>		
For printing & binding the Statutes of the present session.....	\$25,000 00	
For distributing do do .....	2,500 00	
Grant to Parliamentary Library.....	2,000 00	
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	640 00	
Contingencies of do do .....	300 00	
	30,440 00	
		115,555 93
<i>Education.</i>		
Additional sum for Common Schools, Upper and Lower Canada, \$3,000 of which, out of the Lower Canada share, to be applied to Normal Schools .....	80,000 00	
Do do do (the proportion for Upper Canada to be applicable to Grammar Schools).....	16,000 00	
Advance to Superior Education Fund to meet deficit of income.....	45,000 00	
Salaries and contingencies of Department of Education, Canada East..	9,192 50	
Do do do Canada West..	6,550 00	
		156,742 50
<i>Literary and Scientific Institutions.</i>		
Observatory, Quebec, to defray expenses of .....	1,200 00	
Do Toronto, do .....	2,400 00	
		3,600 00
<i>Hospitals and Charities.</i>		
Marino and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.....	10,844 00	
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and University Branch of do., Toronto, maintenance .....	31,500 00	
Orillia Asylum, do .....	8,647 00	
Malden Asylum, do .....	\$12,750 00	
Repairs and purchase of a small Steam Engine .....	1,000 00	
	13,750 00	
St. John's Asylum, maintenance.....	7,250 00	
Beauport Asylum, Quebec.....	32,500 00	
Shipwrecked Mariners.....	300 00	
Aid to Deaf and Dumb Institution, U. C., under Order in Council, 8th January, 1864.....	950 00	
		105,741 00
<i>Carried forward.....</i>		692,727 25



## ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		692,727 25
<i>Geological Survey.</i>		
To meet expenses of the Geological Survey of the Province, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.....		10,000 00
<i>Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.</i>		
For four years' rent due for Canadian Court in Crystal Palace, Sydenham, at £100 stg. per annum .....		1,944 67
<b>MILITIA.</b>		
<i>Departmental Salaries.</i>		
Deputy Adjutant General for Lower Canada.....	\$1,120 00	
Do Upper Canada.....	1,000 00	
Provincial Aide-de-Camp.....	920 00	
Chief Clerk and Accountant .....	1,000 00	
Senior Clerk.....	600 00	
Superintendent of Stores.....	600 00	
1 Clerk.....	500 00	
3 do at \$300 each.....	900 00	
2 do at \$250 " .....	500 00	
Messenger.....	200 00	
Assist. do and Laborer.....	183 00	
	7,523 00	
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Contingent Expenses for Stationery, Printing, repairing Arms, &c., transport of Arms, Ammunition and Stores, and all other incidental expenses of the Militia.....		12,500 00
<i>Ammunition.</i>		
Ball ammunition.....	\$5,500 00	
Blank do .....	1,500 00	
	7,000 00	
<i>Public Armouries.</i>		
8 Storekeepers of Armouries, at \$300 each per annum.....	\$1,200 00	
Rent of Armouries, care of Arms and pay of Sergt. Majors of Field Batteries, caretakers and Storemen of Armouries, including fuel and light for Armouries .....	10,000 00	
	11,200 00	
<i>Drill Instructors.</i>		
Pay of 108 Drill Instructors.....	\$19,000 00	
Transport of do .....	3,000 00	
	22,000 00	
<i>Brigade Majors.</i>		
16 Brigade Majors, at \$600 each.....	\$4,800 00	
Do 50 cts. a day in lieu of forage for a horse.....	1,460 00	
Do travelling expenses, stationery, postages.....	3,240 00	
	9,500 00	
<i>Military Schools of Instruction at Quebec and Toronto.</i>		
For pay of Military Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men attached to the Schools, gratuities and travelling expenses for Candidates, &c., &c.....		12,000 00
For Special Inspections of Volunteers by Officers of Her Majesty's Service .....	2,000 00	
For efficient Volunteer Corps, under section 16, Volunteer Militia Act.....	5,000 00	
<i>Carried over</i> .....	88,723 00	704,671 92

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	\$ cts. 88,723 00	\$ cts. 704,671 92
<i>Volunteer Militia, 1862.</i>		
To pay Clothing Allowance at the rate of \$6 per man to Corps in Class A, for the year 1862, under the provisions of Section 3 of the "Amended Militia Act, 1862."		
7 Field Batteries.....	\$2,742 00	
14 Troops of Cavalry.....	3,060 00	
3 Foot Artillery Companies .....	756 00	
40 Rifle Companies.....	12,034 00	
	18,592 00	
For Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land.....	4,981 04	112,296 04
<i>Emigration.</i>		
To meet the salaries and contingent expenses of the Emigration Department and for maintenance of the Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle.....		25,000 00
<i>Pensions.</i>		
Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees to the Legislative Council, Lower Canada.....	\$200 00	
John Bright, as late Messenger to do .....	40 00	
Louis Gagné, do to Legislative Assembly, L. C. ....	36 00	
	276 00	
G. B. Faribault, as late Assist. Clerk, Legislative Assembly..	\$800 00	
Mrs. Catherine Antrobus.....	400 00	
Mrs. Charlotte McCormick .....	269 00	
Pierre Bouchard, for wounds received in the Public Service	50 00	
Jacques Brien, do do .....	40 00	
	1,490 00	
<i>Indian Annuities.</i>		
New Indian Annuities.....		2,200 00
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>		
<i>Welland Canal—</i>		
Continuation of Contract deepening to Lake Eric level	\$20,000 00	
To meet balance of expenditure of 1863.....	11,034 39	
Extraordinary repairs to Piers at Ports Colborne and Maitland.....	5,200 00	
Amount due Bank of Upper Canada for estimates paid Cotton and Rowe in 1855.....	4,801 78	
	41,036 17	
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>		
<i>Lachine—</i>		
Wharf for transhipment of Petroleum .....	600 00	
Additional Flour Sheds.....	2,156 00	
	2,756 00	
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>		
Special inspection in 1863.....	2,546 68	
<i>Sevigny Inland Navigation.</i>		
Amount due Bank of Upper Canada for estimate paid James Rigney in 1855.....	4,144 00	
<i>Lake St. Peter.</i>		
To complete deep water channel.....	20,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	70,482 85	\$45,933 96

## ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

S E R V I C E .	Amount:	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	70,482 85	845,933 96
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Continued.</b>		
<i>Ottawa Works.</i>		
Improvements on River du Moine.....	\$4,000 00	
Do do Petawawa.....	5,000 00	
Amount due Bank of Upper Canada for estimate paid N. Burwash, in 1854.....	758 52	
	9,758 52	
Gaspé Bay and Harbour Buoys.....	500 00	
Surveys and Inspections.....	2,000 00	
<i>Saguenay Works.</i>		
Building Store-house for public property.....	200 00	
<i>Ottawa Buildings</i> .....	100,000 00	
<i>Marine Hospital, Quebec.</i>		
Repairs to roof of buildings, &c.....	3,500 00	
OUT OF SPECIAL FUNDS.		
Continuation of Quebec New Gaol out of Building and Jury Fund for the District of Quebec.....	17,000 00	
<i>Kamouraska Gaol and Court House.</i>		
Out of Building and Jury Fund for the District of Kamouraska.....	2,000 00	
<i>Aylmer Court House Repairs.</i>		
Out of the Building and Jury Fund for the District of Ottawa .....	1,500 00	
<i>Gaols and Court Houses, C. E.</i>		
Amount payable to sundry municipalities on account of the Grants of \$1,200 payable out of the Municipalities Fund, L. C.....	7,463 98	
		214,405 85
<i>Rents and Repairs.</i>		
Rents and Repairs of Public Buildings.....	6,000 00	
Duo Bank of Upper Canada for sundry accounts paid in 1855 & 1856...	2,208 63	
Hamilton Custom House, balance paid Contractor for construction.....	440 21	
		8,648 84
<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>		
For the St. Lawrence and New Brunswick Road by the Metapedia for Military Defence.....	20,000 00	
For the Temiscouata, Matane and Cap Chats, Gaspé, Malbaie and Escoumains Roads.....	10,000 00	
		30,000 00
<i>Ocean and River Steam Service.</i>		
Tug Service between Montreal and Kingston.....	4,000 00	
Provincial Steamers.....	18,000 00	
		22,000 00
<i>Light Houses and Coast Service.</i>		
Trinity House, Quebec, as per detailed Estimates.....	21,500 00	
Trinity House, Montreal, Salaries and Contingencies, &c.....	11,075 00	
Inland Lake and River Lights.....	20,000 00	
Salaries of two Keepers of Depots for provisions at Anticosti, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons, at \$100 each.....	200 00	
Salary of Harbor Masters, at Gaspé and Amherst, \$25 each.....	50 00	
Allowance to Pierre Brochu, for residing at Lake Metapedia, on the Kempt Road, to assist travellers thereon.....	\$50 00	
Do to Marcel Brochu, do at Petit Lac, do.....	50 00	
Do to Jonathan Noble, do at La-Fourche, do.....	50 00	
Do to Thomas Evans, do at Assametsquagan, do.....	50 00	
	200 00	
Balance of the proportion of the expenses of keeping up Light Houses on Isles of St. Paul and Scattered, in the Gulf, for 1863.....	1,134 59	
		54,159 59
<i>Carried over</i> .....		1,175,147 74

## ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

S E R V I C E .	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i> .....		1,175,147 74
<i>Culling Timber.</i>		
Supervisor of Culler's Office.....	18,000 00	18,000 00
<i>Fisheries.</i>		
Bounties.....	9,000 00	
Lower Canada .....	4,000 00	
Upper Canada .....	1,100 00	14,100 00
<i>Railway and Steamboat Inspection.</i>		
Railway.....	2,000 00	
Steamboat.....	4,000 00	6,000 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
For Postages of the Official Gazette.....	400 00	
For Miscellaneous printing.....	4,000 00	
To meet Miscellaneous unforeseen expenses of the Public Service.....	10,000 00	
Shipping Master's Office.....	600 00	
For supplying blankets for aged & destitute Indians of U. & L. Canada.	1,100 00	
To pay Dr. Rees, former Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Toronto,		
compensation for injuries received in the Public Service.....	1,000 00	
To compensate sundry persons for land on line of division between		
Upper and Lower Canada .....	26,409 20	43,509 20
<i>EDUCATION.</i>		
Aid to Superior Education Income Fund, L. C.....	10,000 00	
Do do do U. C.....	10,000 00	20,000 00
To be distributed as follows:—		
Victoria College, Cobourg.....	\$ 2,500 00	
Queen's College, Kingston.....	2,500 00	
Regiopolis College, do .....	1,500 00	
St. Michael's College, Toronto.....	1,000 00	
Bytown College, Ottawa.....	700 00	
Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada.....	1,600 00	
L'Assomption College, Sandwich.....	200 00	
	<b>\$10,000 00</b>	
<i>Collection, Management and other Charges on Revenue.</i>		
Customs, exclusive of duties returned .....	153,000 00	
Excise .....	25,000 00	
Post Office .....	228,500 00	
Public Works, maintenance.....	\$63,800 00	
repairs .....	52,250 00	
collection and miscellaneous.....	19,000 00	135,050 00
Roads—Upper Canada—		
Toronto Roads .....	\$34,000 00	
Hamilton and Port Dover.....	2,000 00	
Windsor & Seugog, according to O. C. 28th Nov., 1863	600 00	36,600 00
Territorial surveys, Upper Canada .....	\$15,000 00	
Do Lower do .....	18,000 00	33,000 00
Commissions, Inspections, Advertising and other Contingent		
expenses of the Crown Lands, (including special Funds)		
Woods and Forests and Ordnance Lands.....	36,000 00	69,000 00
		647,150 00
To make good the expenditure incurred during the year 1863, as detailed		
in Statement No. 65, part II of the Public Accounts laid before the		
Legislature .....		239,128 34
Total.....		2,163,035 28

STATEMENT showing the details of certain Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required as per Estimates, for the six months ending 30th June, 1864.

	SERVICE.		Authority.	Amount.		Total estim'd Expenditure.
		\$ cis.		\$ cis.	\$ cis.	
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.					
	Governor General		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.		15555 53	
	<i>Governor's Secretary's Office.</i>					
	Secretary	1500 00				
	1st Clerk	805 00				
	2nd do	672 00	do	part.		
	3rd do	300 00			3072 00	
	Office Keeper \$250.	500 00				
	Extra Messenger	225 00			930 00	
	<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>		Estimates—balance		4002 00	
	Provincial Secretary	1420 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10.		2500 00	
	Assistant Provincial Secretary, East	1300 00	do	Cap. 11.	2720 00	
	do do West.					
	Clerks, 1 at	1000 00				
	do 1 at	805 00				
	do 1 at \$1400 to 1st February	\$116 87				
	do at \$1010 to 30th June	670 53				
	do 1 at	787 50				
	do 2 at \$680	700 00				
	do 1 at \$1200 from 1st February	1360 00				
	Messengers, 2 at \$247 50	500 00				
	Office Keeper	495 00				
	Clerk of Archives	208 40				
	Clerk, Board of Examiners	365 00				
		100 00	Estimates		6320 90	11540 90
	Deputy Provincial Registrar		Con. Stat. Cap. 11.		905 00	
	Clerks, 1 at	805 00				
	2 at \$305 each	400 00				
	1 at 456 25	730 00				
	Messenger	456 25	Estimates		2638 75	3543 75
		247 50				
			Carried over			34,642 18

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Authority.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>						
Receiver General.....	1,300 00		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	2,500 00		
Deputy Receiver General.....	800 00					
Book-keeper.....	1,600 00					
Clerks, 2 at \$800.....	700 00		do " Cap. 11.....	2,100 00		
1 at.....	1,200 00					
2 a \$600 each.....	680 00		Estimates.....	5,242 50		9,842 50
1 at.....	630 00					
1 at.....	230 00					
Office Keeper.....	182 50					
Messenger.....						
<i>Finance Department.</i>						
Minister of Finance.....	1,300 00		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	2,500 00		
Deputy Inspector General.....	900 00					
Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper.....	800 00		do Cap. 11.....	3,000 00		
Book-keeper.....	100 00					
Balance of Chief Clerk's Salary.....	800 00					
Book-keeper.....	680 00					
Clerks, 1 at.....	1,200 00					
2 at \$600.....	500 00					
1 at.....	960 00					
2 at \$480.....	200 00					
1 at \$800 per annum, from 1st April.....	230 00					
1 at.....	475 00					
Office Keeper \$250. Messenger \$255.....	365 00					
2 Laborers, at \$182 50.....						
<i>Customs Branch.</i>						
Commissioner.....	1,000 00		Con. Stat. Cap. 11.....	1,300 00		
Assistant do.....	800 00					
Clerks, 1 at.....	2,720 00					
4 at \$680.....	1,060 00					
2 at \$530.....	400 00					
1 at.....						

SERVICE.	Amount.		Authority.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	
<i>Audit Branch.</i>						
Messenger 1 at.....	230 00		Estimates.....	6,455 00		7,755 00
1 at.....	225 00					
Auditor.....	1,300 00		Con. Stat. Cap. 11.....	2,100 00		
First Book-keeper.....	800 00					
Second Book-keeper.....	800 00					
Clerks, 1 at \$680.....	680 00					
1 at \$600.....	600 00					
2 at \$530.....	1,060 00					
1 at \$500.....	500 00					
Messenger.....	160 00					
<i>Executive Council Office.</i>						
President of the Council.....	1,300 00		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	2,500 00		
Clerk do.....	920 00					
Confidential Clerk (part).....	80 00		do Cap. 11.....	2,220 00		
Do (balance).....	800 00					
Clerks, 1 at.....	1,400 00					
2 at \$700.....	550 00					
1 at.....	400 00					
1 at.....	250 00					
House Keeper, at.....	300 00					
Messengers, 1 at.....	200 00					
2 at \$217 50.....	435 00					
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>						
Commissioner.....	736 26		Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	2,500 00		
Deputy Commissioner to 7th March, at \$4000 per annum.....	368 13					
Less—chargeable to Railway Inspection Fund.....	368 13					
Do from 8th March to 30th June, at \$3,300 per annum. \$1,042 58.....						
Less chargeable to Railway Inspection.....	284 31					
Do additional.....	100 00		do Cap. 23.....	1,126 37		
Secretary, to 7th March, at \$2,400 per annum.....	1,010 43					
Do from 8th March, at \$1,800 per annum.....	\$1,110 43					
Do.....						
<i>Carried over.....</i>						
					\$9,026 37	78,361 68

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

SERVICE.

*Department of Public Work.—Continued.*

Authority.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	1,110 43	3,926 37	78,861 68
<i>Department of Public Work.—Continued.</i>			
Book Keeper.....	305 00	1,915 43	
Assistant Book Keeper.....	700 00		
Do do.....	657 00		
Clerks, 1 at.....	705 00		
1 at \$1,400 per annum to 3rd March.....			
do 1,600 do from 4th to 7th do.....			
1 at.....	259 89		
2 at \$490 each.....	600 00		
1 at.....	980 00		
1 at \$2 per day.....	400 00		
1 at \$1.50 per day.....	365 00		
Office Keeper.....	273 75		
Messengers, 2 at \$225 each.....	250 00		
	450 00	5,700 61	
<i>Engineering Branch.</i>			
Chief Engineer.....	1,620 00		
Asst. do.....	1,200 00		
Architect.....	900 00	5,720 00	
Draughtsmen, 1 at \$2.50 per day, to 3rd March, and at \$1,200 per annum from 4th March.....	519 80		
1 at do do less \$130.77 chargeable to Railway Inspection Fund.....	419 03		
1 at 3 per day.....	519 00		
1 at 2 50 do.....	457 50		
1 at 2 00 do.....	386 00		
Clerk.....	400 00		
Messenger.....	183 00	2,914 33	17,906 77
<i>Department of the Minister of Agriculture.</i>			
Minister of Agriculture.....	2,500 00		
Clerk, 1 at.....	305 00		
1 at.....	1,720 00		

Authority.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
520 00			
467 61			
441 61			
307 74			
307 74			
307 74			
450 00			
307 74			
250 00			
450 00			
182 50			
50 00			
<i>Estimate.</i>			
Estimate.....		7,753 94	
<i>Postmaster General's Department.</i>			
Postmaster General.....	1,300 00	2,500 00	
Deputy do.....	1,000 00		
Accountant.....	900 00		
Secretary.....	800 00		
Cashier.....	800 00		
Superintendent Money Order Branch.....	1,100 00	5,100 00	
Clerks, 6 at \$680.....	4,080 00		
1 at.....	620 00		
1 at.....	600 00		
2 at \$930.....	1,060 00		
1 at.....	470 00		
1 at.....	450 00		
3 at \$400.....	1,200 00		
1 at.....	380 00		
2 at \$320.....	640 00		
4 at \$200.....	1,200 00		
5 at \$250.....	1,250 00		
Messenger.....	250 00	12,200 00	19,800 00
<i>Attorney and Solicitor General, East.</i>			
Attorney General.....	2,500 00		
Solicitor General.....	1,500 00		
Permanent Clerk Crown Law Department (part).....	600 00	4,600 00	
Do do (do).....	380 00	120 00	
Do do (balance).....	600 00		
Clerk at.....	225 00	1,205 00	5,925 00
Messenger.....			129,740 39
<i>Carried over</i> .....			





ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, EAST.—Continued.

SERVICE.

Superior Court.

Chief Justice.....  
Six Puisne Judges, at \$2,000.....  
Eight do at \$1,600.....  
Three do at \$1,400.....

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge.....  
Marshal.....  
Registrar.....

Criminal Prosecutions.....  
Circuit Allowances.....

Sheriffs—Salaries and Contingents of their Offices.....  
Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Crown and Peace, do.....  
Court of Appeals.....

Building and Jury Fund.....

Contingents of Sheriffs.....

Do Prothonotaries.....

Physicians to Gaols.....

Coroners, Salaries and Contingents.....

Salaries of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, New Districts.....

Interpreters to Court, Salaries.....

High Constables.....

Keepers of Gaols and Court Houses.....

Miscellaneous.

Revision and Preparation of Jury Lists.....

Sundry disbursements.....

Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,500 00	Brought over.....		10,500 00
12,000 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....		31,500 00
12,800 00	Con. Stat. L.C., Cap. 92.....	1,000 00	
4,200 00	Con. Stat., Cap. 10.....	500 00	
	Estimates.....		
	{ Con. Stat., Cap. 10.....	3,100 00	1,200 00
	{ Estimates.....	1,000 00	4,150 00
8,700 00	{ Estimated Receipts of Law Fee Fund.....	45,000 00	4,100 00
40,000 00	Con. Stat. L.C., Cap. 93, deficit.....		
5,500 00	Con. Stat. L.C., Cap. 109.....	7,200 00	52,200 00
	do.....	51,500 00	2,500 00
	do.....	6,750 00	
	do.....	1,250 00	
	do.....	7,500 00	
	do.....	630 00	
	do.....	375 00	
	do.....	340 00	68,345 00
	{ Con. Stat. L.C., Cap. 93.....	4,400 00	
	{ do.....	50 00	4,450 00
	Con. Stat. L.C., Cap. 84.....	1,000 00	
	Estimates.....	1,250 00	2,250 00
	Total Administration of Justice, East.....		182,095 00

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditure.—

Authorized by Con. Stat. Cap. 10..... \$15,600 00  
 Do do L. C. " 93..... 5,400 00  
 Do do " 79..... 50 00  
 Do do " 84..... 1,000 00  
 Do do " 93 (Deficit of Fee Fund)..... 7,200 00  
 Do do " 109..... 2,500 00  
 Do do " 93 (Estimated Receipts of Fee Fund)..... 61,750 00  
 Estimated to meet the contingent expenses of the Administration of Justice not otherwise provided for, viz:—  
 Criminal Prosecutions..... \$4,750 00  
 Circuit allowances..... 1,000 00  
 Contingents of Sheriffs..... 51,500 00  
 Do Prothonotaries..... 6,750 00  
 Salaries of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, New Districts..... 630 00  
 Physicians to Gaols..... 1,250 00  
 Coroners..... 7,500 00  
 Interpreters to Courts..... 375 00  
 High Constables..... 340 00  
 Miscellaneous..... 1,250 00

Total.....

182,095 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—WEST.

SERVICE.

Court of Queen's Bench.

Chief Justice.....  
Two Puisne Judges.....

Court of Chancery.

Chancellor.....  
Two Vice-Chancellors.....  
Master in Chancery (part).....

Carried over.....

Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,500 00	Con. Stat. U.C., Cap. 10.....		6,500 00
4,000 00			
2,500 00			
4,000 00			
1,000 00			
7,500 00	Carried over.....		6,500 00



ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WEST.—Continued.

Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
\$		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>SERVICE.</b>			
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
<i>Expenditure authorized by</i> .....			
	Con. Stat. U. C., cap. 10.....	25,268 69	
	do do 12.....	9,200 00	
	do do 16.....	800 00	
	do do 20.....	20,000 00	
	do do 54.....	4,250 00	
	do do 120.....	58,000 00	
	do do 128.....	2,550 00	
	Act 23 Vic. cap. 18.....	833 33	
	18 Vic. do 89.....	895 50	
	Con. Stat. U. C., cap. 15.....		121,797 52
	Estimates, as detailed above.....		25,000 00
			17,157 01
	<b>Total</b> .....		163,954 53

*Receipts, estimate of* .....

*Estimates, as detailed above* .....

**POLICE.**

Amount	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
\$		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>SERVICE.</b>			
<b>Quebec.</b> —Salary of Judge, Sessions of the Peace.....			
1,200 00			
365 00			
100 00	Con. Stat. L. C. Cap. 102.....	1,665 00	
	Estimates.....	4,000 00	5,665 00
<b>Montreal.</b> —Salary of Judge, Sessions of the Peace.....			
1,200 00			
547 50			
365 00			
100 00	Con. Stat. L. C. Cap. 102.....	2,212 50	
	Estim., (\$1,850 to be repaid by Harbor Commission.).....	2,500 00	4,712 50
	Con. Stat. U. C. Cap. 128.....		183 00
	<b>Total</b> .....		10,560 50

Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
\$		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
<i>Expenditure—Authorized by</i> .....			
	Con. Stat. L. C. Cap. 102.....	3,877 50	
	do U. C. do 128.....	183 00	4,060 50
	Estimates.....		6,500 00
	<b>Total</b> .....		10,560 50

*Towards which receipts from Tonnage duties,*  
*Quebec.....* \$4,500 00  
*Payable by Harbour Comr., Montreal.....* 1,850 00

**LEGISLATION.**

Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
\$		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>SERVICE.</b>			
<b>Legislative Council.</b>			
	Salary of Speaker, (part).....	1,000 00	
	Indemnity to Members and Mileage as per Estimates of Clerk of Legislative Council.....	86,000 00	
	Salaries .....	46,400 00	
	Contingencies.....	4,560 00	
	Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	30,000 00	81,960 00
	Do Cap. 3.....	1,000 00	
	Estimates as detailed therein.....	86,000 00	
	{ Balance available from last year.....	40,064 07	
	{ Estimate \$45,200 of which required.....	80,555 93	207,620 00
	Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....		5,000 00
	Do Cap. 3.....		
	{ Balance from last year.....		
	{ Estimates as detailed therein.....		
	Con. Stat. Cap. 6 .....		
	Estimates.....	30,440 00	
	Con. Stat. L. C. Cap. 2.....	13,500 00	43,940 00
	<b>Total</b> .....		398,520 00

**Legislative Council.**

**Legislative Assembly.**

**General Expenses.**

For printing and binding the Statutes of the present Session.....

For distributing do .....

Salary of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery .....

Contingencies of do .....

Grant to Parliamentary Library .....

Commission for Codifying the Laws, L. C. ....

Salaries of 3 Assist. Judges, Supr. Court.....

LEGISLATION.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RECAPITULATION.				
Expenditure authorized by.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 2 .....	13,600 00	222,064 07
		do Cap. 3 .....	132,400 00	115,555 93
		do Cap. 6 .....	5,000 00	
		do Cap. 10 .....	2,000 00	
		Balances from last year's Estimates.....	70,064 07	
		Estimates, as detailed therein .....		338,520 00
		Total.....		

EDUCATION.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
EDUCATION.				
Half of Annual Grant of \$200,000 00 .....		Con. Stat. Cap. 26 .....	100,000 00	196,000 00
Additional sum for Common Schools, Upper and Lower Canada (\$3,000 of which out of the Lower Canada share to be applied to Normal Schools), ..	80,000 00	Estimates.....	96,000 00	45,000 00
Do do (the proportion for Upper Canada to be applicable to Grammar Schools) .....	16,000 00	do .....		
Advanced to Superior Education Fund to meet deficit of Income.....		Con. Stat. U. C. Cap. 63 .....	10,000 00	
Net Income of Grammar School Fund, C. W. ....		Act 47 Geo. 3, Cap. 46 .....	5,000 00	
Half of Annual Grant to do Income Fund.....	10,000 00	Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 15.....		15,000 00
Do do .....	10,000 00	Estimates .....		15,000 00
Net Income of L. C., Education Funds.....				20,000 00
Aid to Superior Education Income Fund, L. C. ....				
Do do U. C. ....				

Departmental Salaries, &c., C. E.

Chief Superintendent.....	2,000 00			
Secretary .....	1,000 00			
Clerk of Statistics.....	525 00			
Corresponding Clerk and Assistant, Journal of Education.....	525 00			
Do do Journal of Instruction.....	500 00			
1st Copying Clerk.....	330 00			
2nd do .....	325 00			
Messenger.....	187 50			
Contingencies.....	5,392 50			
Expenses of Library.....	2,500 00			
Purchase of Prize Books .....	500 00			
	900 00		9,192 50	
Departmental Salaries, &c., C. W.				
Chief Superintendent.....	2,000 00			
Deputy do .....	1,100 00			
Senior Clerk and Accountant.....	600 00			
Clerk of Statistics .....	500 00			
Corresponding Clerk.....	450 00			
Assistant Clerk of Statistics.....	250 00			
Messenger.....	150 00			
Contingencies .....	5,050 00			
	1,500 00		6,550 00	
		Total.....		15,742 50
				306,742 50

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditure: authorized by.....		Con. Stat. Cap. 26 .....	100,000 00	130,000 00
Do .....		Con. Stat. U. C., Cap. 63.....	10,000 00	176,742 50
Do .....		Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 15.....	15,000 00	
Do .....		Act 47 Geo. 3, Cap. 46.....	5,000 00	
		Estimates.....		130,000 00
		Total.....		306,742 50

LIGHT HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
				\$ cts.
<i>Trinity House, Quebec.</i>				
Salary of Master.....	600 00			
Do Harbour Master.....	920 00			
Do two Superintendents of Pilots.....	1,200 00			
Do Treasurer.....	805 00			
Do Clerk.....	720 00			
Do Bailiff.....	375 00			
Harbour Master's Office and Contingencies.....	2,500 00		7,120 00	
Estimates.....				21,500 00
New Beacons.....	800 00			
Buoys.....	1,893 00			
Lights.....	\$188 00			
Forneuf.....	94 00			
St. Antoine.....	116 50			
Ste. Croix.....	610 00			
Pillar.....	265 00			
Bellechasse.....	265 00			
Crane Island.....	857 80			
Light Ship.....	265 00			
Grosse Isle, Kamouraska.....	420 00			
Pilgrim.....	880 00			
Red Island.....	691 20			
Green Island.....	275 00			
Bragdy Poir.....	770 00			
Bicquet.....	272 00			
Father Point.....	607 50			
Pointe des Monts.....	682 50			
West Point of Anticosti.....	745 00			
South-west do.....	670 00			
East end of do.....	717 50			
Cap Rosier.....	717 50			
Forteau.....	997 50			
Belle Isle.....				
Cooprage and Cartage of Oil.....	11,087 00			
Estimates.....	600 00		14,380 00	

Trinity House, Montreal.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
				\$ cts.
Salary of Master.....	312 50			
do Treasurer.....	662 50			
do Water Bailiff.....	200 00			
do Messenger.....	200 00		1,375 00	
Estimates.....				11,075 00
Salaries of 28 Light Keepers for 34 Light Houses and three Vessels.....	2,200 00			
Miscellaneous Expenditure.....	7,500 00		9,700 00	
<i>Inland Lake and River Lights.</i>				
Repairs and Sundries.....	2,500 00			
Supplies and their delivery.....	5,750 00			
Salaries of Keepers and Superintendent.....	11,750 00			
Estimates.....				20,000 00
Salaries of Keepers of Provision Depots, Guides to Travellers, &c., &c.....	450 00			
Proportion of Expense of Maintenance of Light Houses on Isles St. Paul and Seatterie.....	1,184 59			
Estimates as detailed therein.....				1,584 59
Total.....				54,159 59

# ESTIMATES

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE,

### 1865.

ESTIMATE of the Total Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1865, for the undermentioned Services :

SERVICE.	Estimated Expenditure.		Vote required.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Public Debt.....	3,606,500	00	None.
Charges of Management .....	45,000	00	do
Sinking Fund.....	180,000	00	do
Redemption of Debt, including Lake St. Peter Debentures.....	1,237,000	00	do
Civil Government.....	430,000	00	251,591 80
Administration of Justice, East.....	364,000	00	150,690 00
Do West.....	327,000	00	34,525 00
Police .....	31,000	00	23,000 00
Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection.....	156,000	00	156,004 00
Legislation.....	400,000	00	305,000 00
Education, East.....	255,000	00	292,250 00
Do West.....	275,000	00	
Literary and Scientific Institutions.....	14,800	00	14,800 00
Hospitals and Charities.....	285,000	00	285,730 00
Geological Survey.....	20,000	00	20,000 00
Militia .....	380,000	00	394,745 00
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	7,000	00	7,000 00
Census.....			None.
Agricultural Societies.....	105,000	00	8,000 00
Emigration and Quarantine .....	55,000	00	55,000 00
Pensions .....	40,000	00	3,522 00
Indian Annuities.....	35,500	00	4,400 00
Public Works and Buildings.....	800,000	00	578,560 00
Rents and Repairs do .....	70,000	00	76,000 00
Roads and Bridges.....	140,000	00	155,000 00
Ocean and River Steam Service.....	295,000	00	83,000 00
Light Houses and Coast Service.....	108,000	00	111,180 00
Fisheries .....	20,000	00	19,400 00
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights.....	200,000	00	None.
Culling Timber .....	70,000	00	70,000 00
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	10,000	00	10,000 00
Municipalities Fund, East.....			None
Do West, for 18 months.....	200,000	00	do
Indian Fund.....	140,000	00	do
Miscellaneous.....	60,000	00	68,800 00
Removal to Ottawa.....	150,000	00	150,000 00
Collection, Management and other Charges on Revenue :—			
Customs.....	306,000	00	306,000 00
Excise .....	50,000	00	50,000 00
Post Office.....	447,000	00	447,000 00
Public Works.....	240,000	00	264,300 00
Territorial, including Special Funds.....	132,000	00	132,000 00
Total.....	\$1,686,800	00	\$4,527,487 80

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Civil Government.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	1,860 00	
Provincial Secretary's Office.....	12,876 80	
Provincial Registrar's Office.....	5,277 50	
Receiver General's Office.....	10,485 00	
Finance Minister's Department.....	\$11,650 00	
Do        Customs Branch.....	12,910 00	
Do        Audit Office.....	7,520 00	
	32,080 00	
Executive Council Office.....	8,950 00	
Department of Public Works.....	\$10,881 50	
Do        Engineering Branch.....	5,902 50	
	16,784 00	
Bureau of Agriculture.....	13,435 00	
Post Office Department.....	24,400 00	
Crown Lands Department.....	\$50,893 50	
Do        Indian Management Branch.....	6,620 00	
	57,513 50	
Attorney and Solicitor General, East.....	2,410 00	
Do        do        West.....	3,500 00	
Contingencies of Public Departments.....	60,000 00	
		251,591 80
<i>Administration of Justice, East.</i>		
To meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in L. C., not otherwise provided for.....		150,690 00
<i>Administration of Justice, West.</i>		
Salaries, Court of Chancery.....	7,200 00	
Do and Contingencies of Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.....	7,025 00	
Circuit Allowances of Judges, Court of Chancery.....	3,800 00	
Criminal Prosecutions.....	10,500 00	
To meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in U. C., not otherwise provided for.....	0.000 00	
		34,525 00
<i>Police.</i>		
Amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, Montreal, for the present year.....	11,200 00	
Do        do        do        of River Police, Quebec...	11,800 00	
		23,000 00
<i>Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection.</i>		
For maintenance of Provincial Penitentiary.....	\$49,703 00	
Building Materials &c., do        do        .....	8,000 00	
	57,703 00	
Maintenance of Rockwood Asylum.....	14,295 00	
Building Materials for do        do        .....	10,000 00	
Water, Gas, Kitchen and Heating Apparatus.....	3,300 00	
Furniture.....	2,500 00	
Superintendents and Overseers of Works.....	7,490 00	
	37,585 00	
Maintenance of Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	16,270 00	
For continuation of principal Edifice.....	10,300 00	
	26,570 00	
Maintenance of Reformatory, St. Vincent de Paul.....	18,646 00	
Towards purchase or construction of a dwelling for the Warden, repairs &c., of buildings.....	5,000 00	
	23,646 00	
Inspection of Prisons and Asylums.....	10,500 00	
		156,004 00
Carried over.....		\$615,810 80

ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i> .....		615,810 80
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>		
<i>Legislative Council.</i>		
Salary of Speaker, (Part).....	\$1,200 00	
Do Clerk .....	2,000 00	
Do Assistant Clerk and French Translator.....	1,600 00	
Do Law Clerk.....	1,000 00	
Do Chaplain and Librarian.....	800 00	
Do Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	400 00	
Do Sergeant at Arms .....	400 00	
Do Head Messenger .....	400 00	
Do Door Keeper.....	240 00	
Do Three Messengers for the Session at \$180 each...	540 00	
Contingent expenses.....	40,000 00	
	48,530 00	
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>		
Salary of the Speaker, (Part).....	\$1,200 00	
Do Clerk .....	2,000 00	
Do Assistant Clerk.....	1,600 00	
Do Law Clerk and Assistant Translator.....	2,000 00	
Do Sergeant at Arms.....	400 00	
Contingent Expenses .....	209,840 00	
	217,040 00	
<i>General Expenses.</i>		
For expenses of printing & binding the laws.....	\$25,000 00	
do distributing do .....	2,500 00	
New edition of Consolidated Statutes.....	6,000 00	
Grant to Parliamentary Library.....	4,000 00	
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	1,250 00	
Contingencies of do .....	600 00	
	39,330 00	
<i>Education.</i>		
Additional sum for Common Schools, Upper and Lower Canada, (\$6000 of which, out of the Lower Canada share, to be applied to Normal Schools).....	160,000 00	305,000 00
Aid to Superior Education Income Fund L. C.....	\$20,000 00	
do do U. C.....	20,000 00	
	40,000 00	
To be distributed as follows:—		
Victoria College, Cobourg.....	\$5,000 00	
Queen's College, Kingston.....	5,000 00	
Regiopolis College, do .....	3,000 00	
St. Michael's College, Toronto.....	2,000 00	
Bytown College, Ottawa.....	1,400 00	
Grammar School Fund, U. C.....	3,200 00	
L'Assomption College, Sandwich.....	400 00	
	\$20,000 00	
Additional to Common Schools, Upper and Lower Canada, the proportion for Upper Canada to be applicable to Grammar Schools.....	32,000 00	
Advance to Superior Education Fund to meet deficit of income.....	30,000 00	
Salaries and contingencies of Department of Education, Canada East..	17,250 00	
Do do do Canada West..	13,000 00	
	292,250 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$1,213,060 00



ESTIMATES of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		1,212,060 80
<i>Literary and Scientific Institutions.</i>		
Observatory, Quebec, to defray expenses of .....	2,400 00	
Do Toronto, do .....	4,800 00	
Do Kingston, do .....	500 00	
Do Isle Jesus, do .....	500 00	
Aid to Medical Faculty, McGill College, Montreal.....	750 00	
Do do Victoria College, Cobourg.....	750 00	
Do School of Medicine, Montreal.....	750 00	
Do do Kingston.....	750 00	
Do do Toronto .....	750 00	
Do Canadian Institute, do .....	750 00	
Do Natural History Society, Montreal.....	750 00	
Do Historical Society, Quebec.....	750 00	
Do Canadian Institute, Ottawa.....	300 00	
Do Athenæum, do .....	300 00	
		14,800 00
<i>Hospitals and Charities.</i>		
Aid to Toronto Hospital..... Toronto.....	6,400 00	
do do for County Patients..... do .....	4,800 00	
do do House of Industry..... do .....	2,400 00	
do Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society do .....	640 00	
do Magdalen Asylum..... do .....	480 00	
do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum..... do .....	640 00	
do Lying-in Hospital..... do .....	480 00	
do Girls' Home and Public Nursery..... do .....	320 00	
do House of Providence..... do .....	320 00	
do Deaf and Dumb Institution for U. C.....	1,600 00	
do Indigent Sick..... Quebec.....	3,200 00	
do Hospice de la Maternité..... do .....	480 00	
do Charitable Ladies Association of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum..... do .....	480 00	
do Asylum of the Good Shepherd..... do .....	640 00	
do Managers of the Protestant Female Orph. Asylum do .....	320 00	
do Finlay Asylum..... do .....	320 00	
do Male Orphan Asylum .....	320 00	
do St. Bridget's Asylum..... do .....	320 00	
do Ladies' Protestant Home..... do .....	320 00	
do Canada Military Asylum for Widows and Orphans. do .....	160 00	
do Indigent Sick..... Montreal.....	3,200 00	
do General Hospital des Sœurs de la Charité..... do .....	800 00	
do Corporation of the General Hospital..... do .....	4,000 00	
do St. Patrick's Hospital..... do .....	1,600 00	
do Sœurs de la Providence..... do .....	1,120 00	
do Bonaventure Street Asylum .....	430 00	
do Nazareth Asylum for the Blind, and for Destitute Children..... do .....	430 00	
do St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum..... do .....	640 00	
do Protestant Orphan Asylum..... do .....	640 00	
do House of Refuge..... do .....	480 00	
do Ladies' Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans do .....	320 00	
do University Lying-in Hospital..... do .....	480 00	
do Lying-in Hosp. under care of Sœurs de la Miséricorde do .....	480 00	
do Deaf and Dumb Institutions..... do .....	1,600 00	
do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum..... do .....	320 00	
do Magdalen Asylum (Ladies of Bon Pasteur)..... do .....	320 00	
do Eye and Ear Institution..... do .....	320 00	
do Montreal Dispensary..... do .....	320 00	
do Montreal Home and School of Industry..... do .....	320 00	
do St. Vincent de Paul Asylum..... do .....	430 00	
		\$42,890 00
<i>Carried over</i> .....		\$1,227,860 80

## ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	42,890 00	1,227,860 80
<i>Hospitals and Charities.—Continued.</i>		
Aid to Kingston General Hospital.....Kingston	4,800 00	
do House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick..... do ...	2,400 00	
do Hôtel-Dieu Hospital..... do ...	800 00	
do Orphans' Home..... do ...	640 00	
do Hamilton Hospital.....Hamilton	4,800 00	
do Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society..... do ...	640 00	
do Roman Catholic Asylum..... do ...	640 00	
do Indigent Sick.....Three Rivers	2,240 00	
do London Hospital.....London..	2,400 00	
do Protestant Hospital.....Ottawa..	1,200 00	
do Roman Catholic Hospital..... do .	1,200 00	
do St. Hyacinthe Hospital.....St. Hyacinthe	320 00	
do General Hospital, District of Richelieu.....Sorel..	520 00	
	65,290 00	
Marine and Emigrant Hospital.....Quebec..	21,688 00	
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, maintenance .....	63,000 00	
do University Branch.....	13,670 00	
Orillia Asylum. do .....	15,482 00	
Malden do do .....	26,500 00	
St. John's Asylum, maintenance.....	14,500 00	
Beauport Asylum, Quebec .....	65,000 00	
Shipwrecked Mariners.....	600 60	
		255,730 00
<i>Geological Survey.</i>		
To meet expenses of the Geological Survey of the Province, in the year ending 30th June, 1865.....		20,000 00
<i>Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.</i>		
Aid to Boards of Arts and Manufactures, Upper and Lower Canada, at \$2,000 each.....	4,000 00	
Printing, &c., specifications and drawing of Patents.....	3,000 00	
		7,000 00
<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>		
Aid to Boards of Agriculture, Upper and Lower Canada, at \$4,000 each.....		8,000 00
M I L I T I A .		
<i>Departmental Salaries</i>		
Deputy Adjutant General for Lower Canada.....	\$2,240 00	
Do Upper Canada.....	2,000 00	
Provincial Aide-de-Camp.....	1,840 00	
Chief Clerk and Accountant .....	2,000 00	
Senior Clerk.....	1,200 00	
Superintendent of Stores.....	1,200 00	
1 Clerk.....	1,000 00	
3 do at \$600 each.....	1,800 00	
2 do at \$500 " .....	1,000 00	
Messenger.....	400 00	
Assist. do and Laborer.....	365 00	
	15,045 00	
Contingent Expenses for Stationery, Printing, repairing Arms, &c. transport of Arms, Ammunition and Stores, and all other incidental expenses of the Militia .....	25,000 00	
Ball ammunition.....	\$11,000 00	
Blank do .....	3,000 00	
	14,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$54,045 00	\$1,648,590 80

## ESTIMATES of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$ cts. 54,045 00	\$ cts. 1,548,500 80
<b>MILITIA.—(Continued.)</b>		
<i>Public Armouries.</i>		
8 Storekeepers of Armouries, at \$300 each per annum.....	2,400 00	
Rent of Armouries, care of Arms and pay of Sergeant Majors of Field Batteries, caretakers and Storemen of Armouries, including fuel and light for Armouries .....	20,000 00	
	22,400 00	
Military Schools of Instruction at Quebec and Toronto.....	100,000 00	
For Special Inspections of Volunteers by Officers of Her Majesty's Service .....	2,000 00	
For efficient Volunteer Corps, under section 16, Volunteer Militia Act..	5,000 00	
For pay of Boards Military Officers for the examination of Officers of the Volunteers.....	1,300 00	
Compensation to pensioners in lieu of land.....	10,000 00	
For General Service of the Militia and Volunteer Force.....	200,000 00	
		394,745 00
<i>Emigration.</i>		
To meet the salaries and contingent expenses of the Emigration Department and for maintenance of the Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle.....		55,000 00
<i>Pensions.</i>		
Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees to the Legis- lative Council, Lower Canada.....	\$400 00	
John Bright, as late Messenger to do .....	80 00	
Louis Gagné, do to Legislative Assembly. L. C.	72 00	
	552 00	
G. B. Faribault, as late Assist. Clerk, Legislative Assembly..	\$1600 00	
Mrs. Catherine Antrobus.....	800 00	
Mrs. Charlotte McCormick .....	400 00	
Pierre Bouchard, for wounds received in the Public Service	100 00	
Jacques Brien, do do .....	80 00	
	2,980 00	
		3,532 00
<i>Indian Annuities.</i>		
New Indian Annuities.....		4,400 00
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>		
Ottawa Buildings, additional.....	300,000 00	
<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
Continuation of deepening to Lake Erie level.....	60,000 00	
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
Building Swing-Bridge and Abatments at St. Gabriel Lock.....	9,000 00	
<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal.</i>		
Three pairs of Lock-gates and deepening upper entrance.....	11,000 00	
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>		
Six pairs of new Lock-gates.....	5,000 00	
Building Bridges.....	6,000 00	
	11,000 00	
<i>Carried over</i> .....	\$391,000 00	\$2,006,287 80

## ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	\$ cts. 391,000 00	\$ cts. 2,906,267 80
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Continued.		
<i>Lake St. Peter.</i>		
Completion of deep water channel.....	46,000 00	
<i>Inland Lake and River Lights.</i>		
Breakwater at Long Point and Nottawasaga Island, &c.....	5,560 00	
<i>Ottawa Works.</i>		
Improvements on River du Moine.....	\$5,000 00	
Do do Petawawa.....	3,000 00	
<i>Surveys and Inspections</i> .....	14,000 00	
Survey of the Intercolonial Railway.....	4,000 00	
	20,000 00	
OUT OF SPECIAL FUNDS.		
	480,560 00	
Completion of Quebec New Gaol, out of Building and Jury Fund for the District of Quebec.....	20,000 00	
Completion of the Algoma Court House and Gaol, out of U.C. Building Fund.....	18,000 00	
From Building and Jury Fund, St. Francis Gaol.....	10,000 00	
		528,560 00
<i>Rents and Repairs, Public Buildings.</i>		
Rents, Repairs, &c., generally.....	34,000 00	
Marine Hospital, Quebec.....	2,000 00	
Repairs and Additions to the Buildings.....	40,000 00	
		76,000 00
<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>		
Colonization Roads, Upper Canada.....	50,000 00	
do Lower Canada.....	50,000 00	
	100,000 00	
<i>Roads and Bridges, C.E.</i>		
Completing St. Lawrence and New Brunswick Road by the Metapedia, for Military Defence.....	\$40,000 00	
Continuation of the construction of the Temiscouta, Matane and Cap Chats, Gaspé, Malbaie and Grand Baie, Escoumains, Portneuf and Point aux Orignaux Roads.....	15,000 00	
	55,000 00	
<i>Ocean and River Steam Service.</i>		
Tug Service between Montreal and Kingston.....	8,000 00	
Provincial Steamers.....	75,000 00	
		83,000 00
<i>Light-Houses and Coast Service.</i>		
Trinity House, Quebec, Salaries as per detailed Estimates.....	14,210 00	
Beacons, Buoys and Lights do.....	26,350 00	
	40,560 00	155,000 00
Trinity House, Montreal, Salaries and Contingencies, do.....	22,200 00	
Inland Lake and River Lights.....	42,000 00	
New Light at Point Pelé.....	3,000 00	
Salaries of two Keepers of Depots for provisions at Anticosti, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons, at \$200 each.....	400 00	
Salary of Harbor Master, at Gaspé.....	\$50 00	
do do Amherst.....	50 00	
	100 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$108,260 00	\$2,848,827 80

## ESTIMATE of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	108,260 00	2,848,827 00
Allowance to Pierre Brochu, for residing at Lake Metapediac, on the Kempt Road, to assist travellers thereon..... \$100 00		
Do to Marcel Brochu, do at Petit Lac, do 100 00		
Do to Jonathan Noble, do at La Fourche, do 100 00		
Do to Thomas Evans, do at Assametquagan, do 100 00		
	400 00	
Proportion of the expense of keeping up Light Houses on St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf.....	2,500 00	111,160 00
<i>Culling Timber.</i>		
Supervisor of Culler's Office.....		70,000 00
<i>Fisheries.</i>		
Bounties.....	9,000 00	
Lower Canada.....	3,200 00	
Upper Canada.....	2,200 00	19,400 00
<i>Railway and Steamboats Inspection.</i>		
Railways.....	5,000 00	
Steamboats.....	5,000 00	10,000 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Grant to promote the Communication by Road, Steamboat and Tele- graph with the North West Territory.....	50,000 00	
For Postages of the Official Gazette.....	800 00	
For Miscellaneous printing.....	8,000 00	
Removal to Ottawa.....	150,000 00	
To meet Miscellaneous unforeseen expenses of the Public Service.....	60,000 00	288,800 00
<i>Collection, Maintenance and other Charges on Revenue.</i>		
Customs, (exclusive of duties refunded).....	306,000 00	
Excise.....	50,000 00	
Post Office.....	447,000 00	
Public Works, maintenance..... \$127,300 00		
do repairs..... 93,000 00		
do collection and miscellaneous..... 38,000 00		
do repairs, Landing Piers below Quebec..... 6,000 00		
	264,300 00	
Territorial surveys, Upper Canada..... \$30,000 00		
Do Lower do..... 30,000 00		
	60,000 00	
Commissions, Inspections, Advertising and other Contingent expenses of the Crown Lands, (including special Funds) Woods and Forests and Ordnance Lands..... 72,000 00		
	132,000 00	
		1,199,300 00
Total.....		\$4,527,487 80

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain Services for which a vote of the Legislaturo is required, as per Estimates for the year ending 30th June 1865.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>CIVIL GOVERNMENT.</b>				
Governor General				
Civil Secretary's Office.				
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>				
Provincial Secretary				
Assistant Provincial Secretary, East.	2,810 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10	6,144 00	31,111 07
do do West.	2,600 00	do	1,860 00	8,004 00
		Estimates		
Clerks, 1 at.	2,000 00			
do 1 at.	1,610 00			
do 1 at.	1,610 00			
do 1 at.	1,400 00			
do 2 at \$1,360	2,720 00			
do 1 at.	1,200 00			
Messengers, 2 at \$493	990 00			
Office Keeper	416 80			
Clerk of Archives	730 00			
Clerk to Board of Examiners	200 00			
		Estimates	12,876 80	23,316 80
<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>				
Deputy Provincial Registrar				
Clerk, 1 at	1,610 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 11	1,810 00	
Extra Clerks, 2 at \$730 each	1,400 00			
do 1 at	800 00			
do 1 at	912 50			
Messenger	495 00	Estimates	5,277 50	7,087 50
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>				
Receiver General				
Deputy Receiver General	2,600 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10		
Book-keeper	1,600 00	do		
		Cap. 11		
Clerks, 2 at \$1,600	3,200 00			
1 at	1,400 00			

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>FINANCE DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Minister of Finance				
Deputy Inspector General	2,600 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10		
Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper	1,800 00	do		
Book-keeper	1,600 00	Cap. 11		
		Estimates	10,485 00	19,885 00
<i>Balance of Chief Clerk's Salary.</i>				
Book-keeper	200 00			
Clerks, 1 at	1,600 00			
2 at \$1,200	2,400 00			
1 at	1,000 00			
2 at \$920	1,840 00			
1 at	500 00			
1 at	800 00			
Office Keeper	500 00			
Messenger	450 00			
Clerk of Quebec Fire Loan	1,000 00	Estimates	11,650 00	22,650 00
<i>Custom Branch.</i>				
Commissioner				
Assistant do	2,600 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 11	2,600 00	
Clerks, 1 at	1,600 00			
4 at \$1,300 each	5,440 00			
2 at \$1,060 each	2,120 00			
1 at	800 00			
1 at	500 00			
Messenger	450 00	Estimates	12,910 00	15,510 00
<i>Audit Office.</i>				
Auditor				
First Book-keeper	2,600 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 11	4,200 00	
Second Book-keeper	1,600 00			
Clerks, 1 at	1,300 00			
2 at \$1,060 each	2,120 00			
1 at	1,000 00			
Messenger	240 00	Estimates	7,620 00	11,720 00
		Carried over		\$139,084 37

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

SERVICE.

Executive Council Office.

President of the Council  
do  
Clerk  
Confidential Clerk (part)

Do. (balance)

Clerks, 1 at.  
2 at \$1400  
1 at  
1 at  
1 at  
1 at

Honso Keeper, at  
Messengers, 2 at \$495  
1 at

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner  
Deputy Commissioner  
Less—chargeable to Railway Inspection Fund

Secretary do (additional)

Book Keeper  
Assistant Book Keeper

Clerks, 1 at.  
1 at  
1 at  
2 at \$980  
1 at  
1 at \$2 per day  
1 at \$1.60 per day  
Office-keeper  
Messengers, 2 at \$450

Authority.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i>			139,084 37
Con. Stat. Cap. 10	2,600 00	5,000 00	
do Cap. 11	1,840 00	4,440 00	
Estimates	160 00		
	1,600 00		
	2,800 00		
	1,100 00		
	800 00		
	500 00		
	600 00		
	990 00		
	400 00		
	3,300 00		
	900 00		
Con. Stat. Cap. 10	240 00	3,610 00	
do Cap. 28	1,800 00		
do Cap. 11	1,610 00		
Estimates	1,400 00		
	1,314 00		
	1,530 00		
	1,200 00		
	1,060 00		
	800 00		
	730 00		
	547 50		
	500 00		
	900 90		
Estimates		10,881 60	
			18,390 00

Engineering Branch.

Chief Engineer  
Asst. do  
Architect

Draughtsman, 1 at.  
1 at \$1200, less \$400 chargeable to Railway Inspection Fund  
1 at \$3 per day  
1 at \$2.50 per day  
1 at \$2 per day

Clerk.  
Messenger

Department of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture  
Clerks, 1 at.  
1 at  
1 at  
1 at  
1 at  
2 at \$900

Inspector of Agencies  
Asst. do and Book-keeper

Honso-keeper  
Messengers, 2 at \$450  
Wood Cutter, &c, at \$1 per diem.  
Office keeper

Postmaster General's Department.

Postmaster General  
Deputy do  
Accountant

Secretary  
Cashier  
Superintendent Money Order Branch

Clerks, 6 at \$1360  
1 at  
1 at  
1 at  
1 at  
3 at \$800

1 at  
2 at \$640  
4 at \$600  
5 at \$500

Messenger

Authority.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Con. Stat. Cap. 11	3,240 00	7,440 00	
Estimates	1,800 00		
	1,200 00		
	1,035 00		
	912 50		
	730 00		
	800 00		
	365 00		
Estimates	5,000 00	5,902 50	
	1,610 00		
	1,440 00		
	1,040 00		
	900 00		
	900 00		
	1,200 00		
	900 00		
	600 00		
	500 00		
	900 00		
	365 00		
	100 00		
Estimates		15,455 00	
Con. Stat. Cap. 10	2,000 00	5,000 00	
	2,000 00		
	1,800 00		
	1,600 00		
	2,200 00		
Con. Stat. Cap. 11	8,160 00	10,200 00	
	1,240 00		
	1,200 00		
	2,120 00		
	940 00		
	900 00		
	2,400 00		
	760 00		
	1,280 00		
	2,400 00		
	2,500 00		
	500 00		
Estimates		24,400 00	
			39,600 00
			\$247,763 37

Carried over

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Authority.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.		
<i>Attorney and Solicitor General, East.</i>							
Attorney General.....	5,000	00	<i>Brought over</i> .....				
Solicitor General.....	3,000	00					
Permanent Clerk Crown Law Department (part) .....	1,200	00		Con. Stat. Cap. 10 .....	9,200	00	
Do (do) .....	760	00		Act 18 Vict., Cap. 89 .....	240	00	
Do (do) (balance).....	1,200	00	Estimates .....	2,410	00	11,850 00	
Messenger .....	450	00					
<i>Attorney and Solicitor General, West.</i>							
Attorney General.....	5,000	00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10 .....	8,000	00		
Solicitor General.....	3,000	00					
Chief Clerk.....	1,800	00					
Clerk.....	800	00					
Agent at Toronto .....	400	00	Estimates .....	3,500	00	11,500 00	
Messenger .....	500	00					
<i>Department of Crown Lands.</i>							
Chief Commissioner.....	2,000	00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	5,000	00		
Asst. do .....	2,400	00					
Deputy Surveyor General.....	1,610	00					
Accountant .....	1,400	00					
Superintendent of Woods and Forests, (part) .....	4,500	00					
Draughtsmen—4 at \$1,200 each, (part).....	1,160	00					
1 at .....	1,080	00					
1 at .....	1,060	00					
1 at .....	1,040	00					
1 at .....	912	50					
Estimates .....					18,062	50	
							11,500 00

Balance of Salary of Superintendent of Woods and Forests.....	200	00	Estimates .....	50,893	50	
Do Salaries of 4 Draughtsmen .....	1,050	00				
Clerks—3 at \$1610 .....	4,830	00				
1 at.....	1,600	00				
1 at.....	1,440	00				
7 at \$1360 .....	9,520	00				
1 at.....	1,280	00				
2 at \$1080 .....	2,160	00				
6 at \$1060 .....	6,360	00				
1 at.....	1,050	00				
11 at \$912 50 .....	10,037	50				
1 at.....	760	00				
12 at \$730 .....	8,760	00				
Office Keeper.....	500	00				
Messengers, 2 at \$450 .....	900	00				
1 at.....	416	00				
<i>Indian Branch.</i>						
Deputy Superintendent.....	2,000	00	Estimates .....	6,620	00	
Chief Clerk .....	1,400	00				
Accountant .....	1,400	00				
Clerks, 2 at \$730 .....	1,460	00				
Messenger.....	240	00				
House Keeper.....	120	00				
<i>Contingencies of Public Departments</i> .....						
Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....			Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....	30,000	00	
Estimates.....			Estimates.....	60,000	00	
			Total Civil Government.....			\$441,689 37
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>						
Amount authorized by Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....						\$119,455 07
Do do .....						68,002 50
Do Act 18 Vict., Cap. 89.....						240 00
Do Con. Stat. Cap. 28.....						2,400 00
Estimates .....						190,097 57
						251,591 80
Total.....						\$441,689 37



ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—EAST.

SERVICE.	Amount. \$ cts.	Authority.	Amount. \$ cts.	Total. \$ cts.
<i>Court of Queen's Bench.</i>				
Chief Justice.....	5,000 00			
Four Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each.....	16,000 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10		21,000 00
<i>Superior Court.</i>				
Chief Justice.....	5,000 00			
Six Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each.....	24,000 00			
Eight do at \$3,200 each.....	25,600 00			
Twenty do at \$2,800 each.....	56,000 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 10		63,000 00
<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty.</i>				
Judge.....	333 33	Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 93	2,000 00	
Marshal.....	666 67	Con. Stat. Cap. 10	1,000 00	
Registrar.....				
<i>Criminal Prosecutions.</i>				
Circuit Allowances.....		Estimates	6,200 00	8,000 00
		{ Con. Stat. Cap. 10.	2,000 00	
		{ Estimates	90,000 00	8,200 00
Sheriffs—Salaries and contingencies of their offices.....	17,400 00	{ Estimated Receipts of Fee Fund.....	14,400 00	104,400 00
Prothonotaries; Clerks of the Crown and Peace, do	80,000 00	{ Deficit, per Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 93,.....		
Court of Appeals.....	7,000 00			
<i>Building and Jury Fund.</i>				
For repairs of Court Houses, &c.....	109,000 00	Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 109		5,000 00
Contingencies of Sheriffs.....	13,600 00			
do Prothonotaries.....				

Salaries of Physicians to Gaols.....	2,500 00			
Do and Contingencies of Coroners.....	15,000 00			
Do of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, New Districts.....	1,200 00			
Interpreters to Courts—Salaries.....	750 00			
High Constables.....	680 00			
Keepers of Gaols and Court Houses.....				
Miscellaneous.....				
Revision and Preparation of Jury Lists.....				
Sundry disbursements not otherwise provided for.....				
Estimates.....		{ Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 93	8,800 00	136,690 00
		do	100 00	
Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 84.....		Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 84	2,000 00	
Estimates.....		Estimates	2,500 00	4,500 00
Total.....		Total.....	364,190 00	
RECAPITULATION.				
Authorized by Con. Stat. Cap. 10.....				
Do L. C. Cap. 93.....				
Do do " 79.....				
Do do " 84.....				
Do do " 109.....				
Do do " 93 (Deficit of Fee Fund).....				
Receipts of Law Fee Fund, L. C.—Estimate of.....	91,200 00			
Estimates—Amount required to meet the Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice, viz ;	10,800 00			
Criminal Prosecutions.....	100 00			
Circuit Allowances.....	2,000 00			
Contingencies of Sheriffs.....	5,000 00			
Do Prothonotaries.....	14,400 00			
Clerks of the Crown and Peace, New Districts.....	9,500 00			
Physicians to Gaols.....	2,000 00			
Coroners.....	103,000 00			
Interpreters to Courts.....	13,500 00			
High Constables.....	1,260 00			
Miscellaneous.....	2,600 00			
	15,000 00			
	750 00			
	680 00			
	2,500 00			
Total.....	160,690 00			
				364,190 00



Amount.	Authority	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>SERVICE.</b>			
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
<i>Expenditure—Authorized by.</i>			
Receipts—Estimate of			
Estimates—As detailed above		242,758 66	\$327,283 66
		50,000 00	
		34,525 00	

**POLICE.**

Amount.	Authority	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>SERVICE.</b>			
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
<i>Expenditure—Authorized by.</i>			
Quebec—Salary of Judge of Sessions of the Peace		2,400 00	
Pay of two Policemen		730 00	
Clothing of do and Contingencies		200 00	
River Police—Quebec			
Montreal—Salary of Judge of Sessions of the Peace		2,400 00	
Do of Clerk		1,095 00	
Pay of two Policemen		730 00	
Clothing of do and Contingencies		200 00	
River Police—Montreal			
Miscellaneous—Pay of two Policemen at Sault Ste. Marie			
		3,330 00	
Estimates		11,800 00	15,130 00
Con. Stat. L. C. Cap. 102			
Estimates, (\$3,700 to be repaid by Harbour Commis-)		4,425 00	
Con. Stat. L. C. Cap. 102			
Estimates		11,200 00	15,625 00
Con. Stat. U. C. Cap. 128			366 00
			\$31,121 00

Amount.	Authority	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
<i>Expenditure—Authorized by.</i>			
Estimates.. { Towards which receipts from tonnage duties, Quebec.		366 00	8,121 00
Estimates.. { do from Harbor Com., Montreal		7,755 00	23,000 00
			\$31,121 00

**LEGISLATION.**

Amount.	Authority	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>SERVICE.</b>			
<b>Legislative Council.</b>			
Salary of Speaker (part)		2,000 00	
Indemnity to Members, and Mileage		46,400 00	
Salaries and Contingencies		48,680 00	96,980 00
<b>Legislative Assembly.</b>			
Salary of Speaker (part)		2,000 00	
Indemnity to Members, and Mileage		86,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies		217,040 00	305,040 00
<b>General Expenses.</b>			
For expense of Printing and Binding the Laws			
For expense of Distributing the Laws			
New Edition of Consolidated Statutes			
Grant to Parliamentary Library			
Salary of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery			
Contingencies of do		600 00	41,880 00
Commission for Codifying the Laws, L. C.		15,000 00	
Salaries of 3 Asst. Judges, Superior Court		12,000 00	27,000 00
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
<i>Expenditure, authorized by</i>			
Estimates, as detailed therein		163,400 00	\$470,900 00
		307,500 00	\$470,000 00

EDUCATION.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Total.	
			\$	cts.
EDUCATION.				
Annual Grant.....	160,000 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 26.....	200,000 00	432,000 00
Additional Grant to Common Schools, C. E. and C. W. Do do do	32,000 00 20,000 00 20,000 00	Estimates.....	232,000 00	30,000 00
{ Aid to Superior Education, L. C. do do		Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 15..... Act 47 Geo. 3, Cap. 46..... Con. Stat. U. C., Cap. 63.....	30,000 00 10,000 00 20,000 00	60,000 00
Advanced to Superior Education to meet deficit of Income Income of Lower Canada Education Fund { Grammar School Income Fund, C. W. { Not Income of Grammar School Fund, C. W.		Estimates.....	18,955 00	
Salaries and Contingencies of Education Department, C. E.				
Salary Chief Superintendent.....	4,000 00			
Do Secretary.....	2,000 00			
Do Clerk of Statistics.....	1,050 00			
Do Corresponding Clerk and Assistant, Journal of Education.....	1,000 00			
do do Journal of Instruction.....	660 00			
Do 1st Copying Clerk.....	650 00			
Do 2nd do.....	375 00			
Do Messenger.....	5,000 00			
Contingencies.....	1,000 00			
Expenses of Library.....	1,600 00			
Purchase of Prize Books.....				
Salaries and Contingencies of Education Department, C. W.				
Salary of Chief Superintendent.....	4,000 00			
Do Deputy do.....	2,200 00			
Do Senior Clerk and Accountant.....	1,200 00			
Do Clerk of Statistics.....	1,000 00			
Do Corresponding Clerk.....	900 00			
Do Assistant Clerk of Statistics.....	500 00			
Do Messenger.....	300 00			
Contingencies.....	3,000 00			
		Total.....	13,100 00	31,485 00
				\$553,485 00

LIGHT HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Total.	
			\$	cts.
RECAPITULATION.				
Expenditure: authorized by.....				
Do Do.....	200,000 00	Con. Stat. Cap. 26.....	200,000 00	
Do Do.....	20,000 00	Con. Stat. U. C., Cap. 63.....	20,000 00	
Do Do.....	30,000 00	Con. Stat. L. C., Cap. 15.....	30,000 00	
Do Do.....	10,000 00	Act 47, Geo. 3, Cap. 46.....	10,000 00	
Do Do.....		Estimates.....		260,000 00
		Total.....		293,485 00
				\$553,485 00
SERVICE.				
Trinity House, Quebec				
Salary of Master.....	1,200 00			
Do Harbour Master.....	1,840 00			
Do two Superintendents of Pilots.....	2,400 00			
Do Treasurer.....	1,610 00			
Do Clerk.....	1,440 00			
Do Bailiff.....	750 00			
Harbour Master's Office and Contingencies.....	4,970 00			
New Beacons.....	800 00			
Buoys.....	1,882 00			
Lights, Portneuf.....	\$76 00			
St. Antoine.....	188 00			
Ste. Croix.....	233 00			
Pillar.....	1,220 00			
Baluchasse.....	530 00			
Crane Island.....	530 00			
Light Ship.....	2,615 00			
Grosse Isle, Kamouraska.....	530 00			
Pilgrim.....	840 00			
Red Island.....	1,760 00			
Green Island.....	1,382 00			
Brandy Fos.....	530 00			
Biquet.....	1,540 00			
		Carried over.....	14,210 00	\$14,210 00

COAST SERVICE AND LIGHT HOUSES.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Authority.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	\$ 2,632 00	<i>Brought over</i> .....	\$ 14,210 00	\$ 16,842 00
Father Point.....	\$12,294 00			
Ponto des Monts.....	544 00			
West Point of Anticosti.....	1,215 00			
South-west do.....	1,325 00			
East end of do.....	1,490 00			
Cap Rosier.....	1,340 00			
Fortean.....	1,455 00			
Belle Isle.....	1,435 00			
	1,990 00			
<i>Trinity House, Montreal.</i>				
Salary of Master.....	23,068 00	Estimates.....	20,850 00	43,918 00
do Treasurer.....	625 00			
do Water Bailiff.....	1,325 00			
do Messenger.....	400 00			
do Messenger.....	400 00	Estimates.....	2,750 00	3,150 00
Salaries of 28 Light Keepers for 34 Light Houses and 3 Light Vessels.....			4,400 00	4,400 00
Miscellaneous Expenditure.....			15,050 00	19,450 00
<i>Inland Lakes and River Lights.</i>				
Repairs and Sundries.....	5,600 00			5,600 00
Supplies and their delivery.....	16,400 00			16,400 00
Salaries of Keepers and Superintendent.....	20,000 00	Estimates.....		20,000 00
Salaries of Keepers of Provision Depots, &c.....		Estimates as detailed therein.....		3,400 00
				\$108,160 00

# SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Canada, for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<b>FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1864.</b>		
<i>Administration of Justice, West.</i>		
Criminal Prosecutions, additional.....	\$    cts.	\$    cts.
		1,000 <sup>00</sup>
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>		
For services of G. W. Wicksteed, as Law Clerk to the Government, for the years 1862 and 1863, and for the six months ending 30th June, 1864, at \$400 per annum .....		1,000 <sup>00</sup>
<i>Education, West.</i>		
Additional sum required to meet the Contingent Expenses of the Education Department of Upper Canada .....		1,000 <sup>00</sup>
<i>Education, East.</i>		
Amount required to cover the defalcation of H. B. Ste. Marie, late accountant of the Education Department for Lower Canada, for the repayment of which sum security has been obtained, per O. C. 18th February, 1864 .....		550 <sup>00</sup>
<i>Public Works and Buildings.</i>		
Surveys and Inspections, balance required .....	701 <sup>08</sup>	
Cataragui Property, to advance the balance due thereon, per O. C. 17th February, 1864, to be repaid by the purchaser .....	12,000 <sup>00</sup>	
<i>Out of Special Funds.</i>		
For expenditure on Gaols and Court Houses, C. E., chargeable against Municipalities Fund, L. C .....	192 <sup>50</sup>	12,893 <sup>58</sup>
<i>Indian Annuities.</i>		
In addition to Grant per Consolidated Statutes of L. C., Chap. 14 .....	400 <sup>00</sup>	
New Indian Annuities—Additional .....	2,200 <sup>00</sup>	2,600 <sup>00</sup>
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
To pay J. S. McCuaig the balance due on his account for special services .....	1,550 <sup>00</sup>	
Additional Gratuity to Mrs. Mickle, widow of the late Postmaster at Stratford .....	200 <sup>00</sup>	
do to two sisters of the late Mr. Panton, Ocean Mail clerk .....	600 <sup>00</sup>	
Gratuity to the sister of the late Mr. Bencough, Railway Mail Clerk .....	400 <sup>00</sup>	
For property purchased at the River Berseamits for the Use of the Indians, per Order in Council, 30th January, 1864 .....	2,400 <sup>00</sup>	
To pay balance of expenses of the London Exhibition of 1861 .....	7,500 <sup>00</sup>	12,650 <sup>00</sup>
<b>FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.</b>		
<i>Civil Government.</i>		
Additional Salary to 4th Class Clerk in Customs Branch, Finance Department .....	100 <sup>00</sup>	
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>		
Allowance to G. W. Wicksteed as Law Clerk to the Government, for year ending 30th June, 1865 .....	400 <sup>00</sup>	
<i>Carried over</i> .....	\$500 <sup>00</sup>	\$31,693 <sup>58</sup>

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	500 00	13,698 58
<i>Education, West.</i>		
Additional sum required to meet contingencies of the Department of Education, for Upper Canada.....	\$ 500 00	
Trinity College, Toronto.....	4,000 00	
College at Sandwich.....	600 00	
Grammar Schools.....	400 00	
	5,500 00	
<i>Education, East.</i>		
Lower Canada Education Income Fund.....	5,000 00	
<i>Hospitals and Charities.</i>		
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Toronto, to pay balance due by the Committee on the closing of the Institution.....	2,000 00	
<i>Public Works and Buildings.</i>		
For repairs to damages to Slides, Booms and Dams on the Ottawa and its tributaries, arising from the freshet of 1864.....	\$30,000 00	
Slides and Booms, River Coulanges, Upper Ottawa.....	15,000 00	
	45,000 00	
<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>		
For completion of Road across Indian Reserve, at Caughnawaga.....	\$1,200 00	
Upper Canada Improvement Fund, on account of the balance due to the several Municipalities per Con. Stat., Canada, Cap. XXVI, s. 7.....	40,000 00	
	41,200 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Shipping Master's Office (omitted).....	1,200 00	
	100,400 00	
Total.....		\$132,093 58

(No. 42.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Information respecting Fishing Stations.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 11th May, 1864.

(No. 43.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Copies of all Complaints, and other Papers, in the case of A. M. Delisle, W. H. Bréhaut and C. E. Schiller, Esquires.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 12th May, 1864.

(No. 44.)

**RETURN**

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 11th instant; for Copies of Documents connected with the Application of Mr. Coffin, Joint Prothonotary for the District of Montreal, for leave of absence.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
17th May, 1864.

(No. 45.)

**RETURN**

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 17th March last; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return of Copies of all Orders in Council, other Orders, Agreements, Reports, Papers and Correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and their officials or other persons, respecting the Agreement to sell, and the Sale of, certain portions of Lots 17, 18 and 19, in the Township of Seneca, in the County of Haldimand, to Michael Harcourt, Esquire, claimed by the Corporation of the Town of Brantford, as part of the property belonging to the Grand River Navigation Company."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 13th March, 1864.

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



(No. 46.)

# RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 9th March last; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return in detail of all sums of money due, or paid to, or to the order of, George Sheppard, Secretary, and William Bristow and T. S. Brown, Commissioners on the Financial and Departmental Reform Commission, since the date of their appointment, distinguishing the amounts paid for salaries from other disbursements."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 16th May, 1864.

## STATEMENT of the sums paid on account of the Financial and Departmental Commission.

	\$	c.		\$	c.
To Warrants.....	14000	00	By paid Geo. Sheppard, Commissioner, 436 days,		
			at \$8.....	\$3488	00
			do do Secretary, do at \$4.	1744	00
					5232 00
			do T. S. Brown, Commissioner, 436 days, at \$8.....		3488 00
			do Wm. Bristow, do 429 do at \$8.....		3432 00
			do A. T. Hartney, Clerk, 423 days, at \$2 .....		856 00
			do do extra work.....		55 50
			do F.W.Spink, Clerk and Messenger, 146 days, at \$1.25		183 75
			do William Miller, do 286 do at \$1.25		357 50
			do Wm. Buckingham, clerical services.....		30 00
			do E. Jessop, cleaning office .....		65 44
			do Spink and Miller, for sundries .....		14 04
			do Telegrams, stationery, furniture, cab-hire, &c., &c.		87 18
					\$13801 41
			By balance paid to credit of Receiver General.....		198 59
	\$	14000 00		\$	14000 00

Amount paid by Commission, as above.....	\$13801	41
Warrants to J. Blackburn, printing Reports .....	2505	75
do P. M. General, for Postages.....	127	33
Paid by T. Ross to G. T. Cary, for Stationery.....	108	55
do to A. Aubin, on account of translating and printing Report .....	1600	00
	<u>\$18143</u>	<u>04</u>

JOHN LANGTON,  
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,  
May 14th, 1864.

# RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 9th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Statement shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of the York Roads since their resumption by the Government; also, Copies of all Orders in Council, or Correspondence relating to the said Roads, dated since the first day of April last."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 16th May, 1864.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 14th May, 1864.

SIR,—In compliance with your letter of 11th instant, I have the honor to furnish herewith, "Statement shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of the York Roads, since their resumption by the Government on 12th September, 1863, up to 30th April, 1864." Together with copy of all correspondence had with this Department in reference to the above-mentioned Roads, since 1st April last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. DICKINSON,

*D. I. G.*

To the Hon. Jno. Simpson,  
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.,  
Quebec.

TORONTO, May 9th, 1864.

To the Honorable the Minister of Finance,  
Quebec.

SIR,—I beg to transmit the monthly statement of the receipts of the York Roads. They are less than usual owing to the farmers being busy at this season of the year.

I have also enclosed an abstract of the total receipts since the Government resumed the Roads, and the amount of repairs done upon them up to the 31st March.

The pay-list for April will be sent to the Board of Works Department this week. I am acting upon instructions lately received from the Honorable Commissioner, and only at present doing what cannot stand.

There is a considerable quantity of stone now unbroken on the road, which will be required in the fall of the year.

You will notice that I have had to use the receipts to pay the men, owing to the non-arrival of funds from the Board of Works.

The farmers are now pressing me for their money, for stone which was purchased low, as we expected it to be cash in a month; some of those have stood from February. Your attention to this will much oblige

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM JACKES,

*Superintendent*

A true Copy.

Wm. Dickinson.

**STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the York Roads, since their resumption by the Government on 12th September, 1863, up to 30th April, 1864.**

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Tolls received, Yonge Street Road.....	9220 63	Wages, &c., paid to Toll-Gate Keepers, Yonge Street Road.....	933 61
do Kingston do .....	5038 76	do do Kingston do .....	532 85
do Dundas do .....	5400 83	do do Dundas do .....	606 29
do Lake Shore do .....	690 80	do do Lake Shore do .....	127 51
Fines received.....	7 50	Salary of Superintendent.....	744 50
	21128 53	do of Assistant.....	277 00
		Office rent and costs.....	40 00
		Lamps and Oil for Gates.....	30 24
		Printing and Stationery.....	37 99
		Discount on Silver.....	74 53
		Travelling expenses, &c.....	6 00
		Repairs on Yonge Street Road .....	7992 05
		do Dundas do .....	3715 22
		do Kingston do .....	3030 46
		Travelling expenses on account of repairs .....	71 98
Total Receipts.....	\$ 21128 52	Total Expenditure.....	\$ 18369 14

  

The above receipts have been accounted for as under, viz:—	
Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General .....	\$13592 00
Current expenses for Wages, Salaries, &c.....	3550 43
Paid for repairs .....	3986 09
	<u>\$14809 71</u>

  

NOTE.—On account of repairs, warrants have issued for.....	\$9702 07
Paid from receipts.....	3986 09
Amount remaining unpaid .....	1121 55
	<u>\$14809 71</u>

In addition to the total expenditure as above, there has been purchase by authority of the Government, broken stone and gravel, amounting to \$7457 75, which remains unpaid.

WM. DICKINSON, D. I. G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 14th May, 1864.

(No. 48.)

# MUNICIPAL RETURNS

(IN PART)

## FOR LOWER CANADA,

### FOR THE YEAR 1863.

  

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(No. 49.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th May, 1864; for Copy of Documents connected with the Inquest on the body of Clement Petitcherc.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
19th May, 1864.

  

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

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864,  
calling for Copies of all Correspondence, Reports, &c., relative to the  
progress of the works connected with the Provincial Buildings at  
Ottawa, and the date of their completion.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 19th May, 1864.

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[*Extract from No. 65,991—Report by F. P. Rubidge, dated 9th September, 1864*]

“From a desire on the part of the Executive Government, intimated to the officers in charge of these works, to ascertain the earliest probable period of time when the buildings, if not completed, could be so far made ready to receive the several departments for transacting the ordinary business of the Province, on the proposed removal from Quebec, as well as to hold therein a session of the Legislature at no distant date;—I have the honor to report, after much reflection on the subject, that I am of opinion (in which I may likewise say the architects fully concur) that, under certain concessions to the contractors, on the part of the Government, by money advances on material delivered, wrought and unwrought, which advances the present contracts do not recognize, the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa might be got in readiness by October, or, at the latest, November of 1864, and the Parliament Buildings be so far partially completed and prepared as to afford accommodation to the Legislature in 1865. This assurance, however, is given on the faith of the contractors largely increasing their present force of stone-cutters, marble-workers, and mechanics, and in providing and preparing materials through the coming winter, upon their obtaining the above-mentioned assistance to their progress, which they have applied for, and in their cordial co-operation in energetically pushing forward the works for the Government occupation.

“The foregoing view of the subject, however, does not include the completion of the Library, the central tower, and outside works of levelling, ornamentation, fencing, &c.

“In conclusion, I may remark that, should the heating apparatus not be in readiness for testing and warming the interior of the Departmental blocks, the plastering and other inside work might still be proceeded with, from the use of a few large Canadian stoves and pipes, during the winter months.”

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[*Copy of Enclosure No. 3 in No. 66,175.*]

To the Superintendent and Architects of Government Buildings at Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 3rd, in reference to completion of Departmental buildings, “early in the summer of 1864,” next ensuing.

This is the first official intimation we have received of any definite time being fixed for the completion of the Departmental buildings. We beg leave also to state that the only promise we have ever made, either verbally or otherwise, is to have the roofs of the Departmental buildings completed, and the windows put in by the end of the present season; so that they may be heated and work continue during the ensuing winter. We have to inform you that we have now sufficient material, either on the ground or on the

way here, to accomplish this, and beg to assure you that you are perfectly safe in reporting to the Provincial Government that so much will, undoubtedly, be accomplished.

As to having the Departmental buildings ready for occupation "early in the summer of 1864," we are not at present in a position to give anything but conditional pledges. The time is very short, and in order to accomplish so much, it will be necessary to cut a great deal of Ohio stone and complete other works this winter. To enable us to do this, it is necessary that money should be advanced upon materials delivered and wrought, as we have requested should be done, in our letter of the 18th August last,—that the buildings should be heated during the winter by the Government.

That, having to push the work with the necessary speed, to enable our carrying out these views of the Government, will put us to much additional cost, in the payment of extra wages, which we should expect to be allowed us.

Moreover, our operations have been seriously retarded, and our finances crippled by the retention of so heavy a drawback as twenty-five per cent. by the Government, on account of the old contract. If our arbitration could be proceeded with at once, and we could be allowed to shew that this deduction should not be made, it would very much facilitate our operations and enable us to push forward the works with so much energy that there would be no reasonable doubt of the buildings being finished some time not very far distant from the period mentioned by you.

We are, &c.

(Signed,) JONES, HAYCOCK, & Co.,  
Contractors Departmental Buildings.

Ottawa, 8th September, 1863.

[Extracts from No. 67,583—Report by F. P. Rubidge, dated 15th December, 1863.]

#### DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

"The great cause of delay, as previously reported to the Department, is the failure of the contractors in obtaining the rolled iron joists yet necessary for the upper floors and ceilings, and fireproofing the edifice. Upon both blocks, in addition to the 212 tons already in the building, about 220 tons are yet deficient, and the consequence of deferring their importation from England, until the ensuing spring, will be to retard the carpenters in laying the boarded floors on *damp concrete*, as well as to keep back other works."

#### PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

"In the chamber of the *Legislative Assembly* the completion of the roofing, in the spring, will leave little, beyond the furnishing of this noble apartment, wanting for its occupation, save plastering the walls and laying the raised floors or platforms."

"The chamber of the *Legislative Council* is not in quite so forward a state, but I see no reason to conclude that it cannot be finished at the same period of time as the adjoining chamber."

"In view of the probability of the Executive Government deciding to remove to Ottawa within a short specified period, some expression of opinion on the fitness of these public buildings to receive the Departments and the Legislature may be looked for at my hands. In the month of September last I had the honor of having the subject referred to me, and the opinion then given was subsequently laid before the Legislature, then sitting. The opinion, at that time formed, that it was quite possible to finish the Departmental Buildings for use, before the winter of 1864, and also to afford accommodation for the Legislative bodies in the incompleting Parliament Buildings, by the spring of 1865, was guarded by the proviso that the contractors came heartily into concert and assent with the Government in this matter, so that no after-contingency or cause of delay, such as the unprecedented demand for workmen, strikes for higher wages, &c., should be allowed to interfere or set aside the promise of the contractors, on their part, or the expectations of the Government, on theirs. One circumstance, growing out of a positively fixed and advertised intention of the Government to remove from Quebec to Ottawa within the next twelve months would unquestionably be that any hasty demand, within a limited period, for extensive building operations in providing from *one hundred and fifty to two hundred*

*dwelling houses* for the employés of the Government would largely absorb the mechanical force of the country, already partially drained off to the neighboring States, and have the opposite effect of positively *hindering progress* on the public buildings, by raising workmen's wages, which, as injurious to the interests of the contractors, they would be forced strongly to oppose."

"I am satisfied that the preparation of these edifices for the early reception of the Executive Government, is, or rather was a few months ago, of practical attainment; but its accomplishment involves some pecuniary difficulties, and even sacrifices which, for the advantages to be gained by the public, might be well worthy of consideration. The chief drawback, in having the Departmental buildings ready, being, as before intimated, the navigation having closed before the delivery of the deficient iron joists, &c.

"In another point of view, it would certainly, I think, be better for building operations, less annoying to the future occupants, would create less confusion in the removal thereto, and bring less anxiety and responsibility to the parties charged with executing and supervising the works, if less hurried exertions were resorted to, and these buildings were allowed to proceed towards completion in a more deliberate and satisfactory manner."

[Copy of No. 48,321.]

[No. 48,321; Ref. to 67,709; Sub. 1,025.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Quebec, 9th January, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to request you to furnish him with an estimate for the completion of the Parliament and Department buildings at Ottawa, based upon the one made by the late Commission of Enquiry on those buildings, and with such additions and reductions to the latter as may be found requisite and proper, in your opinion, to be made.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU,  
Secretary.

F. P. Rubidge, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Public Buildings, Ottawa.

[Copy of No. 48,521.]

[No. 48,521; Ref. to 67,806; Sub. 1,027.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Quebec, 19th January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—The Superintendent of the public buildings at Ottawa, having reported that the *iron joists* required for the permanent roof of the Departmental buildings are not yet on the ground; the Hon. the Commissioner directs that you will be pleased to inform him whether all the iron joists to be used in those buildings have been ordered in England, and if so, when you may expect to receive them.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU,  
Secretary.

Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co.,  
Contractors, Ottawa.

[Copy of No. 48,591.]

[No. 48,591; Sub. 1,025.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Quebec, 23rd January, 1864.

SIR,—The Government being most anxious that the new Houses of Parliament and the Departmental buildings at Ottawa should be completed as early as possible, I am directed by the Hon. the Commissioner to convey his desire that you should urge the con-

tractors to continue, in the most vigorous manner, the preparation of material during the present winter, and to make every effort possible to ensure, beyond doubt, the progress of the buildings to such an extent as to permit their being occupied on or before the 1st October next.

Should you now, or at any time, foresee difficulties which might tend to retard the completion of the buildings beyond that date, you are requested to communicate at once with this office.

With the view of keeping the Department properly informed, you will please report every fortnight on the state of the works, noticing any change in the number of hands employed and furnishing any information you may think necessary, in order that the progress of the works may, in no way, be hindered.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,  
Secretary.

F. P. Rubidge, Esq.,  
Supt. Public Buildings, Ottawa.

[Copy of No. 68,147—Report by F. P. Rubidge, dated 28th January, 1864.]

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
Ottawa, January 28th, 1864.

T. Trudeau, Esq.,  
Secretary, Public Works.

SIR,—I have communicated to the respective contractors the purport of your letter of the 23rd inst., urging them "to continue, in the most vigorous manner, the preparation of materials during the present winter," etc., etc., and I have the honor to direct the Commissioner's attention to their replies, so soon as the same shall have been received and can be forwarded to Quebec.

In the meantime, called upon to report to the Department the "difficulties which may tend to retard the completion of the buildings," beyond the date of the 1st October next, I have to state, as of first importance in operating against the completion of the Departmental buildings, by the time mentioned, the contractor's delay, *hitherto*, in procuring the iron joists from England.

Had they arrived, as promised and expected, in the autumn of 1863, the boarded floors might have been laid, the plastering completed, and the heating apparatus tested. Before the period these joists can now reach Quebec, on the opening of the navigation, several months of valuable time will have idly passed away, leaving as the consequence, a large arrear of work to accumulate, and be forced rapidly on, between the arrival of the steamer with these joists, and the beginning of October.

In the second place, the Honorable Commissioner's authority will be requisite to proceed, at once, with the proposed changes, additions and improvements recently determined on, with the associate architect, Mr. Baillargé, and the Department, occasioned by the re-allotment of the several offices among the Government Departments, a detailed estimate for which is mailed by this day's post; the cost being about fifteen thousand dollars, covering contingencies.

The foregoing, inclusive of perfecting the heating apparatus (dependent upon the arrival of the joists aforesaid for boiler-houses) and the supply of water are, I consider, among the chief impediments to an expeditious completion of the Departmental buildings.

On the Parliament buildings the Hon. the Commissioner's decision is looked for, based upon reports of the officers in charge, whether the clustered marble columns, for supporting the roofs of the two halls of the Legislature, are to be solely relied on or not—the architect who designed the edifice strongly insisting they may—the associate architect reports the contrary. The Superintendent, satisfied as to the *strength* of these columns, deems it advisable, for reasons assigned, to provide a central column, the increased cost of which, in iron, would be \$1,097, and if of polished marble \$681.28.

To use a metal column, therefore, would entail greater cost, while another objection would be its want of *homogeneous* character with the columns surrounding it; nevertheless a *saving in time* would be effected in resorting to iron castings.



Marble is, however, to be recommended on the score of cost, but a longer period would be occupied in selecting, quarrying and working suitable material, of the required lengths than if metal were adopted. To obtain a proper block, for a deficient column in the Members' lobby, occupied several weeks of the past summer.

The reason for advocating a column of one entire length, instead of in two lengths, was, in my view, to unite these broken parts in resisting sudden gusts of wind from shaking such slight supports. If this argument is found of no value when brought into comparison with the *unequal bearing* resulting therefrom; then I would close with the suggestion to take for the required purpose the Arnprior marble columns, 6½ inches in diameter, already prepared, and removed from the main entrance of central tower; where, when in position they had been considered not the most favorably adapted in color and material for harmonizing with the neighboring parts.

By this expedient no time would be lost, beyond cutting them a few inches shorter and inserting them, while the expenditure would be limited to replacing, with columns of red Potsdam, or other suitable stone, the marble columns intended for the main entrance, and which could be put in at any future time.

Mr. Baillargé, I may add, approves of this recourse. Mr. Fuller is absent at the date of this report; but, I think, he would readily fall in with the proposition above set forth. Should the Honorable the Commissioner consent to this latter arrangement, delay, from this source, will be avoided.

The preparation of a large number of carved marble capitals is pending an early decision of this reference to the department, and its protraction will retard the getting up of the timbered roofs in the spring.

Although the framed timbers for roofing the two chambers of the Legislature have for some time past been in preparation by workmen, the propriety, notwithstanding so much progress thereon, of even yet adopting an iron fire-proof roof, above the gothic ceiling, is still a question of safety and prudence, deserving the consideration of the Government.

The proposition is to light the interior of the chambers by a sufficient number of gas-jets over the glazed panels of the ceilings, from whence the light would be reflected downwards into the body of the house. The great heat created in the vicinity of so much combustible material would prove a constant source of danger and anxiety where wooden roofs existed. It becomes then important, if iron is at last to be resorted to, that not a day should be lost in ordering their construction from England, or elsewhere. The change, desirable on many accounts, would yet unquestionably have a tendency to *prolong* the the period of preparing these buildings for occupation, beyond that required for the original contract roofs.

Upon one other subject of delay, I beg to refer to Mr. Garth's letter of the 23rd, herewith enclosed, in which he makes the heating of the wings of the Parliament Buildings, in addition to the boiler house, essential to the advancement of his works. An extract from his letter is as follows:—

“If there is any frost in the building (which must be the case if there are no fires to warm it), my work is of such a nature that it cannot be proceeded with,” etc., etc.

To accomplish the wishes of the Government as conveyed in your letter, at or within the time mentioned, will demand *extraordinary efforts*. The contractors for these buildings are, I must say, not using other than *ordinary exertions*, probably from a disinclination to force forward works, to their own pecuniary disadvantage, at an unfavorable time of the year. The present number of men on the sites of these buildings is *three hundred and thirty-four* all told. The full value of the work performed by them does not, however, appear in the winter progress estimates, inasmuch as prepared material is only partially paid for in a supplementary estimate. The contractor for the Parliament buildings having declined the assistance proffered and accepted by the contractors for the Departmental buildings.

The preparation of material, notwithstanding, proceeds *largely*, but, at the same time, *leisurely*. A respectable force of carpenters and joiners are employed in framing doors, panelling, and other wood-work. Stone-cutters are forwarding masonry for setting in the spring; marble-polishers are busily occupied with their branch of the works; while, on the other hand, sundry time-work, called for by the architects to advance the buildings, and growing out, either of original errors and miscalculations in setting out walls and openings, or from unavoidable alterations and improvements, developing themselves as the work

progresses; this class of work is now suspended by reason that payment therefor has been demurred to by the Department.

The Clerk of Works informs me that, during the past week twelve to fifteen men were required to execute work coming under the denomination of time-bills; and that twice this number of operatives, engaged on contract-work, were dependent on the preliminary labors of those day-hands.

At the present time three laborers and one carpenter are employed on day's work, in reducing down projecting rock and foundation walls, where such would interfere with concrete-floors, etc., filling in vacancies over flagged air-ducts, making good deafening-boards where deficient, cutting away or thickening out brickwork, etc., etc., but the contractor refuses any further assistance of this nature, unless the same be recognized and paid for.

The above is one cause of delay to these works which, I hope, may be shortly obviated.

Directing the Hon. Commissioner's notice to Mr. Garth's request for a proper inspection of the boilers, valves, gauges, etc., previously to setting, as mentioned in the second clause of his contract with the Government.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

F. P. RUBIDGE.

Superintendent.

*Postscript.*—In communicating with Mr. Haycock, preparatory to receiving his written reply, in answer to my enquiries, that gentleman informs me, with reference to the delivery of iron joists, that he has offered to get them out, by way of Montreal, in the *first steamer*,—his firm paying the increased rate of shipping by steamer, over and above that of sailing vessels, *provided* the Canadian Government remits the duty thereon. By so doing they might be expected to arrive in Ottawa about the 15th of May next, otherwise, if freighted in slow sailing vessels, sometimes eight to ten weeks are consumed on the voyage alone; or again, they would engage, on the above terms, to ship the joists by early steamer, to Portland, U.S., on condition that the Grand Trunk Railway charges, *through to Prescott*, namely, \$6 per ton, are also met by the Government, by which route they anticipate they could lay them down in Ottawa by the 15th of April next, thereby securing a gain in time of one month.

In view of the emergency of the case, the propositions above submitted can best be dealt with by the Government.

(Signed,) F. P. R.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Approximate estimate of the cost of inserting iron or marble columns in the "clustered columns" supporting the roofs of the Legislative chambers.

No. 12. IRON columns, 6 feet high, 10in. diameter, and 1½in. thick;  
each weighing 644.4 lbs + 12 = 7732.8 lbs; 69cwt. 0qr. 4lbs.

@ \$6.00 .....	\$ 414 21
Marblizing do., 4 coats; 192 feet @ 60 cts.....	115 20
26 feet, 6 lbs. lead; 156 lbs. @ 12½ cts.....	19 50

Total—one chamber .....	\$548 91
	2

Total—both chambers .....	\$1,097 82
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No. 12. MARBLE columns, 6 feet high, 6½in. diameter = 16,584

cubic feet @ \$1.80.....	\$ 29 84
122.52 superficial feet, circular plain work, @ \$2.50.....	306 30
6 feet, 6 lbs. lead—36 lbs. @ 12½ cts.....	4 50

Total—one chamber.....	\$340 64
	2

Total—both chambers.....	\$681 28
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[Copy of letter enclosed in No. 68,147.]

MONTREAL, January 23, 1864.

F. P. Rubidge, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Ottawa Buildings.

SIR,—Yours of the 19th was duly received on the 22nd, as also yours of 22nd this day. From the latter I am glad to find that means have been taken to warm the boiler-house, Parliamentary building.

I write, by this mail, to my foreman, Mr. Francis Allan, to give the necessary instructions to the contractor, Mr. McGreevy, and to push on the work as expeditiously as possible.

In yours of the 19th, you remark that the wings of the Parliamentary building are closed in and comparatively sheltered from extreme cold. Still, if there is any frost in the building (which must be the case if there are no fires to warm it) my work is of such a nature that it cannot be proceeded with, except at the risk of having leakages, *when tested*, which may not only cause my work to be partly taken in pieces; but, also, the brick-work and plastering injured.

With reference to the Departmental building, none of the warm air vaults are yet completed. Part of the stone-flagging is laid, but I believe none of the vaults have yet been pointed and whitened. This will require to be done before I can commence to lay the steam-pipes and fix the coils. When any portion of this is completed, *if there is no frost in them*, I can commence operations.

If these boiler-houses can be made sufficiently tight, with the temporary roof, so that you could warm them, the boilers might be set there also.

Respecting the screens for the wings of the Parliamentary building, I could go on making the frames if I had a drawing for them. As yet I have no drawing for either the frames or the screens. My foreman can give the proper sizes.

The order for the dampers is received; they will be put in hands immediately, and I will push on the rest of the works as fast as the state of the buildings will permit.

I beg to draw your attention to the latter part of clause 2 of my contract, which provides that the boilers, valves, gauges, &c., are to be inspected by one of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors. It will be necessary to do so before the boilers are built in, and I therefore name Mr. Thomas Fessenden, the Inspector for this district; which, if agreeable to the Commissioner, please authorize him to proceed to Ottawa to inspect them. His address is—"Mr. Thomas Fessenden, Steamboat Inspector, Montreal."

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

CHARLES GARTH.

[Copy of No. 68,166.]

OTTAWA, 29th January, 1864.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 26th, conveying the Commissioner's desire that we use vigorous efforts to have the buildings ready for occupation on the 1st October next; and soliciting our views on the subject.

In reply, we beg to state that this is the first intimation we have received as to the time the buildings are wanted; that the time is a very short one, a circumstance which may create trouble to us, in being the means of, in our hurrying work, causing strikes amongst our men. But that, in case we have no such dreaded strikes, neither have any obstacle thrown in our way, by the want of details and decisions as to alterations, additions, or otherwise, we can so prepare the buildings so as to allow the Departments commencing to move in by the 1st October next; but that as to the finishing we can say nothing.

Our only fear of failure, not as yet enumerated, is the probability that the concrete may not entirely be in a fit state to allow of the laying of the flooring—the joists required will not be here, by sailing vessel, before the end of May.

There is one plan by which one month can be gained, which is to bring the joists out by way of Portland. If the Government think it desirable so to do, we will do so on condition that the Government pay the extra cost of delivery, over sailing vessel, to Montreal.

Our contract not binding us as to time for completion, we should import these beams by sailing vessel, at a cost of 10s sterling per ton.

The additional cost to the Government for the purpose of saving that one month, a matter we consider of importance if the buildings must be occupied in October next, will be:—Freight to Portland by steamer 37s 6d, less 10s sailing vessel—27s 6d; 5 per cent. primage, and the Grand Trunk charge of six dollars per ton to Prescott.

Your obedient,

(Signed,)

JONES, HAYCOCK & Co.

F. P. Rubidge, Esq.,  
Supt. Public Buildings,  
Ottawa.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
Ottawa, January 30th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co.,  
Contractors, Departmental Buildings.

GENTLEMEN,—In your communication of yesterday's date, replying to the request that you should urge on the completion of the buildings by October next, I observe you to say, on the proposal for an early delivery of iron joists, by steamer, to Portland, U. S., that, "We will do it on condition that the Government pay the extra cost of delivery, over sailing vessel, to Montreal."

I have, hereon, to remark that the information Mr. Haycock conveyed to me on the afternoon of the 29th instant, on the same subject, which I noted down at the time, and added, as a postscript, to my letter to the Department of that date, was to the effect that his firm were willing to pay the increased rate of shipping by steamer to Montreal, over that of sailing vessels, *provided* the Government would remit the duty thereon;—or, they would ship the joists to Portland, on the same conditions, ensuring a gain of one month's time,—the Government paying the Grand Trunk Railroad charges through to Prescott.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. P. RUBIDGE,  
Superintendent.

OTTAWA, January 30, 1864.

F. P. Rubidge, Esq., Superintendent.

SIR,—Our Mr. Haycock informed you that we had proposed to the Government to pay the additional cost of joists to *Montreal*, on conditions that the Government were willing to remit the duties; but did not inform you, nor never thought of doing so, that we do the same per Portland.

If you noted such information down at the time, you strained the information he gave you, as to the cost to the Government, as a consent on our part to pay the same; which you were not justified in doing, as it was not intended.

We have to say that our offer to the Government of expenditure to Montreal, subject to the remission of duties, we can have no objection to allow, on account of expenditure by Portland, as it amounts to nearly the same thing, but, until receiving an answer to our communication to the Government enclosing that offer, we must, of course, only entertain the bringing them out by way of sailing vessel.

Your obedient,

(Signed,)

JONES, HAYCOCK & CLARKE.

[Copy of No. 68,219.]

T. Trudeau, Esquire,  
Secretary of Public Works.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa Buildings, February 2nd, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the reply of Mr. Thomas McGreevy to my letter;

to that gentlemen, on the 26th ultimo; a copy of which I also send you, on the subject of preparing the buildings for occupation by October next.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

F. P. RUBIDGE,  
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
Ottawa, January 26, 1864.

Thomas McGreevy, Esquire,  
Contractor, Parliament Buildings.

SIR,—I am instructed, under date of the 23rd instant, to convey to you the Honorable the Commissioner's desire that you should use the most vigorous efforts in the preparation of material, and the advancing all such works as the season will permit of, so as "to ensure, beyond a doubt, the progress of the buildings to such an extent as to permit of their being occupied on, or before, the 1st of October next."

I have, therefore, to solicit your views on the subject, in order that I may communicate them, without loss of time, to the Department.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

F. P. RUBIDGE,  
Superintendent.

OTTAWA, 1st February, 1864.

F. P. Rubidge, Esquire,  
Superintendent Public Buildings.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, stating that you are instructed, under date of 23rd ultimo, to convey to me the Honorable the Commissioner's desire that I should use the most vigorous efforts, in the preparation of material, and advancing of such work as the season will permit of being proceeded with, "to ensure, beyond a doubt, the progress of the buildings to such an extent as to permit of their being occupied on, or before, the first October next;" and soliciting my views upon the subject.

Had you not solicited my views, I certainly would not have taken more particular notice of your communication than any ordinary order, and should only continue the efforts I have made, up to the present, to complete the buildings as soon as possible.

The position I am placed in, by the present contract, renders it out of my power to give any definite answer or opinion when the buildings will be completed. The contract does not provide for the payment of materials delivered, or for work done until it is in its place in the building; thereby preventing me from receiving any payment on the work done and material delivered during the past fall and present winter. Nevertheless I have employed all the men that possibly could be employed, and have done a large amount of work during the present winter, to enable me to proceed as rapidly as possible during the ensuing summer, though I might not have done so, had I wished.

The Department could not compel me to deliver materials, and prepare work unless they made payments upon the same, which has not been done; though it was on that condition that you and the architects reported to the Government, last summer, that the Session of 1865, a much later period than you now ask, could be held here.

Up to the present time, there does not appear to have been much desire, on the part of either yourself, the architects, or the Department, to facilitate the progress of the work; as many great delays have taken place from want of decision, on the part of the Department of Public Works, or yourself and the architects; which, with many obstacles thrown in my way, might have been avoided. For instance: the "day-bills," for day's work done on the building for the last three months, and which were certified to by yourself and the architects, have been struck out; thus compelling me to have recourse to the

only means left me, that of refusing to furnish you with any more men. The result is that, for the want of men for day's work, a large amount of joiner work now ready, is prevented, by this cause, from being put in its place. It also deprives me of the amount accruing from this joiner work, owing to its not being in its place. You will, therefore, observe that the progress of the works is altogether with the Department. Had the Government assisted me in the expenditure I have made, and in my efforts to proceed with the building, it would, this day, be in a far more advanced state. If the work is to go on as expeditiously as called for in your letter, it will require greater efforts, and more assistance on the part of yourself and the Department, than has hitherto been given. The Department allowed the season of navigation to pass without giving the required assistance; although recommended by yourself and the architects. (See also my letter of 21st Nov. last, on this subject.)

All decisions, in future, in changes in the work, should be given without delay. The delay from this cause is very great and prevents the works from proceeding as fast as they should; and at a greater expense to myself, as the material required for these changes, has to come from a great distance.

The very short time that there is, between this date and the 1st October next, for the performance of such a large amount of work, will involve me in a great additional expense that I did not anticipate.

In conclusion, I assure you I will lose no time, or save any expense to myself, to meet the views of the Government, in forwarding the works as I have hitherto done, consistent with their stability.

I remain, &c.,  
(Signed,)

THOS. MCGREEVY.

[Copy of No. 48,747.]

[No. 48,747; Sub. 1,027.]

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS,  
Quebec, 6th February, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to call your attention to my letter of the 19th ultimo, written on a report laid before the Honorable the Commissioner, that the iron joists required for the permanent roofing of the boiler houses of the Departmental buildings were not on the ground, and in which you are requested to state whether all the iron joists to be used in the buildings have been ordered from England, and if so, when they may be expected; which letter remains, as yet, unanswered.

The Superintendent having since transmitted your letters to him, of the 29th and 30th ultimo, relative to the means to be adopted to ensure the completion of the buildings by the 1st October next, and in which you state, in reference to the iron joists yet required by you, that you contemplate ordering them by sailing vessel to Montreal, at a probable rate of freight of ten shillings sterling, per ton; but that in order to promote the view of the Government, and to ensure a gain of one month in time, you would be willing to order them to be brought over the Atlantic by steamer, on the condition that the Government would pay the difference in the cost of freight, which you state would be as follows, on each ton: 37s. 6d., less 10s. sailing vessel, equal to 27s. 6d.; 5 per cent. primage, and the Grand Trunk charge of \$6. to Prescott.

In answer to this proposition, the Honorable the Commissioner directs me to state that in the ordinary course of building operations, without reference to any special order from this Department determining the period when the works should be completed, these joists should have been laid on the ground at Ottawa before the close of the navigation of 1863.

The fact of your having so long delayed their importation is a matter to be regretted, and you have rendered yourselves liable to the Department for any inconvenience which may arise therefrom.

To avoid further delay in this matter and to ensure, as stated in your letter to Mr. Rubidge, of the 29th January, 1864, the delivery of all the joists necessary to complete the two Departmental buildings by the end of April next, it is the wish of the Com-

missioner that you should forthwith order them by steamer, *via* Portland, leaving any claim that may arise, for the increased cost of transport referred to, for future adjustment.

You will be pleased to forward at once, for the information of the Commissioner, a copy of the order, which you will send to England under these instructions; also, a statement of the number and weight of the joists and beams which are to be provided under your order, and to state for what parts of the building they are required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,  
Secretary.

Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co.,  
Contractors, Ottawa.

[Copy of No. 68,600.]

OTTAWA, 17th February, 1864.

T. Trudeau, Esq., Secretary,  
Board of Works.

SIR,—Yours of the 6th inst. was duly received, and would have been acknowledged before had we not wished to state, in our answer, that the order of the Commissioner was carried out.

We beg, now, to state that on the 15th inst., the order for shipment, by way of Portland, of the joists, as per enclosed bill, was mailed; and that our shippers expect to have them here about the 1st April next.

We have, in this matter, acted, entirely, with the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Commissioner, and the understanding that the difference, between shipping, per sailing vessel, of 10s. sterling per ton, and our present expenses, in importing, be allowed us.

Your communication of the 19th ultimo, on the subject of the joists, was answered in due course, and sent through our Mr. Jones, whom we expected to find in Quebec. The letter lay over there and was, in consequence of the delay, not sent forward.

In this letter we stated that the joists had been ordered immediately on receiving the bills from the architects, and that they were lying in England waiting our order for shipment. They would have been here earlier if not for the death of the manufacturer's agent in Canada causing a delay. Our contract not binding us to time for completion, made us easy as to their shipment; we expected to have them here in May, which was quite expeditious enough for active operations, but hardly so to enable the works being pushed forward as the Government desire.

We are, &c.,

(Signed,)

JONES, HAYCOCK & CLARKE.

EASTERN BLOCK.

LIST of Iron Joists ordered for Departmental Buildings.

FIRST FLOOR.			ATTIC FLOOR.			FIRST FLOOR.			ATTIC FLOOR.		
Room.	No.	Length.	Room.	No.	Length.	Room.	No.	Length.	Room.	No.	Length.
No.		Ft. in.	No.		Ft. in.	No.		Ft. in.	No.		Ft. in.
1	12	23 0	1	18	23 0				32	2	16 6
1	6	23 9							32	4	16 0
2			2	10	18 6				33	4	15 3
			2	3	17 6				33	3	15 0
			3	5	20 0				34	4	17 6
			3	5	19 3				34	3	16 0
			3	3	19 0				34	4	16 6
			3	5	18 6				35	11	19 6
			3	4	17 6	36	4	16 3	36	4	16 3
			3	4	17 9	36	7	15 3	36	7	15 3
5	5	9 6	5	31	9 6	37	4	15 6	37	4	15 6
			5 1/2	9	7 6	37	3	14 6	37	3	14 6
			6	10	13 0	37	4	14 9			
			7	10	13 0	38	4	15 3	38	4	15 3
8	2	19 0	8	9	19 0	38	3	14 3	38	3	14 3
		Room	8	9	19 0	38	4	14 9			
9	11	25 6	9	10	25 6				39 1/2	2	13 6
			9 1/2	8	8 6				40	5	18 0
			9	4	24 9				40	3	17 0
			10	4	14 6	41	4	21 0	41	8	21 0
			10	1	14 0				41	3	19 6
			10	3	13 6				42	11	9 0
			11	5	14 6				43	4	17 3
			11	2	13 6				43	4	16 9
			12	4	18 3				43	3	16 3
			13	3	15 0				44 1/2	11	21 6
			14	16	20 6				45	16	21 6
			15	5	15 6				46	4	19 0
			16	4	17 3	W. Front	88	11 6	46	1	18 0
			16	2	16 3	S. Front	20	11 6	46	2	18 6
			17	4	16 6				47	4	18 9
			17	3	15 6				47	7	16 9
			17	4	15 9				48	7	21 6
			18	4	19 0				48	4	20 6
			18	1	18 0				48 1/2	11	21 6
			19	1	25 6				Corridor	26	11 6
			20 1/2	14	25 6						
		Over main tower	20	6	25 6				S. Front	80	11 6
			21	4	24 6				13	6	14 9
			21	7	22 0				13	7	13 3
			22	1	16 6				14	15	20 6
23	1	21 6	22	2	20 0				15	6	15 6
			23	1	21 6				15	7	14 0
			24	11	13 0				44	4	16 6
			25	1	19 0				44	5	13 0
27	3	20 6	27	3	20 6				44	2	15 0
28	3	26 6	28	14	25 6				Corridor	28	11 6
28	3	16 0	29	10	16 0				1	3	15 9
Ceiling over do			29	10	16 0				7	8	6 0
			30	12	20 0				41	1	20 0
			39	4	19 0				41	1	4 0
			31	25	7 6						





(No. 50.)

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 17th March last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and Contractors for the construction of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, respecting their claim or claims for work done prior to the suspension of the work in 1861, as shown in Killaly's estimates. Also all Orders in Council and Official Papers in any way relating to said claim or claims, since the re-letting of the contracts."

By command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 19th May, 1864.

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

(No. 50.)

## RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1864; "for Copies of Papers relative to lighting the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa with gas."

By command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
23rd June, 1864.

[This document having been printed and distributed in pamphlet form, it is no re-printed for the Sessional Papers, in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing.]

(No. 51.)

## RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated the 14th March last, containing:—

1. Statement showing the amount of Sterling Exchange purchased by the Government from the Ontario Bank, since the 1st day of November, 1862; the dates of such purchase, and the rate paid for each separate purchase.
  2. The account of the Government with the Ontario Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1861, to date, as rendered by the Bank.
  3. The amount received by the Government from the Ontario Bank for interest on deposits, during such period (No. 2).
  4. The dates at which the Ontario Bank credited the Government with the proceeds of the Provincial Notes, and the several amounts so credited.
  5. The amount paid the Ontario Bank in redemption of Provincial Notes, the date of such redemption, and the particulars of Notes so redeemed.
  6. Copy of the agreement made between the Finance Minister and the Ontario Bank, dated on the 5th day of November, 1862.
  7. Copy of letter of the Finance Minister to the Receiver General, of the same date (5th November, 1862), relative to such agreement.
- By command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 18th May, 1864.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Sterling Exchange purchased by the Government from the Ontario Bank, since the 1st November, 1862; the dates of such purchase, and rate paid for each separate purchase.

1862—Nov. 20 .....	£32,000	0	0
“ “ 22 .....	8,000	0	0
“ Dec. 3 .....	20,270	5	4
“ “ 12 .....	40,540	10	8

(All at 11 per cent. premium.)

Stg. £100,810 16 0

Copy of the Account of the Government with the Ontario Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1861, to date, as rendered by the Bank.

The Receiver General in Account with the Ontario Bank.

1864—Jany. 23—By amount of Deposits and Interest to date:—

Current account .....	\$334,557	60
Customs .....	374,352	88

\$708,910 48

To Cheques charged to current account..... \$309,437 78

“ “ to Customs..... 200,000 00

509,437 78

*Carried over*..... \$199,572 70

<i>Brought over</i> .....		\$199,572 70
ACCOUNT No. 2.		
1862—Nov. 20—To Cheque paid.....	\$197,333 33	
Interest on same at 6 per cent., from 20th Nov. to 1st Dec., 1862 ...	324 38	
Dec. 11—To Cheque paid.....	200,000 00	
Interest at 5 per cent., as per agree- ment, from 1st Nov. to 1st Dec., on \$200,000 Debentures.....	833 34	
	<u>\$398,491 05</u>	
“ 8—By deposit.....	200,000 00	
		<u>198,491 05</u>
Balance at credit.....		<u>\$ 981 65</u>

ONTARIO BANK,  
Montreal, 26th Jany., 1864.

The Honble. the Receiver General.

Sir,—The balance at your credit in our books is \$981 65c., as per enclosed statement.

Yours, truly,  
HY. STARNES, Manager.

N. B.—The Receiver General does not recognize this account as correct. He disputes the validity of the items of interest charged in Account No. 2.

T. D. HARRINGTON,  
D. R. G.

AMOUNT received by the Government from the Ontario Bank for Interest on deposits, from the 1st day of January, 1861, to date (14th March, 1864).

1861—July 23.....	\$1632 88
1862—July 3.....	1873 97
Dec. 31.....	1733 87
	<u>\$5240 72</u>

DATES at which the Ontario Bank credited the Government with the proceeds of the Provincial Notes, and the several amounts so credited.

1862—Dec. 1st.....	\$200,000
1863—March 5th.....	55,000

N. B.—The Bank held, from 1st December, 1862, \$100,000 of Provincial Notes for sale, on account of the Government, of which it returned \$345,000 on 5th March, 1862, crediting the balance. The absolute date of sale of the \$55,000 has not been received from the Bank, and consequently the accrued interest between the date of the Debentures and of sale has not been calculated.

AMOUNT paid the Ontario Bank, in redemption of Provincial Notes, the date of such redemption, and the particulars of Notes so redeemed.

None presented for redemption by the Bank.

COPY of the Agreement made between the Finance Minister and the Ontario Bank, dated on the fifth day of November, 1862 :

AND

COPY of the Letter of the Finance Minister to the Receiver General, of the same date, relative to such agreement.

[Copy.]

Hou. J. Morris, Quebec.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5th, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your and Mr. Davidson's telegram this morning. I have declined Mr. Davidson's proposition, as it would not be of any advantage to the Gov

ernment to accept it. I enclose you herewith a copy of an arrangement entered into with the Ontario Bank, which, with what may be taken up by the public of our notes, will, I think, fully meet the wants of the Government and insure the issue of the notes being taken.

If more than one million should be tendered for I think that we should accept them to the extent of \$1,500,000, including the amount to be taken by the Ontario Bank.

It is understood with Mr. Simpson, that notwithstanding the condition in the agreement with the Bank, that we are to leave \$100,000 in deposit with them, that no further change in the deposit of moneys is to take place until my return, the Customs' Officer at Montreal now having order to deposit one half of his receipts.

The notes to be taken by the Bank of Ontario, that is the \$200,000, you will notice are to be dated on the 1st November.

You will please date all others on the 1st of December.

Please keep me advised each mail of whatever you may deem of interest to me.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. P. HOWLAND.

True copy.

T. D. HARRINGTON, D.R.G.

MEMORANDUM of an arrangement made between the Finance Minister (the Hon. W. P. Howland) and the Ontario Bank.

The Ontario Bank agrees to take from the Finance Minister, Provincial Notes bearing date the 1st November, instant, and payable one year after date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, paying for the same in exchange on London at 60 days, at eleven per cent. premium, said exchange to be furnished by 15th December next.

The said Bank also agrees to furnish Finance Minister with exchange, at the same rate, and by the same time, to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars, to be charged to current account.

Should the Bank furnish the exchange sooner than the time named,\* or drawn at less than sixty days, interest is to be allowed for the same from the time furnished, or for the shorter dated bills at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

The Bank will furnish exchange, at the rate specified, for any amounts of the said notes taken by the public under advertisement now issued asking for tenders for the same.

The Bank will take, if required, a further sum of four hundred thousand dollars in said notes, which it will hold for the Finance Minister, or sell on his account, as desired, furnishing him with exchange on account of them to the extent of seventy-five thousand pounds sterling; but interest will be charged on such advance, until the amount is refunded, at the rate of six per cent., exchange to be furnished at eleven per cent. premium.

The Finance Minister will keep an average credit (deposit) of not less than one hundred thousand dollars with the said Bank, one hundred thousand dollars to be kept without interest.

For balance, the Bank will pay five (5) per cent.; Finance Minister to give the Bank at least 30 days' notice before withdrawing large sums.

(Signed,)

J. SIMPSON,  
President

(Signed,)

W. P. HOWLAND,  
Minister of Finance:

New York, Nov. 5th, 1862.

True copy:

T. D. HARRINGTON,  
D.R.G.

Receiver General's Department,  
Quebec, 17th March, 1864.

T. D. HARRINGTON,  
D.R.G.

\* This condition to apply to the exchange furnished for the \$200,000 Government notes.

[Signed]

J. SIMPSON, President.

(No. 52.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd March, 1864; for Copies of Papers on Mineral Wealth of Canada.

By Command.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
9th March, 1864.

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

(No. 52.)

**RETURN**

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 9th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, Applications, Certificates, Patents, Memoranda, Correspondence, and all other papers connected with or relating to the sale, or agreement to sell, the forfeiture or forfeitures, re-sale or re-sales, of that mineral location known as the 'Wallace Mine,' or any part thereof."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 16th June, 1864.

[This document having been printed and distributed in pamphlet form, it is not re-printed for the Sessional Papers, in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing.]

## R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 30th ult., praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House,—“1st, A Copy of the Orders in Council, bearing date the “3rd day of March, 1864, relating to Mineral Lands on the North Shores of “Lakes Huron and Superior, and the Islands adjacent thereto; 2nd, A Statement of the quantity of Lands forfeited or liable to forfeiture under that “Order, with the names of the persons or companies in whose possession they “were prior to the passing of the said Order in Council; 3rd, The amounts “paid and the amounts due to the Government on each location on the said “3rd day of March, 1864, with a Statement of the amount expended, as far “as shown by documents in the Crown Lands Office, upon these lands by the “several persons and companies in whose possession they were, in working “the Mines or otherwise; 4th, The names of the applicants for the purchase “of any of these Mineral Lands forfeited under the said Order in Council, “with the date of the application and the names of the purchasers, with the “quantity of lands purchased, to whom new grants have been made or agreed “to be made, and the price agreed upon or paid per acre, and the conditions “of the grant; 5th, Also, a Copy of all Papers and Correspondence on file “in the Crown Lands Department, including all Memoranda relating to the “Lake Huron Copper and Silver Mining Company.”

By command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 13th June, 1864.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th February, 1864.*

On a memorandum, dated 22nd February, 1864, from the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, stating that frequent applications having been made to his Department, in relation to certain lands on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, remaining under location to parties who have not fulfilled the conditions thereof, he now brings the subject under the consideration of Your Excellency in Council, with a view to the resumption of these lands by the Crown.

The Commissioner states that, on the transfer of the management of mining affairs from the Department of the Provincial Secretary to that of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, a public notice, pursuant to Order in Council of 2nd November, 1846, issued 7th November, 1846, authorizing the Commissioner of Crown Lands to grant mining locations on Lakes Superior and Huron, upon payment of the sum of £150 to cover the cost of the survey and other contingent expenses.

That this sum was placed at the credit of the locatee as a part of the first instalment, on the sales being confirmed.

That the locations consisted of blocks of ten square miles (two miles in front by five in depth), containing, each block, 6,400 acres.

That the price affixed was at the rate of four shillings per acre, payable, "one-fifth in hand and the remainder in five yearly instalments, with interest."

That the deposit money and locations were declared liable to forfeiture, if the instalments were not paid within the period of two years.

That by order of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, parties to whom mining locations had been assigned were required to pay the deposit of £150 by the 28th February, 1847, or forfeit claim to locations.

That on the 24th March, 1853, a notice was published under Order in Council of 2nd idem, reinstating locatees, or their assignees, who had forfeited their locations, and extending the time for payment of the first instalment to the 1st of November, 1853, and requiring payment of the remaining overdue instalments, with interest, by the 1st of May, 1855.

That by Order in Council, notice was published, on the 23rd September, 1853, of permission being granted to the Commissioner of Crown Lands to issue a license to any individual to explore for minerals on any unceded land, on payment of the sum of £25; such license to remain in force for the period of two years, and authorizing the taking possession of a tract of 400 acres, to be in the proportion of forty chains front by one hundred chains in depth.

That at the expiration of the two years, he was required to purchase the land at the rate of seven and sixpence per acre, and on failing to do so, he was to be regarded as having abandoned such right to purchase.

That a rescission of this Order took place by the passage of an Order in Council, dated the 9th June, 1855, on application of the Montreal Mining Company, the Quebec and Canada Mining Companies, and others interested in mining locations.

That by this Order, locatees were allowed, to the 1st June, 1856, to pay the balance of interest due at the time, with the understanding that the remainder of the purchase money should be divided into three equal amounts, payable with interest at intervals of a year, computed from the 1st June, 1856; or the option was left to the applicants of considering the locations of the class referred to as lapsed for non-payment, and thereupon they might be offered to public competition at an upset price of four shillings per acre, one-fifth to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, with interest, and subject to the conditions of mining, under the general published regulations.

That on the 15th March, 1861, a notice was issued, pursuant to Order in Council, authorizing the purchase of tracts, comprising not more than four hundred acres, for mining purposes, at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid in full at the time of sale. The patent to be withheld for two years from the date of purchase, and then only to be issued upon proof that the purchaser or his assignee had continued to work the said location, *bona fide*, for at least one year previously.

That an Order in Council of the 15th, published on 21st April, 1862, directed, that in all future sales of mineral lands, a royalty of two and a half per cent. on all ores extracted be charged, without other conditions; the grants to be acquired on purchase at the same price per acre as the land adjacent.

The Commissioner requests reference to certain lists, which he submits, of locatees or their assignees, who have fulfilled the conditions set forth in the foregoing recited orders, and also of those who have not conformed to the regulations, and he recommends:

1st That all locations of mineral lands on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and on the adjacent Islands, which, on the 15th day of March, 1861, were liable to forfeiture for non-performance of conditions of sale and location, and which have remained liable to forfeiture to the present time, be and be declared forfeited.

2nd. That the locatee (whether individuals or companies) and their assignees, provided the assignments were made before the date hereof, be allowed to apply the payments they may have made on any location, over and above the deposit, or first instalment (which, under the regulations of November, 1846, was "to cover the cost of survey and other contingent expenses") towards the purchase of the same, or any other location which shall be



open for sale at the date of their application, to have the same so applied; but such application shall be regarded as a new purchase, subject to the then existing regulations, and must be filed in the Department of Crown Lands, on or before the first day of November, A.D. 1864.

3rd. That the conditions of sale and location of mineral lands, as modified by the Order in Council of April, 1862, be further modified, as follows:—

1st. The price of mineral lands, whether in surveyed or in unsurveyed territory, shall be not less than one dollar per acre, to be paid in full on the sale.

2nd. That the royalty of two and a half per cent. now chargeable on all ores extracted from locations sold since 21st April, 1862, be abolished, and that a tax or duty of one dollar per ton be levied on all such ores, payable on removal from the mine, after the 1st day of April next.

The Committee advise that the respective Orders in Council hereinbefore mentioned be cancelled; that the amended regulations for the sale of mineral lands, and the substitution of a duty on the exportation of ore for the Royalty heretofore payable thereon, as recommended by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, be approved.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

C. E. C.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,  
Quebec, June 10, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

QUEBEC, May 22, 1861.  
Hincks' Mining Location.

SIR,—Supplementary to my letter of the 11th August last, on the above subject, I have the honor herewith to enclose a certificate from the Secretary and Treasurer of the above company, shewing the expenditure already incurred in connection therewith.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

H. J. GIBBS.

One enclosure,

Certificate of Expenditure.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I hereby certify and declare that, judging from the accounts and other documents connected with the exploring and working of "The Hincks' Location," upon Lake Huron, an amount not less than three thousand one hundred and seventy pounds (£3,170) has been expended thereon, by "The Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company."

Montreal, 23rd April, 1861.

(Signed, D. LORN MACDOUGALL,  
Secy. & Treas. Lake H. S. & C. Mining Company.

QUEBEC, August 11th, 1862.

HURON SILVER AND COPPER MINING Co.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of June 6th, 1861 (No. 7,460), I am instructed to ask, on behalf of the above Company, the amount now due, the interest of the purchase-money being thrown off, in conformity with the Order in Council of 30th June, 1861.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

H. J. GIBBS.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(*Official Memorandum, 29th October, 1862.*)

The Commissioner does not accede to the application for extension of time beyond the four months named in Order in Council of 3rd June, 1861.

Will be considered with other cases when Mining regulations are framed.

Mr. Gibbs informed.

(*Official Memorandum.*)

DEPARTMENT CROWN LANDS,  
Quebec, 18th Jan'y, 1864.

Mr. Gibbs revives application for permission to be granted to the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company to pay up the purchase-money that remained due on their mining location, purchased from the Hon. Fr. Hincks, situated on the St. Mary's River, and lying westward of the Bruce Mine; an Order of the 3rd June, 1861, having limited the period for payment to four months from the date of the Order.

Mr. Gibbs represents, that in consequence of the absence of some of the members of the Association from the Province, the requirement of the Order could not be complied with within the brief time allowed, and he supports the application by a letter from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, shewing that they had leased the said mine to Mr. Wm. Palmer, for three years; that they had reason to assert that it would be worked to the greatest advantage before it reverted to them; that they hold the mine adjoining (patented to the Company 15th March, 1859), and have shipped therefrom nearly 14,000,000 lbs. of ore, and that if allowed they will pay up, at once, the balance that was due on the original purchase.

The location of the "Hincks' Mine," containing ten square miles, 6,400 acres, was authorized 27th April, 1847, the price affixed at 80 cents, \$5,120, on which amount \$1,192.90 has been received, leaving \$3,927.10 due, the interest having been remitted by the said Order.

Department Crown Lands,  
Quebec, June 10th, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

*COPY OF A REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 3rd of June, 1861.*

On an application, dated 11th August, 1860, from Mr. H. J. Gibbs, for the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company, requesting a reduction in price in respect to the mining location entered. — April, 1847, in the name of George Hendry, and by him assigned to the Honorable Francis Hincks, situated on the River St. Mary, and lying to the westward of the Bruce mine location; and that this company may be charged but the same rate — namely: two shillings per acre — as was the Montreal Mining Company, under the sanction of an Order in Council of the 17th May, 1856.

Mr. Gibbs states in his letter, that in exploring and working the Hincks' location, up to the year 1848, some \$8,000 had been spent, and about \$4,000 since.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands reports, that evidence having been furnished of the expenditure by the company of several thousand dollars on the location, he recommends that the interest on the purchase-money be thrown off, the principal to be paid up within four months, and no patent to issue until the department is satisfied that a *bona fide* working of the mines has been recommenced within the present year, otherwise that the amount paid be forfeited.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Dept. Crown Lands,  
Quebec, June 10th, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assist. Com.

[Copy.]

PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY,  
Quebec, December 15, 1863.

Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company.

SIR,—By an Order in Council of the 3rd June, 1861, the interest then due on the purchase money of the above mine was remitted, on the understanding that within four months the remainder of the principal was to be paid up. I at once communicated with the parties who had placed the matter in my hands, but, as some of the largest shareholders were absent abroad, it became impossible to obtain the necessary authority within the very brief time allowed.

There is still, I believe, a large balance due, which I am instructed at once to pay up and take out patent if you will still permit me to do so. I would respectfully submit that this Company is deserving of liberal treatment, as papers filed in your Department shew that the mine has long been in working condition, and that large quantities of ore have been actually extracted.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

H. J. GIBBS.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department Crown Lands,  
Quebec, June 10, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner.

[Copy.]

PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY,  
Quebec, January 15, 1863.

Re: Lake Huron Silver and Copper Company.

SIR,—At the termination of my interview with you on the 11th instant, I wrote, per same post, to Mr. J. L. MacDougall, the Secretary and Treasurer of the above Company, for the purpose of procuring the information you asked for. I herewith enclose you the reply I received.

You will observe by this statement that the mine, which had been continuously

worked for years prior to my application in 1861, is at present under a three years' lease to a person whose interest it clearly is to extract as much ore as possible. No better guarantee could therefore be given that the work is not being proceeded with sluggishly by the lessee.

If any further evidence is required to establish the fact that this is a *bona fide* working mineral enterprise, and not a tract bought for merely speculative purposes, I shall be happy to supply it, as it is within easy access. I shall content myself at present with remarking that the Company I now represent is likewise owner of the Huron Copper Location, which *adjoins*, and that this has likewise been and is now being vigorously and successfully worked, the total amount of ore already *shipped* from it amounting to no less than 13,874,982 lbs.

I leave these facts to your consideration, sir, and trust the petition of the Company will be treated with every possible indulgence compatible with the public interests.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. J. GIBBS.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department Crown Lands,  
Quebec, June 10, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, May 16, 1864.

Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company.

SIR,—I have to-day received further instructions to ascertain if the Department will still permit the above Company to pay up all arrears, under the terms of the Order in Council of 3rd June, 1861.

I am prepared to complete purchase at any moment, on receiving official instruction that balance will be accepted.

I would respectfully refer you to the foregoing correspondence with the Department in this matter, which shews:—

- 1.—That large sums have been expended in actual working expenses, some \$12,000.
- 2.—That the location is at present under lease for a term of years.
- 3.—That a considerable amount has already been paid to the Crown as part purchase.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. J. GIBBS.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department Crown Lands,  
Quebec, June 10th, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 14th January, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 12th, No. 4, 335. In answer to your enquiry respecting the working of the "Hincks' Location," I beg to inform you, for the information of the Hon. Mr. MacDougall, that it is at present being worked by Mr. Wm. Palmer, under a lease from the "Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company," and as the lease is only for three years, you may depend upon it that he will use every means, con-

sistent with proper mining, to get the most that he can out of it; and, when it comes back into our own hands the mode in which we have worked the adjoining (Huron Copper Bay) location will be a guarantee that we are not likely to allow the "Hinks" to be idle. For the further information of the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, I annex a statement of our shipments of copper ores from the Huron C. Bay Location since the work was commenced upon it, in 1859, and I remain

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) D. LOUNT MACDOUGALL,  
Sec. & Treas. Lake Huron S. and Copper Co.,  
and President Huron Copper Bay Co.

H. J. Gibbs, Esq.,  
Parliamentary Agent, Quebec.

SHIPMENTS OF ORES.

1860.....	2,068,633 lbs.
1861.....	3,209,618 "
1862.....	4,036,569 "
1863.....	4,560.162 "

Department Crown Lands,  
Quebec, June 10th, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.







## RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864; for Copies of Instructions given to Mine Agents and Crown Lands Agents in the Eastern Townships, respecting Mineral Lands.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
18th June, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,  
Quebec, 11th June, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of certain letters, containing instructions to Mining and Crown Lands Agents in Eastern Townships, respecting sale of Mineral Lands, asked for by Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of 9th ult.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com. C. L.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

(*Extract.*)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 9th October, 1863.

In future, until otherwise ordered, you will not dispose of any Lands in the Townships of Cranbourne, Linière, Watford, Rixborough and Jersey, before submitting the applications to the Department and receiving authority to sell.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assist. Com.

To And. Ross, Esq.,  
C. L. Agent, Frampton.

[*Translation.*]

F. Tetu, Esquire,  
Crown Lands Agent, Montmagny.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 16th October, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to state for your information that, should you be aware or learn on reliable authority that gold is found in paying quantity in the township of Panet, you are requested by the Commissioner to withdraw from sale immediately the lands in the above township.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.



[Translation.]

F. Lamontagne, Esquire,  
Crown Lands Agent, St. Gervais.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 16th October, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to state for your information that, should you be aware or learn on reliable authority that gold is found in paying quantity in the township of Bellechasse, you are requested by the Commissioner to withdraw from sale immediately the lands in the above township.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

[Translation.]

F. Rouleau, Esquire,  
Crown Lands Agent, St. Claire.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 16th October, 1864.

SIR,—I beg to state for your information that, should you be aware or learn on reliable authority that gold is found in paying quantity in the townships of Warc and Langevin, you are requested by the Commissioner to withdraw from sale immediately the lands in the above township.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

[Translation.]

S. V. Laruc, Esquire,  
Crown Lands Agent, St. Charles, Riv. Boyer.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 16th October, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to state for your information that, should you be aware or learn on reliable authority that gold is found in paying quantity in the township of Daaquam, you are requested by the Commissioner to withdraw from sale immediately the lands in the above township.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 16th October, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to state for your information, should you be aware or learn on reliable authority, that gold is found in paying quantity, in the Townships of Spalding and Ditchfield, that you are requested by the Commissioner to withdraw, immediately, the lands in the above townships.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

Wm. Farwell, Esq., C. L. Agent, Robinson, E. T.

[Translation.]

Louis Labrecque, Esquire,  
Crown Lands Agent, Lambton.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
20th April, 1864.

I am directed to inform you that you are to discontinue sales of lands in your agency until further orders.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
23rd April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith Copy of the Gold Mining Regulations lately sanctioned, and to draw your attention to the change made in the price and conditions of sale of the lands in your agency.

You will remark that parties who have already purchased must pay for their lands in full before obtaining a gold license.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

Wm. Farwell, Esq., C. L. A., Robinson.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
23rd April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith Copy of the Gold Mining Regulations lately sanctioned, and to draw your attention to the change made in the price and conditions of sale of the lands in your agency.

You will remark that parties who have already purchased must pay for their lands before obtaining a gold license.

I also transmit the applications which have been received at this office for lands in your agency, and beg to refer you to the last paragraph of the regulations for your guidance.

[Signed,] ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

Andrew Ross, Esq., C. L. Agent, Frampton.

[Translation.]

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
25th April, 1864.

L. Labrecque, Esq., C.L. Agent, Lambton; J. T. Label, Esq., C.L. Agent, Wotton;  
Frs. Rouleau, Esq., C.L. Agent, St. Claire; S. V. Larue, Esq., C.L. Agent, St. Charles

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith Copies of the Regulations which have just been adopted on the subject of gold mines, and to call your attention to the change made in the price and conditions of sale of lands in your agency.

You will, moreover, observe that those parties who have already purchased, are required to pay the purchase money in full before they can be permitted to obtain gold-mining licenses.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

[Translation.]

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
25th April, 1864.

Frs. Lamontagne, Esquire,  
Crown Lands Agent, St: Gervais.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you Copies of the Regulations which have just been adopted on the subject of gold mines, and to call your attention to the change made in the price and conditions of sale of lands in your agency, comprising the townships of Roux and Bellechasse, and that part of Buckland which is situated in the County of Bellechasse.

You will observe that those who have already purchased, are required to pay the purchase money in full before they can be permitted to obtain gold mining licenses.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

[Translation.]

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 6th May, 1864.

S. V. Larue, Esq. ; J. T. Lebel, Esq. ; F. Rouleau, Esq. ; L. Labrecque, Esq. ;  
Crown Lands Agents.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that until further orders you are to stay all sales in your agency.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
6th May, 1864.

SIR,—I am requested to inform you that, until further order, you will please stay all sales in your agency.

[Signed,] ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

Wm. Farwell, Esq., C. L. Agent.  
Andrew Ross, Esq., C. L. Agent.

[Translation.]

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 6th May, 1864.

Frs. Lamontagne, Esq., Agent.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that until further orders you are to stay all sales in that part of your agency comprising the townships of Roux and Bellechasse, and that part of the township of Buckland which is situated in the County of Bellechasse.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

[Translation.]

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
9th May, 1864.

J. T. Lebel, Esq. ; F. Rouleau, Esq. ; L. Labrecque, Esq. ;  
F. Lamontagne, Esq. ; S. V. Larue, Esq.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will furnish, at your earliest convenience, a Return of the sales, if any, made in your agency under the Gold Mining Regulations, from the publication of the said Regulations to the date when the sales were stayed.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 9th May, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will furnish, at your earliest convenience, a return of the sales, if any, made in your agency under the Gold Mining Regulations, to the date such sales were suspended.

Andrew Ross, Esq.  
Wm. Farwell, Esq.

[Signed,] ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

Department of Crown Lands,  
Quebec, 11th June, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 23rd April, 1864.

SIR,—Herewith you will receive the "Gold Mining Regulations," by which you are to be guided in selling the Public Lands at your disposal, within your agency.

You will observe that the price is \$2 per acre, payable in cash, in one sum, without settlement duties, and is applicable to all lands at your disposal, including adjudicated lots, not valued higher, upon which no payment has been made.

No lands are to be sold for settlement, at the former low prices, either by instalments or for payment in full.

[Signed,] ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

Ant. Gagnon, Esq., Agent, Arthabaskaville.  
O. J. Kemp, Esq., Agent, Waterloo.  
Hon. W. Sheppard, Wendover.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 23rd April, 1864.

SIR,—Herewith you will receive the "Gold Mining Regulations," by which you are to be guided in selling the Public Lands at your disposal, within your agency.

You will observe that the price is \$2 per acre, payable in cash, in one sum, without settlement duties, and is applicable to all lands at your disposal, including adjudicated lots, upon which no payment has been made.

No lands are to be sold for settlement, at the former low prices, either by instalments or for payment in full.

In the event of parties having applied to purchase specified lots, at your disposal, since sales in your agency were suspended, you will please notify the applicants that they are at liberty to purchase under the regulations in question, provided they do so by the 20th May next, failing which, the lots applied for will be held for sale to the first applicant thereafter.

[Signed,] ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

John Felton, Esq., Agent, Sherbrooke.  
John Hume, Esq., Agent, Leeds.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 12th April, 1864.

SIR,—You will please stay sales of public lands within your agency until the "New Mining Regulations" are issued and sent to you.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

John Felton, Esq., Agent, Sherbrooke, C. E.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 19th April, 1864.

SIR,—You will please stay sales in your agency until further orders.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner.

John Hume, Esq., Agent, Leeds, C. E.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 6th May, 1864.

SIR,—You will please stay all sales of lands in your agency until further orders.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner.

John Hume, Esq., Agent, Leeds.  
O. J. Kemp, Esq., Agent, Waterloo.  
Jno. Felton, Esq., Agent, Sherbrooke.  
Honorable W. Sheppard, Esq., Agent, Wendover.  
Ant. Gagnon, Esq., Agent, Arthabaskaville.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 10th May, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will please make, with the least possible delay, a special return of any sales you have made, under the regulations of the 22nd ult.

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner.

Ant. Gagnon, Esq., Agent, Arthabaskaville.  
O. J. Kemp, Esq., Agent, Waterloo.  
Jno. Felton, Esq., Agent, Sherbrooke.  
Honorable W. Sheppard, Esq., Agent, Wendover.  
Jno. Hume, Esq., Agent, Leeds.

Department of Crown Lands,  
Quebec, 11th June, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,  
Quebec, 30th April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General in Council to appoint you Gold Mining Inspector for the Chaudière (St. Francis) Division, under an Order in Council of the 16th instant, framing regulations with reference to Gold Mines, which are embodied in the printed notice of this Department of the 22nd instant, Copies of which herewith accompany, for your guidance as well as information and distribution.

Your office, *\*as indicated by such notice*, will, till further orders, be at St. François de la Beauce (Stanstead).

You will be placed on the Commission of the Peace for the District comprised in your division, and have power to appoint two or more constables when necessary. Your attention is directed to the law having reference to Justices of the Peace.

You will be under the direction and control of, and will account to this Department.

\* The words in italics were left out of Gilman's instructions.—A. R.

Your pay will be at the rate of \$5 per diem, to include all travelling and office expenses, and you will be required to give security in a hypothecary bond, by yourself and one or more sureties, for \$1000.00 as per form herewith; previous to executing which you will furnish a Registrar's certificate that the property to be inserted in said bond belongs to the person mortgaging it, and is clear of all liabilities, and another certificate of the Secretary-Treasurer or City Clerk of the municipality within which the property is situate, that it is worth the amount for which security is to be given. When the certificates will be received and approved, the deed will be drawn up here and sent to you for execution.

You will remit to this Department in cash, by mail or express, or deposit in the Bank of Montreal at any of its branches, to the credit of this office, say every eight days, all license and transfer fees. When you deposit in the Bank, a duplicate certificate (and draft if not in Quebec) will be given you, of which certificate you will keep one copy, and transmit the other (with draft if received) to this Department. If you send any money by mail, register your letter, and if by express take a receipt.

You will furnish quarterly Returns, as per form which will be supplied to you, at the end of the months of March, June, September and December.

You will also herewith receive a book of Gold Mining Licenses, to the number of 500. You will remit to the Department the margin entries when the book is exhausted, advising the Department a short time previous to your requiring another, so that a new and further one may be prepared and furnished.

You will be supplied with a book in which to enter all licenses issued, and transfers, and from which you will prepare your quarterly returns, so that you may have a record of the same when you return the margin entries of license book.

Under the regulations adopted no exploring license or permission to search for gold is required, and no obligation is imposed on any one to take out a mining license unless he works for gold.

Six hundred printed forms of the applications for licenses also herewith accompany.

Blank forms of the returns required to be made to you by the licenses will be furnished hereafter, that you may supply the same to such licenses.

You will furnish to the Department *ad interim* reports, and a general one at the end of the season, embodying among other things, statements shewing the results required to be furnished to you by the regulations.

You will be supplied with lists to date, of the Government Lands still for sale within the mining territory lying in the division under your charge, also with township maps for the purpose of supplying information to intending purchasers.

In the cases of sold and unpatented Crown Lands, you will require applicants for license to exhibit to you agent's receipt or certificate that the full purchase price has been paid up.

The description of the land must be stated in full in application and license, subsequent applications for same land may, however, refer to previous ones for description, but in case of the license the full description must be repeated at length. In applications the date of patent or deed or deeds of title, and enregistration, names of parties and of notary must be inserted in full.

Any further instructions you may require you will receive on application therefor, and the Department trusts to your zeal and discretion in carrying out the regulations and for the preserving of peace and order.

In cases of infringement of the regulations, you will, till Legislative enactment can be had, in any case of emergency requiring immediate legal advice or assistance, apply to \**Jean Blanchet, Esq., Advocate, of Quebec, and practising also at St. Joseph.* All matters which will admit of sufficient delay you will submit here to be laid before the Crown Law Officers.

You will open your office not later than Monday, the 2nd May, prox., or as soon thereafter as possible.

You will, whenever necessary, visit the localities where any mining is going on.

† I enclose copy of Letters Patent for exclusive mining rights, granted in the year

\* Gilman's instructions, in place of the words in italics, have "Edw. T. Brooks, Esq., Advocate, of Sherbrooke.—A. R.

† In De Bellefeuille's instructions only.—A. R.

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1846, to the owners of the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, which is consequently excluded from the present regulations. Steps will be taken to cause these patentees to account for and pay up the percentage they owe, which they have not yet done, and you will hereafter be communicated with further in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
[Signed,]

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

Chas. L. DeBellefeuille, Esq.,  
Gold Mining Inspector,  
Chaudière Division.

Jas. K. Gilman, Esq.,  
Gold Mining Inspector,  
St. Francis Division.

True copy.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Com.

Department of Crown Lands,  
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,  
Quebec, 12th May, 1864.

(No. 53.)

## RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th inst., praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Orders in Council on the subject of the "Manitoulin Islands, passed since September last; and also, Copies of the "Instructions furnished to the Surveyors employed to survey lands in the said "Islands; and lastly, Copies of the Reports of the said Surveyors."

By Command.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 16th May, 1864.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

[No. 53.]

## RETURN

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 10th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "All Correspondence, Extracts from Orders in "Council, and Entries in the Public Accounts, Documents and Books relating to the reserve of two miles square on the River Sydenham, formerly "called Big Bear Creek, in the County of Lambton, made by the Tribe of "Indians called the 'Chippawas' on the Thames, in their cession of lands to "the Government of this Province, made on the 9th of March, 1819; and "showing particularly whether any sum or sums of money has ever been "granted and credited to the said Indians in lieu thereof, and whether any and "what sums, of either principal or interest, have been paid to them for the same, "together with a Copy of the said Deed of Cession of the 9th March, 1819."

By Command.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 2nd June, 1864.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

(No. 53.)

## RETURN

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 12th October last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Copy of the Revd. Father Choné's "letter of the 24th of July last to His Excellency the Governor General, on "the subject of his arrest, and that of some Indians, on the complaint of Mr. "Gibbard; and Copy of the Protest of the Indians of Shishigwaning, and of "that of the Indians of Mitchiwatinong and of Ailchitawaiganing, against the "McDougall Treaty, addressed to His Excellency in January and May last."

By Command.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 15th June, 1864.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.



(No. 54.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 11th March, 1864;  
For "Information respecting Sterling Exchange purchased from Montreal  
"Bank."

By Command.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
15th March, 1864.

RETURN shewing the amount of Sterling Exchange purchased by the Provincial Government from the Bank of Montreal, since the 1st November, 1863; the rate paid for each separate purchase; and also the amount at the Credit of the Government with the said Bank, on Monday of each week, since 1st January, 1864.

Amount of Sterling Exchange purchased from the Bank of Montreal, since the 1st November, 1863 (at 3 years and 11½ per cent. premium, 5th Dec. 1863.. £55,000

Balances at credit of Government with Bank of Montreal, on Monday morning of each week, since 1st January, 1864:--

Jan. 4.....	\$480,918 96
11.....	321,035 25
18.....	359,422 26
25.....	537,233 85
Feb. 1.....	539,836 07*
8.....	445,800 47
15.....	388,144 58
22.....	489,149 15
29.....	566,113 26*
March 7.....	612,421 55

\* N.B.—From the Balances, at the end of each month, must be deducted the amount of Pay Lists advanced (say from \$25,000 to \$30,000) which are sent in by the bank and afterwards covered by warrant and cheque.

Receiver General's Department,  
Quebec, 15th March, 1864.

T. D. HARRINGTON,  
D. R. G.

(No. 55.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 16th March, 1864;  
For "Copies of Correspondence respecting Court House for District of  
"Richelieu."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
13th May, 1864.

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

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly; for "A detailed Statement of all moneys advanced to the Township Municipalities in Lower Canada, under the 99th Section of the 83rd Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, &c., &c."

1862.

Date of Payment.	To whom paid.	Municipality.	Purpose.	Rate.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
May 9...	Receiver General.....	Sundry Municipalities, Drummond and Arthabaska .....	Seed-Grain .....		1800 00
12...	Rev. Messrs. Matte & Martel .....	Somerset, N. \$200, S. \$100, and Halifax, \$200.....	do .....		500 00
23...	D. Campbell .....	South Winslow.....	do .....		400 00
31...	R. McLeod.....	Whitton, Marsden & Hampden .....	do .....		200 00
June —	Rev. Mr. Brunet.....	North Halifax.....	do .....		200 00
13...	Rev. Mr. Bernier.....	Wolfestown, Co. Wolfe.....	do .....		250 00
24...	J. B. Gaudreau.....	Acton .....	do .....		250 00
24...	A. O. Beauchemin.....	Kuxton .....	do .....		250 00
24...	C. Brin.....	Milton.....	do .....		300 00
					\$4150 00

1863.

Date of Payment.	To whom paid.	Municipality.	Purpose.	Rate.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
March 26...	J. Poupore, M.P.P. ....	Sundry Municipalities in the County of Pontiac.....	Seed-Grain .....	\$1 per head .....	13130 00
May 18...	H. F. Griffin .....	L'Avenir .....	do .....	3 years at 20 cts. ....	1057 20
18...	Thomas Forney.....	Wickham .....	do .....	do .....	366 60
18...	Mark Duffy.....	Wexford .....	do .....	do .....	420 00
18...	George Drewin .....	Rawdon .....	do .....	do .....	1127 40
18...	J. B. Lavoie.....	Kilkenny .....	do .....	do .....	912 00
18...	A. Hémond.....	Chertsey .....	do .....	do .....	551 80
18...	J. B. Richard .....	Wotton .....	do .....	do .....	919 80
18...	J. Z. C. Miquelon .....	St. Camille .....	do .....	do .....	291 60
9...	E. G. Parailis.....	East Chester .....	do .....	do .....	914 40
9...	Léon Désert.....	N. E. Upton .....	do .....	2 do .....	1000 00
9...	A. Brunelle.....	St. Etienne .....	do .....	2 do .....	821 60
9...	Ang. Veilleux.....	St. Germain de Grantham.....	do .....	3 do .....	1000 00
9...	A. Gagnon, M.P.P.....	St. Agnès, for DeSales .....	do .....	2 do .....	200 00
11...	Labrèche-Viger, M.P.P.	St. Adèle.....	do .....	3 do .....	937 80
—	J. Desaulniers.....	St. Boniface .....	do .....	do .....	608 00
11...	Labrèche-Viger, M.P.P.	St. Jérôme.....	do .....	5 do .....	495 00
11...	do do	St. Sauveur.....	do .....	3 do .....	284 40
11...	do do	Beresford .....	do .....	5 do .....	380 00
18...	G. Lafontaine .....	St. Calixte de Somerset, South .....	do .....	3 do .....	1558 80
20...	D. E. Price, M.P.P.....	County of Saguenay .....	do .....	Advance on acc't .....	200 00
21...	A. H. de Caussin.....	St. Julienne de Rawdon.....	do .....	3 years at 20 cts. ....	756 00
22...	A. Bernier .....	Lxworth.....	do .....	do .....	470 40
21...	J. B. Martin .....	Woodbridge.....	do .....	do .....	300 00
29...	P. Connor .....	Cathcart, Augm'ion of Kildare .....	do .....	do .....	994 20
June 5...	N. F. Laurent, for J. B. Pouliot .....	Bégon, \$123.60; Denonville, \$95.40 .....	do .....	do .....	219 00
May 29...	A. Hamelin .....	St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	do .....	1 of do .....	821 40
June 2...	E. McGuire .....	Hunterstown .....	do .....	do .....	426 60
1...	T. J. Prevost Priest.....	St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	do .....	1 of do .....	656 70
2...	B. Caron, for P. Morin .....	Ashford .....	do .....	Advance on acc't .....	450 00
—	H. Boillard.....	Montminy .....	do .....	3 years at 20 cts. ....	380 00

1863.—Continued.

Date of Payment.	To whom paid.	Municipality.	Purpose.	Rate.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
June 3...	L. Letellier de St. Just, for J. B. Pouliot .....	Whitworth .....	Seed-Grain	3 years at 20 cts.	372 00
3...	do do .....	Viger .....	do	do	657 00
16...	P. G. Aubrey .....	Ripon and Hartwell .....	do	do	539 40
16...	A. Hamelin .....	St. Gabriel de Brandon .....	do	Bal. of do	821 40
25...	James Dunkin .....	Masbam .....	do	do	1058 40
July 11...	D. Grenier .....	Garthby and Strafford .....	do	do	412 80
11...	Jos. Cloutier .....	Fournier, \$46.20, and Elgin Road, \$120 .....	do	do	166 20
18...	A. Lapointe .....	St. Ulric, Township of Matane .....	do	do	329 40
18...	Z. Lanouette .....	McNider .....	do	do	741 00
31...	F. Savard .....	Settrington .....	do	do	324 00
Aug. 22...	E. Tremblay .....	Callière .....	do	do	163 80
25...	R. B. Somerville .....	Hinchinbrooke .....	do	do	1635 00
Sept. 12...	E. Drouin .....	St. Norbert d'Arthabaska .....	do	Bal. of do	443 00
Nov. 2...	Rev. P. S. Prevost, Curé	St. Ambroise de Kildare .....	do	do do	656 70
					\$40968 80

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

Audit Office, May 13th, 1864.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 12th March, 1863.*

The Committee have had under consideration a letter, dated 11th inst., from the Auditor of Public Accounts, enclosing a statement received by him from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, shewing the relative population of the Townships and Seignories in Lower Canada, and stating he is informed that no distinct enumeration of the population in the Seignories, and in the Townships where the Seigniorial tenure did not prevail, was made; but that he assumed the balance of the population, after deducting that in the Townships, including the Town of Sherbrooke, will represent the population of the Seignories, and requesting that the numbers on which he has to base his apportionment may be definitely determined.

The Committee advise that, to the total population of the Townships, according to the statement submitted, be added that of the Town of Sherbrooke, which will make it 261,398, and that the balance of the population, viz., 850,159, be held to represent the population of the Seignories in Lower Canada.

Certified.

(Signed)

WM. H. LEE,

C. E. C.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above General Statement only is printed.]

# R E T U R N

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th March, 1864, for "information respecting proceedings, detailed in the "Address of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
23d May, 1864.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,  
Montreal, 28th April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Harbour Commissioners, to transmit you herewith in accordance with an address of Legislative Assembly, passed on the 14th ult., to His Excellency the Governor General, the following statements in detail, having reference to the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal.

*First—Statement*, shewing the amount expended in constructing wharves, excavating and deepening the Basins, and Harbour repairs to 31st December, 1863.

*Second—Statement* of the amount borrowed by the Commissioners for the improvement of the Harbour, under what Acts of Parliament Debentures have been issued, the rate of interest paid, shewing the total liabilities of the Trust, both as regards principal and interest.

*Third—Statement*, shewing the receipts of the Trust from all sources for the year ended 31st December, 1863.

*Fourth—Statement*, shewing the expenditure incurred by the Commissioners for the year ended 31st December, 1863.

*Fifth—Statements* in detail of receipts and expenditure marked A. B. C. D. E.

In answer to the last paragraph of the Address, asking in what securities the sinking fund is invested, I am directed to state, that there is no provision in the Acts regulating the Harbour Trust for a sinking fund, other than for the redemption of Lake St. Peter Debt, which has been assumed by the Provincial Government.

The Commissioners have hitherto expended their surplus revenues in the improvement of the Ship Channel, between Montreal and Quebec, as authorized by the Act 18 Vic., cap. 143, Sec. 24, Sub-sec. 2, and they hold property of enormous and yearly increasing value, as assets for the payment of their debt, in addition to the revenue derived annually from wharfage, which is greatly in excess of the sum required for interest and may be largely increased under the powers at present possessed by the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be, Sir;

Your obedient servant,

W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.

John Langten, Esquire,  
Quebec.

STATEMENT shewing the amount expended by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal in constructing wharves, excavating and deepening the Basins, and Harbour Repairs, to 31st December, 1863.

*Harbour Construction:*

Amount expended on works completed.....	\$910,824 25
On works being constructed, on which there has been expended, Military Basin.....	\$31,458 61
Commissioners Wharf.....	45,879 48
Wharf below Wind Mill point, outside the mouth of the Lachine Canal...	15,546 67
	92,844 76

*Harbour Dredging:*

Amount expended in deepening the Basins in the Harbour.....	102,408 20
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*Harbour Repairs:*

Amount expended in keeping the wharves in repair.....	92,681 68
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Total expenditure.....\$1,198,758 89

W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.

Montreal, 31st March, 1864.

STATEMENT of the amount of money borrowed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, for the improvement of the Harbour, under what Acts of Parliament Debentures have been issued for the same, and the rate of Interest, shewing the total liabilities of the trust both as regards Principal and Interest.

## CURRENCY DEBENTURES.

When issued.	Act of Parliament.	Amount issued.	When due.	Rate of Interest.	Annual charge for Interest.
1844	10 and 11 Geo. IV., c. 28	£ 9860	5th July, 1864	5 p. cent.	£ 493 0 0
"	1 Vic., c. 23	8850	" " 5	"	442 10 0
"	3 and 4 Vic., c. 28	1100	" " 5	"	55 0 0
1852	10 and 11 Vic., c. 56	1200	5th Jan., 1871	6 "	72 0 0
"	13 and 14 Vic., c. 97	1800	" " 6	"	108 0 0
1855	16 Vic., c. 24	7400	" 1865	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	555 0 0
"	" " "	2600	" " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	198 5 0
1858	18 Vic., c. 143	16000	5th July, 1868	8 "	1280 0 0
1859	" " "	10000	5th Jan., 1869	8 "	800 0 0
"	" " "	15000	5th July, " 8	"	1200 0 0
1860	" " "	10000	5th Jan., 1870	8 "	800 0 0
"	" " "	7000	5th July, " 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	455 0 0
"	" " "	5000	" " 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	337 10 0
1861	" " "	12500	" 1871	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	750 0 0
1862	" " "	7500	" 1872	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	468 15 0
"	" " "	13500	" " 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	877 10 0
"	" " "	4200	" " 7	"	294 0 0
1863	24 Vic., c. 68	15000	" 1873	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	937 10 0
1864	" " "	5000	5th Jan., 1874	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	195 0 0
"	" " "	4500	" " 7	"	315 0 0

Currency. £156,010

£10,634 0 0

## STERLING DEBENTURES.

When issued.	Act of Parliament.	Amount issued.	When due.	Rate of Interest.	Annual charge for Interest.
1845	8 Vic., c. 76	£ 3000	5th Oct., 1856	4½ p. cent.	£ 135 0 0
1846	" "	19250	5th Jan., 1866	5 " "	962 10 0
"	" "	19250	" 1871	5 " "	962 10 0
"	" "	19250	" 1876	5 " "	962 10 0
"	" "	18850	" 1881	5 " "	942 10 0
Sterling in		£ 79,600	Sterling		£3,965 0 0
Currency at par of Exchange		£96,846 13 4	Currency at par of Exchange		£4,824 1 8

## RECAPITULATION.

		Annual Interest.
Total amount of Debentures issued in Currency.	£156,010 0 0	£10,634 0 0
Do do in Sterling		
reduced to Currency.....	96,846 13 4	4,824 1 8
	£252,856 13 4	£15,458 1 8
	\$1,011,426 67	\$61,832 33

W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.

Montreal, 31st March, 1864.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts in detail of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Received for Harbour dues and rates from all sources being the total revenues of the Harbour for the year ending 31st December, 1863, as per detailed Statement marked A. ....	\$116,65 86
Received from Debentures issued, dated 5th July, 1863, payable in 10 years. ....	60,000 00
Total amount of receipts for 1863.	\$176,065 86

W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.

Montreal, 31st March, 1864.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure in detail incurred by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

## PAID.

General Management and office expenses, per Statement marked B.....	\$ 9,780 61
Preparing and keeping the wharves in order, per Statement marked C.....	9,326 15
Dredging in the Basins and Channel of the Harbour, per Statement marked D.....	19,457 56
Dredging operations for deepening the Ship Channel at Lake St. Peter, per Statement marked E.....	35,484 64
Interest of Debentures of Harbour Loan.....	54,980 43
Government proportion of the expense incurred in maintaining River Police for last six years, being \$3700 per annum.....	22,200 00
Military Basin, on account of contract with John Brown, for deepening the same to 20 feet.....	20,165 69
Commissioners Wharf, in the course of being constructed as per contract with Jacques Normand.....	29,875 46
Longueil Ferry Wharf, balance of Contract with John Brown.....	275 55
Wharf below Wind Mill Point, outside the mouth of the Lachine Canal, being constructed under contract with Jacques Normand.....	15,506 67
John Curran for goods reclaimed by him.....	181 27
Wharfages refunded.....	35 25
Total Expenditure for the year 1863.....	\$217,269 28

W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.

Montreal, 31st March, 1864.

## A

GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the Revenue of the Harbour of Montreal, for the year ended, 31st December, 1863.

## RECEIPTS.

Total collection of Harbour Dues by the Collector of Customs at Montreal. Goods subject to <i>ad valorem</i> Wharfage, \$7,305,357 at $\frac{3}{4}$ per £100.....	\$ 12,175 59
Subject to Specific Wharfage.....	24,191 37
Over fractions on the above.....	13 68
Outwards Wharfage collected on sailing vessels, steamers and their cargoes.....	39,474 69
Collections in Wharfingers Department, being dues on Inland vessels and their cargoes, rent of wharf lots for piling firewood and lumber.....	37,676 37
Rent and sale of freight sheds.....	1,971 37
Amount received from G. & D. Shaw, balance of 1862 and rent of offices.....	332 49
Fines collected by Harbour Master.....	176 57
Proceeds of sale of unclaimed goods.....	53 73
Gross Revenue.....	\$116,065 86

W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.

Harbour Office, Montreal, 31st March, 1864.

## B

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal for the collection of their Revenue and general management, during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

## PAID.

Officers salaries, and servants wages.....	\$ 8,386 60
Books and stationery.....	158 65
Fuel and gas.....	157 19
Printing, newspapers and advertising.....	353 56
Rent of yard.....	105 00
Postages, telegrams, cartages, &c., &c.....	86 11
Travelling expenses.....	79 25
Gibb & Hunter.....	19 00
Assessment and water tax.....	189 05
Insurance.....	47 70
Pilot of Norwegian "Corvette".....	53 50
John Dale, coal oil, burners and diving dress.....	121 00
James Fairie, oils for lighting wharves.....	212 35
John Boyd, blacksmith.....	225 18
Chas. Baillie, putting up stoves, plumbers work.....	41 65
Sundry incidental expenses for the year.....	234 82
	\$10,470 61
Less—Received for rent of Offices.....	690 00
	\$ 9,780 61

Total expenditure in 1863.....

\$ 9,780 61

Harbour Office, 31st March, 1864.

W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.

## C

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure incurred by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal in keeping the Wharves in repair, for the year ended 31st December, 1863.

## PAID.

Wages of carpenters, laborers, carters, &c.....	\$ 7,197 05
Timber boards and planking.....	1,345 89
Ballast.....	359 47
Alfred Savage, account.....	154 05
Frothingham and Workman, account.....	174 80
Alex. Fleck, ".....	12 60
Pick handles, ".....	5 00
Daniel Munroe, ".....	11 59
George Brush, ".....	5 25
M. McKenzie, ".....	7 35
Charles Baillie, ".....	60 10
	\$ 9,333 15
Less—Received for 28 loads of old planks.....	7 00
	\$ 9,326 15

Total expenditure in 1863.....

\$ 9,326 15

Harbour Office,  
Montreal, 31st March, 1864.W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.





D. J. Macfarlane .....	125 09	
Do .....	72 76	
		197 85
Insurance against fire on vessels .....		1,000 00
Sincennes & McNaughton, hire of Steamer "Rose" .....		335 24
George Smith " " "Gem" .....		262 40
Boyer & Hawley, pork and flour .....		229 10
Mitchell & Gear, groceries .....		252 16
W. Rutherford, making meat boxes .....		28 50
W. Rodden, stove for Dredge .....		7 00
W. Christie, soap .....		17 20
Sundry small accounts for blankets, leather, crockery, passages of men to Sorel .....		126 02
Chandler & Hamman, for butter .....		17 55
J. Mathewson, tallow and soap .....		75 36
Richelieu Company, carrying provisions during season, per contract .....		609 02
Corse & May, paints, oils, &c. ....		131 38
Alex. McGibbon, account for provisions and groceries .....		762 60
Kingan, Winning & Mair, account for groceries, rope, oakum, pitch, cordage, &c. ....		974 62
D. Sexton (butcher), for beef and vegetables .....		1,083 33
J. Stachan (baker), for bread .....		331 27
J. Fairie, coal oil, wicks, &c. ....		26 90
John Boyd, blacksmith .....		3 00
H. L. Routh & Co., rope, &c. ....		309 20
Alfred Savage, oils, &c. ....		258 63
M. McKenzie, oakum and rope .....		70 81
Frothingham & Workman, iron, &c. ....		63 32
R. Graham & Co., stationery .....		56 09
		<u>\$ 37,827 88</u>
Less—By amount received from Government for work done at L'Assumption in May and June last .....	2090 79	
By work done on board of store ship for harbour dredging, making links, 2805 lbs. at 9 cts. ....	252 45	2343 24
		<u>\$ 35,484 64</u>

W. W. WHITNEY,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Montreal, 31st March, 1864.

(No. 57.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 11th May, 1864, "for information respecting Wharf at mouth of Lachine Canal, "dismissal of Mr. Forsyth, and certain other proceedings of the Montreal "Harbour Commissioners."

By command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 9th June, 1864.

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

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd June, 1864,  
 "for statement respecting Financial Affairs of Montreal Harbour Commis-  
 "sioners."

By command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
 Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
 28th June, 1864.

AUDIT OFFICE,

Québec, June 27th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to supply the information asked for by an Address of the  
 Legislative Assembly, of 23rd June, 1864 :—

The amount of Debentures issued by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, on account of the improvement of Lake St. Peter, which have been redeemed by the Province, to this date, is .....	\$218,000 00
The amount of interest on such Debentures paid to this date, is	185,684 70
The amount of such Debentures still outstanding, is.....	461,600 00
There was also paid to the Commissioners, on account of their plant .....	60,000 00

There is an account of the Commissioners for work performed over and above what  
 has already been paid to them for such work, which has not yet been reported upon by  
 the Department of Public Works. The amount claimed is about \$20,000.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, &c.,

The Hon. J. Simpson,  
 Provincial Secretary.

JOHN LANGTON,  
 Auditor,

## R E T U R N

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th May, 1864; For certain statements relative to *Employés* in Public Departments.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
30th May, 1864.

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STATEMENT compiled from annexed Returns.

	English	French.
1. Number of <i>Employés</i> of each origin.....	289	161
	161	
	450	

2. Total sum paid to *Employés* of English origin..... \$271,809.95

3. Total sum paid to *Employés* of French origin..... \$110,493.15

N. B.—The Honorable the Legislative Council has not sent in Return asked for.

E. PARENT,  
Assistant Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
30th May, 1864.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.  
From 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

NAMES.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
H Cotton .....	1st Clerk.....	1837	1	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. Kidd .....	2nd do .....	1858	1	.....	1610 00	
F. D. Burrowes .....	3rd do .....	1863	1	.....	1344 00	
P. St. Hill .....	Office keeper....	1832	1	.....	600 00	
G. Boxall .....	Messenger .....	1847	1	.....	500 00	
G. Smith .....	Messenger .....	1861	1	.....	500 00	
			6	.....	\$5004 00	

Provincial Secretary's Department, 1864.

E. Parent .....	Asst. Secy. L.C	1842	.....	Canadian...		2540 00
E. A. Meredith.....	do U.C	1847	Irish.....		2600 00	
Thomas Ross.....	Re'r fees & Act.	1839	Canadian..		2000 00	
S. Tétu .....	} First class Clerks.	L.C. 1843	.....	Canadian..		1610 00
W. H. Jones .....		L.C. 1841	English .....		1360 00	
J. M. Tétu.....		L.C. 1864	.....	Canadian..		1200 00
G. Powell .....		U.C. 1839	Canadian..		1610 00	
H. E. Steele .....		U.C. 1841	English .....		1400 00	
C. J. Birch .....	U.C. 1845	do .....		1360 00		
John Gow .....	Office eeper..	1829	Scotch.....		416 64	
J. Derr.....	Messenger .....	1846	Irish.....		495 00	
J. N. Fradet .....	do .....	1854	.....	Canadian..		495 00
					\$11241 64	\$6145 00

Extra and Temporary Clerks, Provincial Secretary's Department, 1864.

NAMES.	Extra Clerks.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Amount paid.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
M. L. Amouroux .....	Extra Clerk.....	1862	.....	French.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
E. Brousseau.....	do .....	1864	.....	Canadian..		1704 00
A. Hector .....	Temporary Cl'k	"	Canadian..		195 00	232 00

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

From 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

Names.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.		Remarks.
			English.	French.	English.	French.	
William Kent.....	Dep. Prov. Reg.	2 March, 1838.....	English.		\$ cts.		Temporarily transferred to Codification Commission, to resume his position on termination of said Commission.
George H. Lano.....	Son. & Chief Clerk.....	16 April, 1838.....	do		1810 00		
Amable Bélanger.....	Asst. & 2nd Clerk.....	1 October, 1852.....	French.		1610 00	1060 00	
John A. Bélanger.....	3rd Clerk.....	10 December, 1853.....	do			800 00	
William J. Goodeve.....	Messenger.....	1 December, 1856.....	English.		912 50	495 00	
Maxime Valiquette.....	Woodman and assistant	20 September, 1860.....	French.			365 00	
François X. Valiquette.....	} messenger	17 September, 1863.....	do			730 00	
Eudger Aimé Costellier.....	Extra Clerk.....	1 August, 1859.....	French.		730 00		
Alexander Begg.....	do	24 December, 1862.....	English.			5062 50	
			4	5		3450 00	

Certified.

WM. KENT,  
Dep. Registrar of the Province.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 14th May, 1864.

**STATEMENT of the Names, Titles, Nationality, &c., of the *Employés* of the Executive Council Office, made in compliance with Address of Legislative Assembly.**

Names.	Titles.	When entered public service.	Duties.	Nationality.	Nationality.	Salaries paid to those of British Ex- traction.	Salaries paid to those of French Ex- traction.
						\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wm. Henry Lee.....	Clerk Execc. Council.....	1820	Duties indicated by Title	English Extraction.	.....	2600 00	
Wm. A. Himsworth.....	Asst. do and Confiden- tial Clerk.....	1842	Drafts Orders in Council, &c., &c.....	do	.....	2000 00	
Moore A. Higgins.....	Clerk.....	1837	Prepares money warrants	Irish	.....	1600 00	
F. Vailleraud.....	do.....	1831	Keeps Council Journal.....	do	.....		1400 00
Olivier Côté.....	do.....	1845	Preparing analytical In- dex to State Books.....	do	.....		1400 00
F. H. Himsworth.....	do.....	1847	Writing Clerk.....	English	.....	1100 00	
H. Alexander.....	do.....	1856	do.....	do	.....	800 00	
Wm. Horace Lee.....	do.....	1861	do.....	do	.....	500 00	
M. Naughton.....	Doorkeeper.....	1840	Doorkeeper to Council	do	.....	500 00	
James Ryan.....	Messenger.....	1854	Chamber.....	Irish	.....	500 00	
Charles Baker.....	do.....	1855	Messenger.....	do	.....	500 00	
Wm. E. Morgan.....	do.....	1855	do.....	English	.....	500 00	
			do.....	do	.....	400 00	
				Totals.....		\$10500 00	2800 00

No Extra or Temporary Clerks.

WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,  
Quebec, 18th May, 1864.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Names, Titles, Services, Nationalities, and annual Salaries of all Officers, permanent, directly attached to the Indian Department; to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with an Address from that Body.

NAMES.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.			Salaries per annum.			Remarks
			English.	French.	Other origin.	English.	French.	other origin.	
William Spragge.....	Dep. Sup. of Ind. Aff.	1st January, 1829	English..			\$2000 00			
Michael Turner.....	Chief Clerk	4 October, 1842	do			1400 00			
Charles F. Walcott.....	Accountant.	October, 1854	do			1400 00			
Lawrence Vankoughnet.....	Corresponding Clerk.	13 February, 1861	Dutch				\$730 00		
Robert Jessop.....	Messenger	1st October, 1859	Irish..			240 00			\$5.00 per mth. from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. '63.
Ellen Jessop.....	Housekeeper	1st May, 1862	do			120 00			1st Sep. to 31st Dec. '63.
	Totals.....					\$5100 00		\$730 00	

STATEMENT of all Extra or Temporary Clerks in the Indian Department, showing as to Salaries, the total of the sums paid to each Nationality respectively; to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with an Address from that Body.

NAME.	Title.	Year when Officer entered service.	Salaries per annum.	
			English.	French.
Jos. P. M. Lecourt.....	Extra Clerk.....	10th April, 1862.....		\$2.00 per diem.

WILLIAM SPRAGGE,  
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT  
Quebec, 13th May, 1864.



A DETAILED Statement, exhibiting the Names, Titles, Services, Nationalities and Annual Salaries of all Officers, permanent, directly attached to the Finance Department, from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

FINANCE BRANCH.

Names.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
Wm. Dickinson.....	Dep. Ins. Gen.	1842	1	.....	\$2600 00	
Norris Godard.....	{ Chief Cl'k & } { Prov. Book'r. }	1845	1	.....	1800 00	
Jno. Drysdale.....	Bookkeeper .....	1842	1	.....	1600 00	
Arch. Cary.....	do .....	1848	1	.....	1600 00	
F. G. Scott.....	1st class Clerk..	1855	1	.....	1350 00	
C. J. Anderson.....	do .....	1858	1	.....	1200 00	
D. Macpherson.....	do .....	1862	1	.....	1200 00	
Louis Prevost.....	Fire Loan Cl'k.	1850		1		1000 00
R. W. Baxter.....	2nd class Clerk	1858	1	.....	1000 00	
G. S. Jay.....	do .....	1859	1	.....	960 00	
R. H. Mackay.....	do .....	1859	1	.....	960 00	
Pat. Ryan.....	3rd class Clerk	1860	1	.....	500 00	
David Ryan.....	Office keeper....	1842	1	.....	500 00	
Patrick Pender.....	Messenger .....	1858	1	.....	450 00	
John Pender.....	Laborer.....	1859	1	.....	365 00	
Thomas Coad.....	do .....	1859	1	.....	365 00	
Total.....			15	1	\$16460 00	\$1000 00

A DETAILED STATEMENT, exhibiting the names of all Extra or Temporary Clerks employed in the Finance Department from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

FINANCE BRANCH.

Name.	Nationality.	Date of Employment.	Number of days Employed.	Amount of Salary paid.
Mustace S. Wilson.....	English.	15th May 1863.	231	\$462

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
16th May, 1864.

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

A DETAILED STATEMENT, exhibiting the Names, Titles, Services, Nationalities and Annual Salaries of all Officers, permanent, directly attached to the Finance Department, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1863, inclusive.

## CUSTOMS BRANCH.

NAMES.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
R. S. M. Bouchette.....	{ Commis'r of Customs } { & Excise..... }	1845		1	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Thos. Worthington .....	Assistant do do .....	1844	1		2000 00	
J. W. Peachy .....	Corresponding Clerk .....	1855		1		1360 00
J. P. Roberts .....	Statistical Clerk .....	1856	1		1600 00	
J. R. Audy .....	Clerk of Forms, &c.....	1849		1		1360 00
H. H. Duffill .....	Canal Check Clerk.....	1846	1		1300 00	
L. O'Brien.....	Excise do do .....	1856	1		1360 00	
G. E. Mailloux .....	Customs do do .....	1844	1		1200 00	
P. E. Sheppard.....	do do do .....	1855	1		1060 00	
H. C. Hay.....	do do do .....	1856	1		800 00	
W. A. Bell.....	do do do .....	1859	1		500 00	
J. Walls.....	do do do .....	1856	1		450 00	
Total.....			9	3	\$10330 00	\$5320 00

A DETAILED STATEMENT, exhibiting the names of all Extra or Temporary Clerks employed by the Customs Branch of the Finance Department during the year 1863.

NAME.	Nationality.	Date of 1st employment.	No. of days employed during the year.	Total salary paid during the year.
C. W. Sharpley .....	English.	3rd Nov.	59 days.	\$118 00

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,  
Quebec, 14th May, 1864.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Com. Customs.

Audit Office, Finance Department, 1st Jan. 1863, to 1st Jan. 1864.

NAMES.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
John Langton .....	Auditor.....	1855	1		\$ cts.	
Thomas Cruse.....	Bookkeeper .....	1856	1		2600 00	
Thomas D. Tims.....	Asst. do .....	1858	1		1600 00	
C. Cambie .....	1st class clerk..	1855	1		1320 00	
A. Harvey .....	do .....	1862	1		1360 00	
J. Patterson .....	2nd do .....	1855	1		1200 00	
E. C. Barber.....	do .....	1855	1		1060 00	
G. M. Jarvis.....	3rd do .....	1862	1		1000 00	
C. Sixsmith.....	Messenger .....	1860	1		240 00	
Total.....			9		11440 00	

Quebec, May 16th, 1864.

JOHN LANGTON,  
Auditor.

## RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, from 1st January 1863 to 1st January 1864.

Names.	Titles	Year when Officer entered Service.	Nationality.		Salaries.		Remarks.
			English.	French.	English.	French.	
T. D. Harrington.....	Dep. Rec. General	1832	English..		\$2600		
G. C. Reiffenstein .....	Chief & Deb. Clk.	1847	do .....		1600		
T. C. Bramley.....	Bookkeeper.....	1858	do .....		1600		
T. Dufort.....	do .....	1849		French..		\$1610	Died June '63
J. B. Stanton.....	Warrant Clerk.....	1841	Canad ..				\$1600
W. Hodge.....	Bank do .....	1846	Americ..	U. S.....			1400
L. F. Dufresne.....	Mun. Loan Fund Clerk ..	1853	Canad ..	French..		1360	
J. F. Pellant.....	General do .....	1849		do .....		1360	
C. W. Shay.....	do do .....	1846	Canad ..				1260
F. Lewis.....	Accountant .....	1858	English..		1200		
F. Hunter.....	do .....	1858	Canad ..				1200
F. Casault.....	Office keeper .....	1852		French..		500	
F. McCaffrey.....	Messenger .....	1853	Irish.....				365
			4 English	4 French	\$7000	\$4830	
			3 Canad..		4060		
			1 Amer..		1400		
			1 Irish..		365		

N. B.—There are no Extra or Temporary Clerks.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA.  
From 1st January 1863, to 1st January 1864.

Names.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered Service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
Hewitt Bernard.....	Chief Clerk.....	1858.....	English by Birth.....		\$1500 per annum.	
John Stuart.....	Assistant Clerk.....	1863.....	Canadian by Adoption Canadian (Anglo & Franco).....		800 per annum.	

OFFICERS OF THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT (L.C.) during the year ended the  
31st December, 1863.

Names.	Titles	Year when Officer entered Service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English	French	English.	French.
Geo. Futroye .....	Permanent Clerk of Crown Law Dept....	1851.....	1		\$2200	
Joseph A. Defoy.....	Clerk in Office of Atty. General, L. C.....	1856.....		1		\$1200
John W. Gow.....	Messenger.....	1856.....	1		450	
		Total...	2	1	\$2650	\$1200

Temporary Clerks—None.

Quebec, May, 13th 1864.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Att'y. Gen. [L.C.]

A detailed Statement exhibiting the Names, Titles, Services, Nationalities, and annual Salaries of all Officers, permanent, in the Department of the Bureau of Agriculture from the 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

Names.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered Service.	Nationalities.		Salaries.		Remark.
			English.	French.	English.	French.	
E. Campbell.....	Actg. Secretary.....	March, 1852.....	English.....	French.....	\$ 1610 p ann.	\$	
N. F. Laurent.....	Patent Clerk.....	March, 1847.....	French.....		1440 p ann.		
A. J. Cambié.....	do.....	Sept, 1857.....	Irish.....		940 do	900 do	Salary increased to \$1040, 20th Jan'y. 1864.
B. de la Bruère.....	Insp. of Colonization Ag's.....		French.....			\$2950	
						\$2940	

A Statement of all Extra or Temporary Clerks attached to the Bureau of Agriculture, showing the Salaries and total sums paid to each Nationality, &c., from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

Names.	Titles.	Year when entered Service.	Nationalities.		Salaries.		Remarks.
			English.	French.	English.	French.	
S. S. Finden.....	Bureau of Agric. Branch.....	Nov. 1860.....	English.....		\$3 per diem or 1095 per ann.		App. perm. Clk. 20th Jan. 1864, at \$900 p. ann.
C. C. Neville.....	Statistical Branch.....	do.....	do.....		\$2 per diem or 730 per ann.		do do do
H. Casgrain.....	Patent Office.....	Sept. 1861.....	French.....			\$2 per diem or 730 per ann.	do do do at 600 do
C. Lesperance.....	Colonization Branch.....	do.....	do.....			\$2 per diem or 730 per ann.	do do do
Jas. O'Brien.....	Statistical Branch.....	Nov. 1862.....	Can. Irish extraction		\$2 per diem or 730 per ann.		do do do
N. F. Boissonnaut.....	Keeper of Models.....	Feb. 1863.....	do.....			\$2 per diem or 730 per ann.	do do do
Paul Fréchette.....	General Clerk.....	.....	do.....			\$2 per diem or 730 per ann.	do do do
T. Nesbitt.....	do.....	Aug. 1863.....	Can. Irish extraction		\$2 per diem or 730 per ann.		do do do
E. Tain.....	do.....	Feb. 1864.....	do.....			\$2 per diem or 730 per ann.	do do do
					\$	\$285	
						\$3650	

E. CAMPBELL, Acting-Secretary.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT, from 1st January, 1863, to 1st Jan. 1864.

Names.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered Service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
J. G. Vansittart.....	Secretary .....	1st January, 1859	English.....	.....	\$ 1600	.....
Samuel Keefer.....	Inspector.....	5th Sept. 1857	do .....	.....	2000	.....
			Totals.....	.....	\$ 3600	.....

In filling up the above Return, it is necessary to remark, that the salary charged for Mr. Keefer, as Inspector of Railways, viz \$2000, was in fact one-half of his salaay as Dep. Commissioner of Public Works, made chargeable to the Railway Fund under Order in Council of May 6th, 1859.

J. G. VANSITTART,  
Secretary, Railway Board.

Quebec, 16th May, 1864.

DETAILED STATEMENT exhibiting the Names, Titles, Services, Nationality and annual Salaries of all Officers, permanent, directly attached to the Department of Public Works, from 1st January 1863, to 1st January 1864.

Names.	Titles and Services.	Year when Officer entered Service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
Samuel Keefer.....	Dep'y Commissioner	1859.....	1 .....	.....	\$ 4000	\$
T. Trudeau.....	Secretary.....	1859.....	.....	1 .....	.....	2400
F. Braün.....	Correspondent.....	1854.....	.....	1 .....	.....	1400
J. W. Harper.....	do and paymaster	1852.....	1 .....	.....	1530	.....
James Baine.....	Bookkeeper.....	1857.....	1 .....	.....	1610	.....
Félix Hamel.....	Asst. do .....	1856.....	.....	1 .....	.....	1314
Gaspard Drolet.....	do do .....	1862.....	.....	1 .....	.....	1400
H. A. Fissiault.....	Clerk .....	1860.....	.....	1 .....	.....	1200
H. Jackson.....	do .....	1858.....	1 .....	.....	980	.....
J. F. N. Bonneville.....	do .....	1856.....	.....	1 .....	.....	980
J. R. Arnoldi.....	do .....	1859.....	1 .....	.....	800	.....
T. G. Ready.....	do .....	1860.....	1 .....	.....	730	.....
James Walsh.....	do .....	1860.....	1 .....	.....	547 50	.....
John Page.....	Chief Engineer.....	1853.....	1 .....	.....	3240	.....
F. P. Rubidge.....	Asst. do .....	1841.....	1 .....	.....	2400	.....
P. Gauvreau.....	Architect.....	1846.....	.....	1 .....	.....	1800
Chas. McCarthy.....	Draughtsman.....	1856.....	1 .....	.....	1095	.....
John LeB. Ross.....	do .....	1856.....	1 .....	.....	912 50	.....
Thomas Monro.....	do .....	1860.....	1 .....	.....	912 50	.....
James H. Rowan.....	do .....	1860.....	1 .....	.....	912 50	.....
S. McLaughlin.....	Clerk.....	.....	1 .....	.....	800	.....
Totals.....			14	7	\$20470 00	10494 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Extra or Temporary Clerks in the Department of Public Works, shewing the amount of Salary paid to each Nationality respectively.

Names.	Nationality.		Salaries.		
	English.	French.	English.	French.	
George Verret.....	.....	1 .....	.....	\$2 00	Per Day.
Charles Pope.....	1 .....	.....	\$2 00	.....	"
G. de Baelen.....	.....	1 .....	.....	1 50	"
T. B. Freuch.....	1 .....	.....	2 00	.....	"
Octave Dionne.....	.....	1 .....	.....	2 00	"
F. H. Ennis.....	1 .....	.....	2 00	.....	"
Totals.....	3	3	\$6 00	\$5 50	Per Day.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Permanent Staff.

NAMES.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
Wm. H. Griffin .....	Deputy P. M. General..	23d April, 1831	English.	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H. A. Wicksteed.....	Accountant.....	21st Nov., 1839	do	.....	2000 00	
Wm. White .....	Secretary .....	1st Dec., 1854	do	.....	1800 00	
John Ashworth.....	Cashier .....	23th Oct., 1843	do	.....	1600 00	
P. LeSueur.....	Superintende't Money } Order Office.....	16th May, 1854	do	.....	2200 00	
R. M. Julyan .....	First class Clerk.....	28th Oct., 1843	do	.....	1360 00	
E. C. Hayden .....	do .....	19th July, 1844	do	.....	1360 00	
J. T. McCuaig.....	do .....	1st Jany., 1844	do	.....	1360 00	
R. Oliver.....	do .....	5th Oct., 1843	do	.....	1360 00	
D. Lawson .....	do .....	19th Oct., 1853	do	.....	1360 00	
H. S. Weatherley.....	do .....	3d Nov., 1853	do	.....	1360 00	
P. Holt.....	do .....	1st Feb'y, 1855	do	.....	1240 00	
J. C. Stewart .....	do .....	25th Jany. 1855	do	.....	1200 00	
J. Audette .....	Second class Clerk.....	26th May, 1854	.....	French.....	.....	1060 00
C. R. McKenzie.....	do .....	1st June, 1854	English.	.....	1060 00	
J. Brophy.....	do .....	14th Sept., 1853	do	.....	940 00	
G. J. Mason.....	do .....	1st Feb'y, 1855	do	.....	900 00	
J. Boyd .....	Third class clerk .....	1st April, 1856	do	.....	800 00	
J. L. McMahon.....	do .....	1st June, 1856	do	.....	800 00	
E. H. Benjamin .....	do .....	1st Jany., 1857	do	.....	760 00	
W. D. LeSueur.....	do .....	1st Feb'y, 1857	do	.....	800 00	
Brinsley King .....	do .....	20th Sept., 1856	do	.....	640 00	
E. H. Hargrave.....	do .....	26th May, 1857	do	.....	640 00	
H. J. Garrett.....	do .....	17th Nov., 1857	do	.....	600 00	
G. H. Holt.....	do .....	17th April, 1858	do	.....	600 00	
H. W. Griffin.....	do .....	1st April, 1860	do	.....	600 00	
W. Berry.....	Fourth class Clerk.....	1st Feb'y, 1861	do	.....	500 00	
O. Frechette .....	do .....	30th Jany., 1862	.....	French.....	.....	500 00
R. P. Davis.....	do .....	20th Feb'y, 1862	English.	.....	500 00	
Joseph Wilson .....	do .....	do	do	.....	500 00	
R. Sinclair.....	Bookkeeper, Ocean } Mail Service }	15th April, 1859	do	.....	800 00	
		Total.....			\$ 33240 00	1560 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Temporary Clerks.

NAMES.	Titles.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
David Matheson.....	Extra Clerk.....	23d Nov. 1863	English.	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A. St. G. Cuffe.....	do .....	7th March, 1864	do	.....	500 00	
					450 00	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 27th May, 1864.

W. H. GRIFFIN,  
D. P. M. G

Return of Officers and Clerks permanently attached to the Department of Crown Lands, from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864; in conformity with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 11th May, 1864.

BRANCH.	NAME.	TITLE.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
				English.	French.	English.	French.
Lower Canada Surveys and Patents	Andrew Russell	Assistant Commissioner	22nd Nov. 1839	Scotch	amount	added at	Foot of Rot.
	J. Bouchette	Deputy Surveyor General	18th March, 1818	F. Canadi'n		\$1360 00	\$2400 00
	E. T. Fletcher	Sr. Surv'r, Drfism'n & Ins S'rv's	21st Dec. 1841	English		1320 00	
	G. G. Dunovic	Draughtsman & Surveyor	22nd March, 1852	do			1160 00
	J. E. Bouchette	Draughtsman	30th Jan. 1841	F. Canadi'n			1040 00
	E. F. Fehé	Surveyor and Draughtsman	23rd May, 1855	do			1060 00
	E. Chasse	Clerk	24th April, 1858	English		912 50	
	Thos. Morkill	Head of Surveys, U. C.	11th July, 1846	Irish		1600 00	
	E. Fox	Surveyor and Draughtsman	28th Sept. 1857	do		1080 00	
	H. F. Hayward	Draughtsman	29th June, 1857	English		912 50	
Upper Canada Surveys and Patents	D. A. Grant	Clerk & Bookkeeper of Branch	1st August, 1856	S. Canadian		1000 00	
	H. J. Jones	Senior Patent Clerk	9th Nov. 1840	English		1360 00	
	J. J. Proulx	Clerk	1st August, 1851	I. Canadian		1060 00	
	John Innis	Clerk	1st Nov. 1848	Scotch		760 00	
	J. W. Bridgland	Senior Surveyor and Inspect- or of Surveys in charge.	22nd Jan. 1856	English		1600 00	
	William Ford	Accountant and Cashier	10th April, 1852	Scotch		1010 00	
	J. V. Gale	Bookkeeper of Department	11th Sept. 1856	English		1280 00	
	Thos. Hector	Chief Clerk in charge.	17th June, 1839	do		1610 00	
	F. A. Hall	Clerk	1st Jan. 1847	do		1360 00	
	T. Hammond	Clerk	24th Jan. 1842	do		1360 00	
U. C. Crown Land Sales in new Townships, Clergy Reserves, Common and Gram- mar School Land Sales; Free Grants on Colonization Roads and Agents' Returns	J. C. Farbut	Chief Clerk in charge.	1st June, 1841	do		1610 00	
	A. Kirkwood	Clerk	21st March, 1854	Scotch		1060 00	
	A. J. Taylor	Clerk	29th Oct. 1861	English		1060 00	
	D. Vert Fischer	Clerk, dismissed 14th Aug. '63	1st Nov. 1861	do		653 32	
	Jeremiah Allox	Senr. Clrk, Agts Returns, U.C	26th Feb. 1848	Irish		1360 00	
	John Tolmie	Clerk	22nd Oct. 1853	Scotch		1360 00	
	W. F. Collins	Chief Clerk in charge.	7th Aug. 1843	Irish		1610 00	
	F. D. Dugal	Clerk	18th Feb. 1854	do		1060 00	
	W. E. Collins	Clerk	28th Nov. 1859	I. Canadian		912 50	
	E. A. Gendreau	Chief Clerk in charge.	1st Nov. 1849	F. Canadi'n		1440 00	
Lower Canada Land Claims and Sales, E. Sect., Colonization Roads and Free Grants, C. East, Jesuits' Estates, Seigniorv Lauron, Crown Do- main.	V. E. Tessier	Clerk	7th Aug. 1852	do		1080 00	
	L. D. Lemoine	Chief Clerk in charge.	27th April, 1858	do		1600 00	
	F. T. Judah	Clerk	12th June, 1849	English		313 33	
	Jerome Allox	Clerk, dismissed 31st April, '63	24th April, 1868	Irish			
	(P. M. Partridge	Superintendent	13th Feb. 1854	Irish		1600 00	
	L. A. Robitaille	Clerk	1st April, 1855	F. Canadi'n		1050 00	
	G. B. Couper	Bookkeeper of Branch	17th Oct. 1847	Scotch		1360 00	
	W. F. Whiteher	Chief Clerk in charge.	1st April, 1854	English		1360 00	
	S. P. Bauset	Clerk and Draughtsman	1st June, 1851	F. Canadi'n		1360 00	
	John Morphy	Registrar	8th July, 1852	do		500 00	
Messengers (Assistant Commissioner)	J. Bradshaw	Office Keeper	27th March, 1852	do		416 00	
	Geo. Fisher		1st Sept. 1856	Irish		450 00	
	P. Cahill		2nd Sept. 1859	F. Canadi'n		2000 00	
	P. Potvin		1st Sept. 1859	do		2000 00	
	Total Salaries					\$11140 15	\$12722 50

Return of Temporary Clerks attached to the Department of Crown Lands, from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864; in conformity with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 11th May, 1864.

NAMES.	TITLE.	Nationality.		Salaries.		REMARKS.
		English.	French.	English.	French.	
E. Coyle	Extra Draughtsman	English Canadian		\$ 546 00		
A. L. Russell	do	Scotch Canadian		780 00		Dismissed 31st August, 1863.
W. Baron Von Koerber	do	Austrian		912 50		
D. C. Mackeio	Temporary Clerk	Scotch Canadian		730 00		
J. M. Grant	do	do		912 50		
G. Lindsay	do	do				
G. Vanfelson	do	French Canadian	912 50			
J. Nickinson, Jr.	do	English Canadian	730 00			
D. G. B. Ross	do	Scotch				
H. B. Dufort	do	do				
L. Berthelot	do	English Canadian	730 00			
A. T. Scott	do	Scotch	730 00			
F. Norton	do	English				
W. Ebbs	do	Irish Canadian				
R. W. Browne	do	do				
R. Temple	do	do				
J. B. McDonald	do	Scotch do	42 00			Left 30th March, 1863.
J. Murphy	do	Irish do	214 00			
J. S. Thomson	do	English do	144 00			
J. M. Gregory	do	German do	32 00			Left February, 1864.
Total Salaries			\$10138 50	\$2555 00		

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Quebec, 16th May, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner.

## LIST of Permanent Officers of the Legislative Assembly.

Names.	Title of Office and Duties.	When appoin.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
Wm. B. Lindsay	Clerk	1841	English.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G. M. Muir	Clerk Assistant	1831	1		1400 00	
Alfred Patrick	do and Chief Clerk of Committees	1827	1		600 00	
G. W. Wicksteed	Law Clerk	1828	1		2200 00	
F. Badgley	Asst. do and Chief Eng. Translator	1851	1		1000 00	
E. P. Dorion	do do French do	1855		1	1800 00	1800 00
Thomas Vaux	Accountant	1829	1		2000 00	
Joshua Stansfield	Asst. do and Bookkeeper	1861	1		1200 00	
William Spink	Clerk of Routine and Records	1814	1		1800 00	
G. McGillivray	Asst. do do	1863	1		800 00	
H. Hartney	Chief Office Clk. & Clk. Printg. Comm.	1839	1		2000 00	
H. B. Stuart	English Writing Clerk	1846	1		1200 00	
Edward Denechaud	French do	1844		1		1200 00
A. G. D. Taylor	Junior Clerk	1850	1		1000 00	
T. H. Blais	do	1854		1		700 00
H. R. Smith	do	1861	1		600 00	
O. C. de la Chevrotière	do	1861		1		600 00
Henry Lindsay	do	1861	1		600 00	
J. S. Sloane	do	1861		1		600 00
P. E. Smith	do	1862	1		600 00	
John Notman	do	1862	1		600 00	
F. N. Belcourt	do	1863		1		600 00
J. P. Leprohon	First Asst. Clerk of Committees	1844		1		1500 00
F. X. Blanchet	Second do do	1849		1		1200 00
Alfred Todd	Chief Clerk of Private Bills and Votes.	1833	1		2000 00	
T. Patrick	Second do and Clerk Rail. Comm.	1834	1		1500 00	
H. Poetter	Asst. Clerk of Votes, (a German)	1850				
W. Fanning	Transl. of Votes and Proc. of Journals	1846	1		1800 00	
J. G. Coursolles	Assistant French Translator	1857		1		1600 00
Joseph Royal	do do	1860		1		1600 00
J. F. Gingras	do do	1850		1		1400 00
A. Mondelot	do do	1860		1		1000 00
E. Blain	do do	1863		1		1200 00
William Wilson	Assistant English Translator	1850	1		1600 00	
F. Hayes	do do	1858	1		1600 00	
William Wilson, jun'r	do do	1862	1		800 00	
G. H. Macauley	do do and Speaker's Sec'y	1863	1		800 00	
W. B. Ross	English Journal Clerk	1849	1		1600 00	
W. H. Lemoine	French do	1842		1		1600 00
P. Rivet	Assistant French do	1850		1		1200 00
H. J. McCarthy	Assist. English do	1850	1		1200 00	
Alpheus Todd	Librarian	1836	1		2600 00	
A. G. Lajoie	Assistant Librarian	1852		1		1600 00
A. Laperrière	Library Clerk	1850		1		1400 00
R. Defries	Post Master	1833	1		850 00	
Joseph Blais	Asst. do	1844		1		850 00
D. W. Macdonnell	Sergeant at Arms	1854	1		1500 00	
W. C. Burrage	Deputy Sergeant at Arms	1843	1		1400 00	
A. L. Cardinal	Chief Messenger	1836		1		1160 00
M. McCarthy	Assistant Messenger	1837	1		900 00	
O. Vincent	Library Messenger	1844		1		850 00
J. O'Connor	Door-keeper	1846	1		850 00	
R. Bailie	Assistant Door-keeper	1841	1		600 00	
Joseph Lemonde	Speaker's Messenger	1844		1		850 00
Edward Pelletier	Messenger	1843		1		850 00
Wm. Graham	Messenger	1850	1		850 00	
James Hoy	Library Messenger	1852	1		850 00	
Edward Storr	Assistant Door-keeper	1852	1		600 00	
Edward Steacy	Messenger	1858	1		850 00	
Joseph Asselin	Messenger	1852		1		850 00
Etienne Roy	Messenger	1854		1		600 00
Total			36	24	\$43550 00	26810 00

RECAPITULATION.—Number of English Officers, permanently employed 26 Salaries... \$43,550 00  
do do French do do do 24 do 26,810 00  
Add 1 German, at Salary..... \$1400  
Total..... 61 \$71,760 00



LIST of Extra Clerks and Messengers employed in the Legislative Assembly from  
1st January 1863, to 1st January 1864.

Names.	Title of Duties.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
		English	French.	English.	French.
<b>FIRST SESSION, COMMENCING 12th FEBRUARY 1863.</b>					
Henry Vaux.....	Extra Writer.	English.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
L. Ross.....	do	1		320 00	
William Bowles.....	do	1		184 00	
George H. Macauley.....	do	1		320 00	
F. W. Belcourt.....	do		1	450 00	
E. Blain.....	do		1		320 00
C. A. Gagnon.....	do		1		360 00
L. A. Caumon.....	do	1		320 00	
L. P. Lemay.....	do		1		360 00
E. Ford.....	do	1		320 00	
Henry Simard.....	do		1		290 00
F. McGillivray.....	do	1		280 00	
W. H. Johnstone.....	do	1		320 00	
J. T. Hunter.....	do	1		248 00	
Jacob H. DeWitt.....	do	1		318 00	
Charles Garneau.....	do		1		320 00
Henry J. Morgan.....	do	1		224 00	
H. de G. Languedoc.....	do	1		144 00	
L. Benjamin.....	do	1		316 00	
C. Panet.....	do		1		318 00
Arthur Lindsay.....	do	1		316 00	
J. Bruneau.....	do		1		304 00
J. W. O'Brien.....	do	1		144 00	
J. M. Stewart.....	do	1		300 00	
O. Benoit.....	do		1		308 00
J. N. Bouchard.....	do		1		208 00
Charles Marcotte.....	do		1		290 00
John Atkins.....	do	1		116 00	
L. J. Pitau.....	do		1		318 00
Félix Bédard.....	do		1		232 00
Wm. Clarke.....	do	1		144 00	
C. J. O. Legendre.....	do		1		260 00
G. B. Rolleston.....	do	1		228 00	
William H. Aumond.....	do		1		284 00
— Fréchette (Mar. 2nd)	do		1		190 00
N. Hardy.....	do		1		264 00
— Dionne.....	do		1		264 00
E. A. E. LeMarquis.....	do		1		264 00
Rody O'Neill.....	do	1		104 00	
Wm. J. Cooper.....	do	1		36 00	
M. T. Hunter.....	do	1		320 00	
L. Ross.....	do	1		144 00	
George Macauley.....	do	1		144 00	
E. Blain.....	do		1		144 00
C. A. Gagnon.....	do		1		144 00
M. Hunter.....	do	1		97 86	
F. N. Belcourt.....	do		1		144 00
<b>SECOND SESSION, COMMENCING 13th AUGUST, 1863.</b>					
C. A. Gagnon.....	Extra Writer.		1		258 00
W. C. Bowles.....	do	1		256 00	
F. N. Belcourt.....	do		1		256 00
W. H. Johnstone.....	do	1		256 00	
M. Hunter.....	do	1		256 00	
M. Languedoc.....	do	1		212 00	
H. Simard.....	do		1		204 00
James M. Stewart.....	do	1		204 00	
P. N. Poitevin.....	do		1		200 00
M. McIvor.....	do	1		200 00	
C. J. O. Legendre.....	do		1		180 00
L. P. Lemay.....	do		1		172 00
Carried Forward.....		91	28	7241 86	7212 00

CONTINUATION of List of Extra Clerks and Messengers.

Names.	Title of Duties.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.
	Brought Forward.....	31	28	\$ 7241 86	\$ 7212 00
Charles W. Sharpley.....	Extra Writer.	1		172 00	
Chas. Panet.....	do		1		172 00
Wm. J. Cooper.....	do	1		168 00	
Daniel Carey.....	do	1		164 00	
Max. Boucher.....	do		1		144 00
L. A. Cannon.....	do	1		92 00	
L. J. Pitau.....	do		1		92 00
J. U. Gregory.....	do	1		88 00	
J. S. Thompson.....	do	1		68 00	
W. L. Gane.....	do	1		40 00	
M. Langardon.....	do		1		132 00
C. A. Gagnon.....	do		1		169 40
W. H. Johnstone.....	do	1		169 40	
O. Dionne.....	do		1		4 00
F. McGillivray.....	do	1		84 00	
M. T. Hunter.....	do	1		169 40	
Sessional Messengers. — When appointed. Two Sessions, \$300 each.					
J. B. Asselin.....	do do do	1849	1		600 00
Joseph Turgeon.....	do do do	1852	1		600 00
J. B. Lajoie.....	do do do	1854	1		600 00
Pierre Bosquet.....	do do do	1854	1		600 00
John Hurley.....	do do do	1854	1	600 00	
Joseph Brown.....	do do do	1854	1	600 00	
Olivier Roberge.....	do do do	1854	1		600 00
Magloire Lafamme.....	do do do	1855	1		600 00
James d'Arcy.....	do do do	1856	1	500 00	
Edward Botterell.....	do do do	1856	1	600 00	
Joseph Nadeau.....	do do do	1856	1		600 00
John Buckley.....	do do do	1856	1	600 00	
Pierre Labelle.....	do do do	1857	1		600 00
Jérémie Rivet.....	do do do	1858	1		600 00
Patrick Buckley.....	do do do	1858	1	600 00	
Thomas Garlic.....	do do do	1858	1	600 00	
Wm. Atley.....	do do do	1859	1	600 00	
Cassimiro Brazeau.....	do do do	1859	1		600 00
Narcisse Turgeon.....	do do do	1859	1		500 00
Charles Boudreault.....	do do do	1861	1		600 00
Master D. McMullen.....	Page. Two Sessions, \$250 & \$300 each.	1859	1	550 00	
" H. Lafamme.....	do do do	1860	1		500 00
" J. C. Jones.....	do do do	1862	1	500 00	
" George Curran.....	do do do	1862	1	500 00	
" Jno. Storr.....	do do do	1862	1	500 00	
" T. Falardeau.....	do do do	1863	1		500 00
" Joseph Maguire.....	do do do	1863	1	500 00	
Olivier Robitaille.....	Sessional Messenger, " \$300 each.	1862	1		600 00
	Extra Sess. Mess. paid \$2.25 per day.	1863	9 English 32 Frnch	1203 00	24817 75
Total.....		63	81	\$ 16909 66	20943 15

RECAPITULATION.

English Writers and Messengers, 63—Salaries.....	\$16,909 66
French Writers and Messengers, 81—Salaries.....	20,943 15
Total.....	144
	\$37,852 81

Wm. B. LINDSAY, Jr.,  
Clerk, L. A.

STATEMENT of the Names, Titles, Services, Nationalities and Annual Salaries of all the Permanent Employés directly attached to the Legislative Council, from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

NAMES.	TITLES.	Year when Officer entered service.	Nationality.		Salaries.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
John F. Taylor.....	Clerk of the House, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant.....	1822	English.....	.....	\$ cts. 3400 00	\$ cts. ....
Robert LeMoine.....	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator.....	1835	.....	Canadian.....	.....	2600 00
Fennings Taylor.....	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Acting Chief Office Clerk.....	1836	English.....	.....	.....	2000 00
Joseph E. Doucet.....	Additional Clerk Assistant, additional French Translator and Clerk of Private Bills.....	1842	.....	Canadian.....	.....	1800 00
W. Anstruther Maingy.....	Additional Clerk Assistant and 2nd Office Clerk of the English Journals.....	1842	.....	.....	.....	1300 00
James Adamson.....	Clerk of the French Journals.....	1859	.....	Canadian.....	.....	1390 00
R. G. Belleau.....	Clerk of the French Journals.....	1857	.....	do.....	.....	1400 00
A. A. Boucher.....	Clerk of Comptes and additional French Trans. Additional French Translator.....	1861	.....	do.....	.....	1200 00
A. Garneau.....	Assistant Accountant.....	1862	Canadian.....	.....	.....	600 00
C. W. Taylor.....	English Writing Clerk.....	1862	do.....	.....	.....	500 00
Neil McLean.....	Chaplain and Librarian.....	1841	Irish.....	.....	.....	2400 00
Rev. W. Agar Adamson, D.C.L.....	Lay Clerk acting as English Translator.....	1846	.....	Canadian.....	.....	.....
E. L. Montzambert, A.M.....	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	1852	.....	do.....	.....	.....
Roné Kimber.....	Sergeant at Arms.....	1832	.....	do.....	.....	.....
O. Vallend.....	Doorkeeper.....	1854	English.....	.....	.....	60 00
E. Botterel.....	Housekeeper and Chief Messenger.....	1841	do.....	.....	.....	1120 00
M. Keating.....	Assistant Housekeeper and Messenger.....	1843	do.....	.....	.....	700 00
S. Skinner.....	Permanent Messengers.....	1856	.....	Canadian.....	.....	.....
L. J. Cassault.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
J. B. Myrand.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
P. Raitley.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
A. Baehance.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
J. Doherty.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
P. J. Hanley.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
P. Dunn.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
R. Greer.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
S. Fraser.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
A. Douain.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
C. Young.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....
Total.....					\$17010 00	16400 00

Extra Clerks, Legislative Council.....John Walsh, Irish; M. Tremblay, French.....\$4 per day when employed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
Quebec, Monday, 6th June, 1864.

(Attest,) JOHN F. TAYLOR,  
Clerk Leg. Council.

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 10th May, 1864; for "Information respecting Employés in Department of Public Works, and Expenses on Public Works."

By Command,

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
27th June, 1864.

LIST of Persons employed in and about the Office of the Department of Public Works, on the 1st day of January, 1844, and the Salary of each person.

		£	s.	d.		
Chairman	H. H. Killaly	800	0	0	do	do
	D. Daly					
	R. B. Sullivan					
	S. B. Harrison					
	John Davidson					
Secretary	Thos. A. Begly	400	0	0	do	do
Clerk	J. H. Connolly	135	0	0	do	do
do	C. Shanly	0	7	6	Currency per	annum.
do	Thos. Hewitt	0	7	6	do	do
do	E. Hamilton	0	7	6	do	do
do	W. R. Wright	0	7	6	do	do
Mr. Strang, who made up the accounts of 1844, was not in the service on					1st January.	
Messenger	Michael Walsh	50	0	0	do	do
					do	do
<i>Engineers' Branch, Central Office.</i>						
Chief Engineer	S. Keefer	500	0	0	do	do
Draughtsman	F. P. Rubidge	350	0	0	Currency	do
Lithographer	E. Wyzinski	16	13	4	do	month.
<i>Welland Canal.</i>						
Engineer	S. Power	600	0	0	Currency per	annum.
Assistant Engineer	T. C. Keefer	250	0	0	do	do
do	W. O. Buchanan	250	0	0	do	do
do	J. D. Slater	250	0	0	do	do
Sub-Engineer	W. R. Scott	158	0	0	do	do
Assistant Engineer	John Page	300	0	0	do	do
do	M. B. Pritchard	250	0	0	do	do
Paymaster	Thomas Adams	300	0	0	do	do
do	George Prescott	300	0	0	do	do
<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>						
Engineer	J. B. Mills	150	0	0	do	do
Assistant Engineer	J. S. Killaly	300	0	0	do	do
Sub-Engineer	G. G. Dixon	150	0	0	do	do
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>						
Engineer	J. B. Mills	600	0	0	do	do
Assistant Engineer	C. M. Tate	250	0	0	do	do
do	W. Shanly	250	0	0	do	do
do	A. Kierzkowski	250	0	0	do	do
Sub Engineer	A. Guy	175	0	0	do	do
do	J. G. Cowley	175	0	0	do	do
do	A. B. Larroque	120	0	0	do	do
Paymaster	R. J. Begly	400	0	0	do	do
<i>Lachine Canal</i>						
Engineer	A. Barrett	600	0	0	do	do
Assistant Engineer	A. G. Robinson	300	0	0	do	do
do	Jas. F. McDonald	300	0	0	do	do
Sub-Engineer	D. Starke	120	0	0	do	do

LIST of Persons employed in and about the Office of the Department of Public Works, &c.—*Continued.*

		£	s.	d.		
<i>Lake St. Peter.</i>						
Engineer.....	C. Atherton.....	400	0	0	Currency	per annum.
Master of Tug Vessels .....	L. E. Duberd.....	200	0	0	do	do
Master of Dredges.....	Geo. Meldrum.....	195	12	6	do	do
Storekeeper .....	D. O'Brien.....	80	0	0	do	do
<i>Burlington Bay Canal, Dover Road and Harbor.</i>						
Engineer.....	W. M. Shaw.....	350	0	0	do	do
Assistant Engineer.....	W. D. Hale .....	150	0	0	do	do
Superintendent .....	Edw. Lee .....	195	12	6	do	do
do .....	John Alchin .....	150	0	0	do	do
do .....	A. Light .....	120	0	0	do	do
Paymaster .....	John Davidson .....	150	0	0	do	do
<i>Newcastle District.</i>						
Engineer .....	N. H. Baird.....	600	0	0	do	do
Assistant Engineer.....	J. Lyons.....	200	0	0	do	do
Superintendent.....	Thos. McGrath.....	228	2	6	do	do
do .....	J. Wilson.....	228	2	6	do	do
Check Clerk.....	J. Ferguson.....	78	5	0	do	do
do .....	J. Ryan.....	78	5	0	do	do
do .....	G. Coventry.....	78	5	0	do	do
Paymaster .....	C. Green.....	240	0	0	do	do
<i>Harbors and Light Houses.</i>						
Superintendent.....	John McIntyre.....	228	2	6	do	do
<i>Cobourg.</i>						
Superintendent.....	Pierre Laurencelle .....	150	10	0	do	do
<i>Port Stanley Road.</i>						
Engineer .....	A. Turner.....	250	0	0	do	do
Superintendent .....	A. Handy .....	150	0	0	do	do
<i>Ottawa Works.</i>						
Engineer .....	D. S. Walton.....	250	0	0	do	do
Superintendent .....	G. J. Neagle .....	250	0	0	do	do
Check Clerk.....	— Fraser .....	78	5	0	do	do
Superintendent .....	.....	156	10	0	do	do
do .....	.....	156	10	0	do	do
Paymaster .....	X. Croasdale .....	150	0	0	do	do
<i>Bay of Chaleurs Road.</i>						
Superintendent.....	A. J. Russell.....	400	0	0	do	do
Assistant Superintendent.....	A. H. Simms.....	156	10	0	do	do
do .....	J. Woody .....	156	10	0	do	do
<i>Gosford Road.</i>						
Superintendent.....	F. W. Blaiklock .....	273	15	0	do	do
Paymaster .....	Stephen Yarwood.....	350	0	0	do	do
<i>Bridges.</i>						
Engineer .....	P. Fleming .....	2	10	0	do	do
Superintendent .....	S. March .....	156	10	0	do	do
do .....	Jos. Guirard .....	156	10	0	do	do
do .....	Richd. Lewis.....	156	10	0	do	do
do .....	M. Paquet .....	156	10	0	do	do
<i>Cascades Road.</i>						
Assistant Superintendent.....	W. O. Dwyer.....	195	12	6	do	do
<i>Sarnia and other Roads.</i>						
Engineer .....	C. S. Gzowski .....	500	0	0	do	do
do .....	James Cull.....	250	0	0	do	do
Assistant Engineer.....	W. Bilyard.....	250	0	0	do	do
do .....	W. Lawson.....	175	0	0	do	do
do .....	T. S. Gore .....	200	0	0	do	do
Superintendent .....	E. Talbot .....	175	0	0	do	do
Clerk .....	N. B. Crobin.....	80	0	0	do	do
Paymaster .....	Chas. Montsarrat .....	250	0	0	do	do

LIST of Persons employed in and about the Office of the Department of Public Works, on the 1st day of January, 1864, and the Salary of each person.

		\$	c.	
Commissioner .....	Hon. M. Laframboise .....	5000	00	per annum.
Deputy Commissioner.....	S. Keefer .....	4000	00	do
Secretary .....	T. Trudeau .....	2400	00	do
Clerk.....	F. Braun .....	1400	00	do
do .....	J. W. Harper.....	1530	00	do
do .....	H. Jackson .....	980	00	do
do .....	J. R. Arnoldi.....	800	00	do
do .....	J. F. N. Bonneville.....	980	00	do
do .....	J. Walsh .....	1	50	per diem.
Indexing letters received from 1842 to 1850 .....	G. de Baelen .....	1	50	do
Copying Clerk.....	T. G. Ready.....	2	00	do
Clerk of Deeds, Contracts and Leases do .....	H. A. Fissault .....	1200	00	per annum.
Book-keeper.....	C. Pope.....	2	00	per diem.
do .....	James Baine .....	1610	00	per annum.
do .....	Félix Hamel .....	3	60	per diem.
Messenger .....	G. Drolet .....	1400	00	per annum.
do .....	Patrick Ounes .....	500	00	do
do .....	M. Walsh .....	450	00	do
do .....	H. Potvin.....	450	00	do
Wood Sawyer and Fireman .....	J. Goulet .....	1	37½	per diem.
<i>Engineer's Branch, Central Office.</i>				
Chief Engineer .....	John Page.....	3240	00	per annum.
Engineer.....	J. H. Rowan.....	2	50	per diem.
Draughtsman .....	Chas. McCarthy .....	3	00	do
Photographer and Clerk.....	M. McLaughlin.....	800	00	per annum.
Copying Clerk.....	Geo. Verret .....	2	00	per diem.
Messenger .....	J. Deslauriers .....	1	00	do
<i>Welland Canal.</i>				
Engineer .....	S. D. Woodruff .....	3000	00	do
Assistant Engineer .....	G. Stokes.....	100	00	per month.
Paymaster.....	Thos. Adams.....	1440	00	per annum.
<i>Canals, Lower Canada.</i>				
Engineer .....	J. G. Sippell .....	2240	00	do
Clerk .....	H. Horsnell.....	600	00	do
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>				
Engineer .....	J. D. Slater.....	1600	00	do
<i>List of Superintendents.</i>				
Ottawa Works.....	Horace Merrill .....	1640	00	do
Clerk.....	D. Scott .....			
St. Maurice Works.....	H. R. Symmes.....	1400	00	do
Beauharnois Canal.....	P. Laurencelle.....	1000	00	do
Lachine Canal.....	Alex. Bissett .....	1600	00	do
Chambly Canal.....	Christophe Préfontaine.....	1000	00	do
Cornwall Canal.....	D. A. McDonell.....	1000	00	do
Williamsburg Canal.....	J. N. Rose .....	1000	00	do
Light Houses (Upper).....	D. C. Smith .....	200	00	do
Trent Works .....	G. W. Ranney.....	200	00	do
Metapedia Road.....	Joseph Rosa.....	1460	00	do
<i>Crane Island Light House and Rimouski Pier.</i>				
Engineer .....	Thomas Munro.....	2	50	per diem.
<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>				
Engineer .....	G F Baillargé.....	1600	00	per annum.
<i>Quebec Jail.</i>				
Architect .....	Pierre Gauvreau.....	1800	00	do
<i>Public Buildings, Ottawa.</i>				
Assistant Engineer.....	F. P. Rubidge.....	2400	00	do
Draughtsman .....	J. LeB. Ross.....	2	50	per diem.

LIST of Persons Employed in and about the Office of the Department of Public Works, on the 1st day of January, 1864.—*Continued.*

		\$	c.	
Architect .....	Thomas Fuller .....	4000	00	per annum
do .....	C. Baillargé .....	4000	00	do
Draughtsman .....	R. Stockel .....	600	00	do
do .....	E. A. Mara .....	600	00	do
Measurer .....	J. Bowes .....	1200	00	do
do .....	J. Patterson .....	1200	00	do
Official Arbitrators.....	P. Vankoughnet.....	1000	00	do
do .....	Thos. Kirkpatrick .....	1000	00	do
do .....	L. A. Moreau.....	1000	00	do
Secretary to do .....	G. T. Pemberton .....	1000	00	do

LIST of Appointments made in the Department of Public Works since the 1st April last, the Names of the persons so appointed, the Dates of their appointments, and their Salaries.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Amount of Salary.		
Thomas B. French, to replace F. Braun.....	29th April, 1864 .....	\$	c.	
Octave Dionne.....	27th April, 1864 .....	2	00	per diem.
F. H. Ennis, to replace G. T. Pemberton.....	11th May, 1864 .....	2	00	do

STATEMENT of the gross amount expended in the years 1844 and 1863, on the Public Works.

In 1844.....	\$	2847787	69
In 1863.....	\$	939940	64

(No. 58.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th May, 1864; for "List of  
"Appointments made in Public Departments, since 30th March last."

By Command,

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 30th May, 1864.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, a summary of  
the Return only is printed.]

*Governor's Secretary's Office*:—No appointments.

*Provincial Secretary's Office*:—W. D. POWELL, appointed as Extra Clerk 12th May,  
1864, at \$2.50 per diem. Left the office.

G. LAJOIE, appointed the same date, and at the same pay.

*Receiver General's Department*:—No appointments.

*Post Office Department*:—PATRICK HYNES, appointed as Railway Mail Clerk of 3rd  
Class, 9th May, 1864. Annual salary, \$480. (Ap-  
pointed to fill vacancy caused by suspension of Mr. J.  
S. Medworth, R. M. C. of 1st Class, absent from duty  
since 1st March, 1864, without leave.)

*Militia Department*:—No appointments.

*Crown Lands Department*:—CHARLES DE BELLEFEUILLE, appointed as Gold Mining  
Inspector, 22nd April, 1864, at \$5 per diem.

DANIEL W. MACK, ditto ditto (Resigned)  
JAMES R. GILMAN, ditto ditto

*Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics*:—No appointments.

*Crown Law Department*:—No appointments.

*Finance Department*:—No appointments.

*Provincial Registrar's Office*:—No appointments.

*Executive Council Office*:—No appointments.

*Public Works Department*:—THOMAS B. FRENCH, appointed temporarily, 27th April,  
1864, at \$2 per day.

OCTAVE DIONNE, ditto ditto 29th April, 1864,  
at \$2 per day.

F. H. ENNIS, ditto ditto 11th May, 1864,  
as Secretary to the Provincial Arbitrators, at \$2 per  
day, and with travelling expenses.



(No. 59.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864;  
for Statement of Proceedings during two last Criminal Terms at Joliette,  
and amount of Fees paid to Queen's Counsel.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
30th May, 1864.

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

(No. 60.)

**REPORT**

OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, FOR 1863.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The College Council have the honor to present their Annual Report for the year  
1863:—

## OFFICERS:

*Visitor.*

His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Lord Monck, Governor-General of British  
North America, &c., &c.

*President.*

Rev. John McCaul, LL.D.

*Professors, &c.*

Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric.

Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics.

H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

George Buckland, Esq., Professor of Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

\*J. B. Cherriman, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature.

Rev. Wm. Hincks, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History.

E. J. Chapman, Phil. D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

James Forneri, LL.D., Professor of Modern Languages.

\* Professor Cherriman also takes the department of Mathematics and discharges the duties of College Auditor.

G. T. Kingston, M.A., Professor of Meteorology and Director of the Magnetical Observatory.

J. M. Hirschfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Literature.

Rev. Arthur Wickson, LL.D., Classical Tutor.

*Bursar.*

David Buchan, Esq.

*Registrar.*

Rev. Arthur Wickson, LL.D.

*Graduates.*

Since 1854, the following degrees have been conferred by the University of Toronto on Students of this College:—

M.D., 2; M.A., 35; LL.B., 6; M.B., 11; B.A., 98.

Diplomas in Civil Engineering have been obtained by 3; and diplomas in Agriculture by 3.

*Students.*

The regular students of the College are those who have passed the matriculation examination in any University in Her Majesty's dominions, or in this College.

In addition to these, non-matriculated students are permitted to attend any course of lectures which they may prefer, with the consent of their respective Professors.

Non-matriculated students, attendants on lectures, are divided into two classes, denominated "Students" and "Occasional Students"—the latter term is applied to those who attend but one course of lectures; the former to those who attend more than one.

The total number of students who attended lectures during the past year is 232, exclusive of 20 students who attended a course of lectures on Agriculture during a portion of the year, 187 matriculated, and 95 non-matriculated. Of the matriculated students 30 were permanent residents of Toronto. The subjoined table shews the varieties of their religious belief:—

Church of England .....	76
Canada Presbyterian Church.....	59
Methodists .....	20
Church of Scotland .....	17
Baptists.....	7
Congregationalists .....	5
Church of Rome .....	1
Jew.....	1
Lutheran .....	1

The progressive advancement of the institution in the number of students is manifested in the subjoined table:—

	Matriculated Students.	Students.	Occasional Students.	Total.
1854-1855.....	28	2	80	110
1855-1856.....	35	...	110	145
1856-1857.....	37	17	72	126
1857-1858.....	56	32	104	192
1858-1859.....	63	32	73	168
1859-1860.....	80	39	69	188
1860-1861.....	129	37	59	225
1861-1862.....	158	45	57	260
1862-1863.....	162	63	57	282
1863-1864.....	187	49	46*	282

As the Report which was submitted for the year 1862 contained full information relative to the courses of study pursued in the College, the terms, examinations, lectures and fees, and no change has been made therein during 1863, the Council deem it better to omit such statements in their present Report, as involving unnecessary repetition.

\* Exclusive of 20 students in Agriculture, who are not counted, as their course of study did not extend over a whole academic term.

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 REPORT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FOR 1862.
 

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To His Excellency CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Governor General of British North America, and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto have the honor to present their Report for the year 1862.

It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to inform Your Excellency that the retrospect of the condition and progress of the past year affords much ground for satisfaction, and supplies continued proof of an increasing desire on the part of the youth of the Province to avail themselves of the benefits of an academical education. It is true that the whole number of students examined is somewhat less than during the preceding year, but this diminution principally occurs in the Faculty of Law, and is probably attributable to the operation of the Act which limits the privileges of a shortened term of service or studentship to graduates who have actually received their degree before commencing their legal studies.

The whole number of students who were examined (not including rejected candidates) was 195, who were distributed as follows:—

In the Faculty of Law.....	33
do Medicine.....	38
do Arts .....	115
In the Department of Civil Engineering .....	7
do do Agriculture.....	2

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 195

From a comparison with the class lists of 1861, Your Excellency will perceive that the number of students who passed the first year's examination in Arts is apparently less than might have been anticipated from the number of matriculants in the former year. This, however, has not arisen from any considerable proportion having abandoned the course, but from the large number who availed themselves of that provision in our Statutes which relieves students of the first and third years from the necessity of passing our examinations on presenting a proper certificate from the head of any affiliated college.

We find great reason for congratulation in the prosperity and progress of Upper Canada College during the past year. The number of pupils and residents in the Boarding-house has largely increased; and the grant authorized by Your Excellency has enabled the Committee, to whom the control of the institution has been entrusted, to effect many necessary repairs and improvements, and to establish the nucleus of a library suitable to the wants of the pupils.

Since our last Report the University has sustained a severe loss in the lamented death of him who so long filled the Chancellor's chair, and we feel a melancholy satisfaction in expressing our deep sense of the courtesy, zeal and wisdom with which he discharged the duties of his office.

In conclusion, we beg leave to refer Your Excellency to the Report of the University Committee, and to the Librarian's Report on the state of the Library. The Class Lists of 1862 are also submitted herewith.

JAS. PATTON,  
Vice-Chancellor.

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LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,  
December 31st, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you a Report on the state of the Library at the close of 1862. The additions made, during the year, have been 680 volumes. At the close of 1861, the number of volumes in the Library was 15,064; the present number is, therefore, 15,744:

The increase of the Library has been attended with a more than proportionate increase of its use, and I am happy to state that not a single volume taken into the Reading Room has been stolen or lost during the year.

The current periodicals, transactions, &c., have been bound, as in previous years, and added to their respective sets on the shelves of the Library.

The gifts of books and pamphlets, made during the year, are as follows:—

*From the Royal University of Christiania,*

Per Dr. McCaul.

Karl Magnus' Saga og Kappehans, of Meyer.  
The Chronicle of Man and the Sudreys, ed. of G. Munch.  
Om Sipunodontalium vitreum, of Dr. Sars.  
Om Kometbanernes indbyrdes Beliggenhed, af Mohu.  
Om Glacial Formation, of Sars og Kjerulff.  
Om Circelers Beröring, of Guldberg.  
Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Stiftelse.

*From the Legislative Assembly, Canada.*

Sessional Papers, Vol. 19, Nos. 3 and 4.

Journals of the Legislative Council, Vol. 19.

do Legislative Assembly, Vol. 20.

Sessional Paper, 5 vol.

Journals of the Legislative Council, Vol. 20.

Journals and Proceedings of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, 1861.

*From Professor Lawson, Kingston,*

Annals of the Botanical Society of Canada, Vol. I., pts. 1-3.

*From the Registrar of the London University,*

Per the Vice-Chancellor.

The London University Calendar, 1862.

*From the Regents of the University of the State of New York.*

Index to the Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York.

First Supplement of General Catalogue of N. Y. State Library.

Annual Reports of the Regents of the University of N. Y., 1858-61.

*From Christopher Walton, Esq.*

Introduction to Theosophy.

Memoir of Bramwell, by Sigston.

Life of Gerhard Tersteegen.

*From the Secretary of McGill University.*

The McGill University Calendar and Examination Papers, 1862-3.

*From Dr. H. W. Ackland,*

Per Oronhyatekha.

Ackland's Memoir of the Cholera at Oxford, 1854.

Synopsis of the Physiological Series in the Christ's Church Museum.

Oxford Associate-in-Arts Examination.

Remarks on the Oxford Museum, by H. W. Ackland.

Report of the Radcliffe Trustees on the Transfer of the Radcliffe Library to the Oxford University Museum.

*From Mr. A. Brown.*

Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, vol. 9, and Appendices, 3 vol. fol.

*From Social Science Association,*

Per A. O. Charles, Esq.

Transactions of the National Association, 1860-61.

History and Objects of the Association, by G. W. Hastings.

Addresses at the London Meeting, 1862.

*From H. G. Bohn, Esq.*

Aristotle's History of Animals, tr. by R. Cresswell.

The Roman History of Ammianus Marcellinus (Yonge).

*From Rev. A. Lorimer.*

Statutes of Canada, 1862.

*From the Registrar of University College.*

The Calendar of University College, 1862-3.

*From the Registrar of the University of Toronto.*

Examination Papers, for 1862.

*From the Board of Arts and Manufactures, U. C.*

Journal of the Board of Arts, &c., vols. 1 and 2.

*From the Assistant Superintendent of Education.*

The Journal of Education for 1862.

*From the Canadian Institute.*

The Journal of the Canadian Institute, 1862.

*From the Proprietor of the Leader.*

The Leader, daily and weekly editions.

*From the American Philosophical Society.*

The Proceedings of, for 1862.

The thanks of the Library Committee have been returned to the donors of the above gifts.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Hon. James Patton, LL.D.,  
Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of  
the Library Committee.

ALEX. LORIMER, Lib.

## REPORT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FOR 1863

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Governor General of British North America, and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto have the honor to present their Report for the year 1863.

We have the satisfaction of being able to report to Your Excellency an increase in the whole number of students examined in the various Faculties during this year. In 1862 the whole number examined was 195, while this year there were 209, exclusive of the rejected candidates. The manner in which these students are distributed among the Faculties and Departments is shewn by the following table :—

<i>Faculty of Law.</i>		
Matriculation .....	4	3
First year .....	4	4
Second year .....	2	2
Third year .....	7	7
LL.B. ....	5	5
		— 22
<i>Faculty of Medicine.</i>		
Matriculation .....	32	32
First year .....	4	4
Second year .....	5	5
Third year .....	5	5
M.B. ....	14	14

*Faculty of Arts.*

Matriculation.....	42
First year.....	25
Second year.....	24
Third year.....	16
B.A.....	16
	—123
Civil Engineering.....	3
Agriculture.....	1
	—
Total.....	209

From a comparison of this table with the Class Lists of 1862, it will be seen that while the number of students submitting themselves has thus increased, the number of matriculants has remained about the same. From this circumstance we draw the gratifying inference that a larger number are now availing themselves of the whole course than was the case in former years. We have formerly had occasion to regret that the number who completed the course was disproportionate to the number who entered upon it; but the figures of this year furnish satisfactory proof that the tendency to leave before completing the course is on the decline.

The numbers in Medicine and Arts have increased while those in Law have diminished, owing, no doubt, to the continued operation of the change effected by the Provincial Statute to which we referred in our last annual Report.

In Civil Engineering the number of candidates is far below the average. We believe that this is due to the fact that but few young men are adopting this profession at present, but still more to the circumstance that no advantage or privilege is accorded by law to students who have succeeded in obtaining a diploma in this Department. We would respectfully venture to suggest that if the law relating to the admission of Provincial Land Surveyors were altered in such a way that a service of only two years, instead of three, should be required of candidates having a diploma, a great improvement might be anticipated in this department.

During this year we were called upon to deplore the loss of another Chancellor in the person of the Honorable Mr. Justice Connor. By his premature death the University lost a warm friend and firm supporter, from whose abilities and zeal we had every reason to expect important assistance in the discharge of our duties.

(Signed,) JAS. PATTON,  
V.C.

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,

February 11, 1864.

To the Honorable James Patton, LL.D.,  
Vice-Chancellor, &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my Annual Report upon the state of the Library, for the year 1863.

No change in the regulations of the Library and Reading Room has taken place during the year.

Four hundred and thirty-seven volumes have been added to the Library, and from the annexed list of works it will be seen that the gifts form a larger proportion than usual of this addition.

To the donors of the subjoined gifts the thanks of the Library Committee have been returned.

At the close of 1862, the number of volumes was 15,744; the number at the close of 1863 was 16,181.

The titles of the works added have been inserted in the catalogues in their proper places, and the periodicals have been bound and added to their respective sets.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) ALEXANDER LORIMER,  
Lib.

## LIST OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, IN THE YEAR 1863.

*From Mr. Peter. E. Jones.*

History of the Ojibway Indians, by Rev. Peter Jones, 1861.

*From John Langton, Esq.*

Report of the Commissioners on the University of Toronto, 1862.

*From the Provincial Secretary, Nova Scotia.*

Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, 1862.

*From the Royal Irish Academy.*

Their transactions: Vol. 24. Parts 1 and 2.

*From the Royal Society of Edinburgh.*

Transactions of, Vol. 23, Part 1, and Proceedings 1861-2.

*From James D. Haig, Esq.*

A list of Books printed in England prior to 1600, in the Library of King's Inn, Dublin.

*From the Editors, per Prof. Buckland.*

Proceedings of the International Temperance and Prohibition Convocation of 1862.

*From Wm. Kingsford, Esq.*

Arguments against an Elective Legislative Council, 1856 (pamphlet).

Charter and By-Laws of St. George's Society, Toronto.

The Report of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, 1817.

*From the Royal Dublin Society.*

Their Journal. No. 20—28. Jan., 1861—Jan., 1863.

*From Dr. Charles Croft.*

A General System of Chemical Knowledge, by A. F. Fourcroy, translated by Mr. Nicholson, 10 vols.

*From Rev. A. Lorimer.*

Statutes of Canada, 1863.

*From the Secretary of McGill University.*

The McGill University Calendar and Examination Papers, 1863-4.

*From Legislative Assembly, per Clerk of Records.*

Journals of the Legislative Council, 1863.

Journals of the Legislative Assembly, 1863.

Sessional Papers, No. 1—6, (and Canada Gazette).

*From H. G. Bohn, Esq.*

Giraldus Cambriensis.

Demosthenes' Miscellaneous Orations.

Loundes' Bibliographer's Manual, Part 8.

*From Law Society, U. C.*

Catalogue of the Law Society's Library of U. C.

*From Dr. Wilson.*

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, April, 1863.

On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, by C. A. Smith.

*From the Librarian of Harvard University.*

Catalogus Universitatis Harvardianæ, 1863.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Harvard University, 1863-4.

*From Messrs. Chewett & Co.*

Chart of Lake Ontario, 1863.

*From the Smithsonian Institute, per the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.*

Exploration and Survey of a Railroad route to the Pacific..... 11 vols.

Congressional Globe ..... 17 "

Commercial Relations ..... 4 "

Coast Survey .....	6 vols.
Army Statistics .....	1 "
Patent Office Reports .....	18 "
Message and Documents.....	10 "
Finance Reports .....	6 "
Commerce and Navigation .....	2 "
Chinese Correspondence.....	1 "
Report of the Military Academy .....	1 "
Aves' Island Papers.....	1 "
Harper's Ferry Invasion.....	1 "
Compulsory Enlistment of American Citizens.....	1 "
Report of the 8th Census .....	1 "
	—
	81 vols.

*From Professor Kingston, Director.*

Abstracts of Magnetical Observations made at Toronto, 1853—62.

*From Professor Chapman.*

Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, vol. III.

Account of the Great Comet, 1858.

Maury's Sailing Directions, 1855.

*From the Registrar of the University of Toronto.*

Examination Papers, 1862.

*From the Registrar of University College.*

Calendar of University College, 1863—4.

*From the Canadian Institute.*

Journal of the Canadian Institute, 1863.

*From the American Philosophical Society.*

Their Proceedings, 1863.

*From the Editor.*

The Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science, 1863.

*From the Proprietor.*

The Daily and Weekly Leader, 1863.

*From the Editor.*

The Journal of Education, 1863.

*From the Board of Arts and Manufactures.*

Their Journal, 1863.

*From the Boston Society of Natural History.*

Their Proceedings, 1863.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON THE OBSERVATORY.

Your Committee beg to present the Director's Report, and to express to the Senate their continued satisfaction at the manner in which the Observatory is conducted. Your Committee would call the attention of the Senate to the published volume of Magnetical Observations, now laid on the table, which cannot fail to increase the reputation which the Observatory already enjoys. They congratulate the Senate on the circumstance that this publication has been effected out of the current expenditure of the Observatory, without drawing on the University Fund; and further, that a sufficient balance is still left on hand wherewith to complete the publication of the Meteorological Observations. Your Committee think it only due to the Director to state, that this publication has been completed in advance of the publication by the Imperial Government of the observations made previous to the transfer of the Observatory to the Province.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

J. B. CHERRIMAN,  
Chairman.

June 21, 1864.



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**MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY, TORONTO.**
*Report to the Observatory Committee, for the year 1863.*

The general arrangements of the Observatory continue the same as heretofore.

*Instruments.*—No additions have been made to the instruments during the year.

*Observations.*—No changes have been made in the times and manner of taking the observations.

*Records.*—The primary reduction of the meteorological observations for the year 1863 are nearly completed, and that of the magnetical observations will be completed in the course of a few weeks.

The strength of the establishment has chiefly been engaged in completing and carrying through the press the abstracts of the magnetical observations commencing from the time that the Observatory became a Provincial Institution, in 1853, to the close of the year 1862, as well as in preparing for publication abstracts of the meteorological observations during the same period.

The magnetical abstracts, forming a volume of 114 pages, is completed, and is in course of distribution. The cost of printing and binding 250 copies in demi-quarto was, \$449.62. The meteorological abstracts, to the end of the year 1859, now in the hands of the printers, Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, are in a state of forwardness, and arrangements are in progress with Messrs. Chewett & Co. for printing those of the years 1860, 1861 and 1862.

*Library.*—The only additions to the Library have been books and serials to the value of \$18.45, obtained by purchase, together with a few volumes of Observations presented to the Observatory.

*Furniture and Building.*—No additions of any kind have been made to the furniture or buildings during the year.

*Staff.*—The permanent staff, consisting of Messrs. Walker, Menzies and Stewart, remains unaltered, and Mr. Davidson, as computer and additional observer, has been employed as heretofore.

*Accounts.*—It will be seen by the accompanying statement of the expenditure during the year that notwithstanding the cost of printing the abstracts of the magnetical observations there is still a balance of the parliamentary grant over the expenditure during the year 1863 to the amount of \$95.71, which, together with the balance at the close of 1862, i.e., \$1239.11, leaves a gross balance of \$1334.82 in favor of the Observatory and available for publication of observations, and to meet future unusual contingent expenses.

With reference to the balance ordinarily remaining in favor of the Observatory, I take occasion to remark that it would be incorrect to infer that the grant is more than sufficient for the requirements of the establishment. The printing of the observations, of which less than one-third as regards cost have yet been published, will greatly reduce the actual balance, besides which provision has to be made for the publication of future observations as well as for the purchase of new instruments and for the repairs required by the building from time to time.

The above is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

G. T. KINGSTON,

Director.

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**MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, TORONTO.**
*Expenditure during the year 1863.*

<b>SALARIES</b> —Director .....	\$1360 00	
Three Observers, at \$430 .....	1440 00	
Computer .....	430 00	
Messenger .....	240 00	
		3520 00
<b>ALLOWANCES</b> —Fuel for three Observers and Messenger, at \$60 .....	240 00	
Instruments purchased or repaired .....	10 50	
Stationery, including printing forms and binding .....	85 61	
Books .....	18 45	

Photographic Materials, including paper, but excluding coal oil for lamps.....		\$43 50
Coal Oil for photographic lamps and for ordinary lights.....		60 97
Candles, Soap, &c.....		11 88
FUEL—Cordwood.....	183 50	
Coals.....	31 29	
		<hr/> 214 79
Postage.....		8 11
Charges on parcels.....		3 13
Washing.....		13 00
Hardware.....		8 68
Lumber.....		5 18
Labour.....		0 60
Sweeping Chimneys.....		1 50
Repair of Buildings.....		7 50
Sundries.....		1 27
Printing and Binding 250 copies of Magnetical Abstracts to close of the year 1862.....		449 62
		<hr/> \$4704 29

(No. 61.)

## RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th May, 1864; praying for a Statement of the Balances remaining unpaid on the 31st day of December last, of the Appropriations previously made by Act of the Legislature, distinguishing the Act under which any sum remaining unpaid is authorized to be expended, and for what service.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 31st May, 1864.

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

# RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 10th March, 1864; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Despatches, Correspondence, and other official Documents in possession of the Government, in relation to the claims of Canada within, or the establishment of Postal or Commercial intercourse with, the North-West Territory, since the date of the last Return on the said subject laid before this House."

By command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 31st May, 1864.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,  
9th February, 1864.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 49, of the 1st of May last, I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that I have received, through the Governor of Vancouver Island, a copy of a resolution arrived at by the House of Assembly of that Colony on the 25th of November last, to the effect that whilst regarding the designs of the Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company with warm interest, the House forbear to proceed to active measures in furtherance of them until the intentions of the Canadian Government are made known.

I have, therefore, to request that you will take an early opportunity of acquainting me with the views of your Government on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. FORTESCUE,

In the absence, and by the authority, of the Duke of Newcastle.

Governor, The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 19th February, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to enclose a Report of the Executive Council on the proposals\* of the Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company, transmitted to me with Your Grace's despatch, No. 49, of the 1st of May, 1863.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c., &c., &c.

\* A copy of the "proposals" alluded to in this Despatch was sent with the Return to the Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 3rd September, 1863.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th February, 1864.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration a Despatch, No. 49, from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 1st May, 1863, with enclosures, on the subject of a proposal of the "Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company," to establish telegraphic and postal communication from Lake Superior to New Westminster, in British Columbia. The Committee have also had communication of certain correspondence laid before the House of Lords by the Imperial Government, in answer to an Address, dated the 2nd of July, 1863, which has an important bearing on the project referred to in His Grace's Despatch.

The "Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company" appears to have been organized by certain influential capitalists in London, in consequence of interviews and discussions which took place between them and Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, on the occasion of their visit to England in December, 1862, as Canadian Delegates in the matter of the Intercolonial Railway. The proposition of Messrs. Sicotte and Howland was for "the construction of a telegraph line and of a road to establish more frequent and easy communication between Canada and the Pacific, and to facilitate the carrying of mails, passengers and traffic," which they thought would be "highly favorable to the settlement of an immense territory," and also of "great advantage to the trade of England." They expressed their opinion to the gentlemen proposing to form a Company to construct the work, that the "Canadian Government would agree to give a guarantee of interest at the rate of four per cent. upon one-third of the sum expended, provided the whole sum did not exceed five hundred thousand pounds, and provided also that the same guarantee of interest will be secured on the other two-thirds of the expenditure by Imperial or Columbian contributors." At a subsequent stage of the negotiations, Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, though unwilling to believe that Her Majesty's Government would not accede to the proposal of co-operation, expressed their opinion that the Canadian Government would grant, to a Company organized as proposed, a "guarantee of interest even on one-half of the capital stated" should the Imperial Government refuse to contribute; but they declared they would not advise or press with their colleagues a higher rate of interest than four per cent. These gentlemen were, therefore, of opinion, that to secure the object they had mentioned, viz.: "a telegraph line and a road to establish more frequent and easy communication between Canada and the Pacific, and to facilitate the carrying of mails, passengers and traffic" the Government of Canada would be willing to contribute an annual aid or subsidy of not more than ten thousand pounds (£10,000). The Canadian Delegates did not, in the opinion of the Committee, over estimate the importance of the objects stated, nor the willingness of the Canadian people to grant pecuniary aid in order to secure them. But the Committee observe that the "heads of proposal" submitted by Mr. Watkins on behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific transit and telegraph company, and enclosed to Your Excellency by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, are for a *line of telegraph* only. It is true that in the preamble of the document "a mail post" is mentioned, and in the first "head" it is stipulated that the Imperial Government, the Colonies, and the Hudson's Bay Company shall each grant "land" and "all such rights" as may be required for the "post route," telegraph and necessary stations; but the Company do not propose or agree to construct any thing but a "line of telegraph." The *Road* contemplated by Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, to facilitate the carrying of "mails, passengers and traffic," is not provided for in any of the "heads of proposal."

It is proposed, in the second "head," that the line of telegraph shall be divided into sections, and so soon as telegraphic communication shall be established throughout any such section, "the Colonies of Canada, &c., will guarantee to the Company a rate of profit on the capital expended, of not less than four nor more than five per cent," the total capital guaranteed being limited to £500,000. Canada might thus be called upon to pay interest on the cost of sections of a telegraphic line wholly without her territory, and having no connection with any line within it.

The Committee notice, also, that in the observations of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle on the "heads of proposal," submitted by Mr. Watkin, and which observations are transmitted to Your Excellency for the information of the Canadian Government, the construction of a *Road* to facilitate the carrying of "mails, passengers and traffic,"

seems not to be contemplated. The Committee further observe that while His Grace speaks of the benefit which the Colonies are to receive as that of "direct telegraphic communication merely," he declares that "the commencement of the undertaking must depend on the willingness of the Canadian Government and Legislature to complete telegraphic communication from the Seat of Government to the point on Lake Superior at which the Company will take it up," a condition which would involve the construction and maintenance by Canada, at her own cost, of several hundred miles of telegraph line through a wilderness.

The Committee have not been able to persuade themselves that the people of Canada would be likely to receive benefits corresponding to the cost of constructing a line of telegraph from the Seat of Government to the head of lake Superior, and guaranteeing half the interest of the cost of constructing a Line from that point to the Pacific Coast, unless at the same time the fertile Valleys and Plains of the Great North-West are made accessible to Canadian Settlers, and to European Emigrants who are in quest of cheap lands under the protection of the British flag and a free Constitutional Government.

A "telegraph line," will not accomplish these objects, though it may serve an important purpose and lead ultimately to their attainment. But unless "The Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company," are prepared to undertake the construction of a road, *pari passu*, with the telegraph line, the Committee cannot, in the present condition of the Canadian Exchequer, and with the important questions of boundary, territorial jurisdiction and form of Government in the vast territory proposed to be opened, still unsettled, recommend acceptance of the heads of proposal as submitted by them, and conditionally approved by His Grace.

The Committee are of opinion that in view of the recent change in the constitution and objects of the Hudson's Bay Company, which, from the correspondence laid before the House of Lords, appears to have been effected, and the claims which the new organization have reiterated with the apparent sanction of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to territorial rights over a vast region not included in their original charter, it is highly expedient that steps be taken to settle definitely the North Western Boundary of Canada.

The Committee therefore recommend that correspondence be opened with the Imperial Government with a view to the adoption of some speedy, inexpensive and mutually satisfactory plan to determine this important question, and that the claim of Canada be asserted to all that portion of Central British America which can be shewn to have been in the possession of the French at the period of the Cession in 1763.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE.  
C. E. C.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

FOR

# LOWER CANADA,

FOR

# 1863.

*Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.*



QUEBEC :

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R E P O R T  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION  
FOR  
LOWER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Montreal, 15th May, 1864.

*Honorable Provincial Secretary, Quebec.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report on the state of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for 1863.

The Committee of the Legislative Assembly, charged with the direction of the printing of the public documents having decided that the tables of statistics and the extracts from the School Inspectors' Reports should be published in full only every three years, I can but transmit a synopsis of the statistics, and a few documents which do not come under the rule established by the Committee.

I shall not repeat the observations which I have made in all my previous reports, on the insufficiency of the sums appropriated to several branches of the service of Public Instruction, but shall be content to refer to my last, particularly for what concerns the request I have made at different times for an augmentation in the grant to the Teachers' Saving Fund. The reasons on which this request is grounded are therein very fully set forth. The short table showing the state of the Fund given last year is completed for this year as below, and confirms the observations already submitted.

Years.	Number of teachers who subscribed each year.	Number of pensioners each year.	Rate of pension for each year of teaching.	Total paid in pensions.
1857.....	150	63	\$ - cts. 4 00	\$ cts. 886 90
1858 ....	74	91	4 00	2211 74
1859.....	18	128	4 00	3115 36
1860.....	9	139	3 00	2821 57
1861.....	9	160	3 00	3603 58
1862.....	10	164	1 75	2522 09
1863.....	13	171	2 25	3237 00



The sum total of the progress of public instruction during the last ten years is distributed as follows :

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

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Educational Institutions...	2352	2795	2868	2910	2946	2985	3199	3264	3345	3501	3552
Pupils.....	108284	119733	127058	143141	148708	156872	169148	172155	190845	188685	193131
Contributions .....	\$ 165848	233032	249136	406764	424208	459396	498436	503850	528219	542728	564810
	Increase since 1853.			Increase since 1858.			Increase since 1862.				
Educational Institutions...	1200			567			51				
Pupils.....	84847			36259			4496				
Contributions .....	\$ 398962			105414			22082				

Last year's increase in the number of pupils was less than that of the two preceding years, and not much greater than that of 1860. The annual increase has, besides, always been subject to fluctuations for which no cause can be assigned, unless it be, perhaps, the diseases to which children of an age to attend school are liable, such as scarlatina and small-pox. The firm position taken by the Department with regard to diplomas also prevented the opening of several new schools, and even caused a few to be closed; yet it is obvious that it was necessary to continue with vigor the reform which had been already commenced, although in so doing the chance of obtaining less satisfactory numerical results might be incurred.

Some districts of inspection show a decrease in the number of children attending school: they are those assigned to Mr. Crépault, Inspector for the counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny and L'Islet; to Mr. Maurault, Inspector for the counties of Yamaska and Nicolet; and to Mr. Béland, Inspector for the counties of Beauce and Lotbinière. In the last district the decrease is not less than 699. The adjoining district, including the counties of Lévis and Dorchester, under Mr. Juneau's inspection, does not show any increase. The greatest numerical increase is that of the district assigned to Mr. Valade, which comprises the Catholic schools of the city of Montreal and those of the counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges. The numbers are 17,431 for last year, and 18,498 for the present year. The greatest part of this increase took place in the schools under control, the figures which represent the independent schools showing an increase of 111 only.

The greatest proportional increase took place in the district formed by the county of Chicoutimi, under Mr. Martin's inspection, in which the number has risen from 1024 to 1573, or a fraction over fifty per cent. Next comes the district under Mr. Boivin's inspection, comprising the counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay, in which the numbers increased from 2043 to 2475, or nearly twenty-four per cent.

If, to the number of children frequenting the primary schools (who are almost without exception under 16 years of age), we add the number of pupils under sixteen belonging to the other schools, a total of 184,661 will be obtained. The number of children from five to fifteen being 289,429 according to the census of 1861, we have, by adding 15,000 for those who have completed their *fifteenth* year and for natural increase between 1861 and 1863, a total of 304,429. The proportion of children between 5 and 16 years of age

attending the schools is therefore 60.60 per cent. As the percentage in 1855 was only 47.33, we have an increase of 13.37 per cent. representing the progress made since that time.\*

But it should be observed that the ages between five and sixteen indicate the *optional* limits imposed upon the school population by the law; it is only from seven to fourteen that the monthly rate can be levied; and this may, therefore, be considered as indicating the limits of the school population subject to *compulsion*. The number of children within the last mentioned limits attending school shows a proportion of at least 75 per cent.

The proportion of the total number of pupils, viz., 193,131, to the whole population, as shown by the last census and by adding 44,000 for subsequent increase, *i. e.* on 1,156,000, is 16.07 per cent.

The primary schools and the pupils in attendance, as reported by their managers, are classified as follows: 2762 schools in operation under control of commissioners, with 131,641 pupils; 50 schools under control of Catholic dissentient trustees, with 1,874 pupils; 123 schools under control of Protestant dissentient trustees, with 4,263 pupils; and 350 independent schools, with 23,812 pupils.

These primary schools may be further classified thus: 4 model schools connected with the Normal schools and attended by 759 pupils; 291 superior primary schools, also called *model schools*, attended by 19,276 pupils; and 3,030 elementary schools, attended by 142,314 pupils.

The following table of increase in the assessments during the last seven years exhibits well-sustained progress. The increase during the year 1863 was, as may be seen, as considerable as during the preceding year; it took place exclusively in the monthly rates. I have already explained that this statement exhibits only the sums imposed, and that there are always arrears remaining unpaid, for which, however, some compensation is to be found in the collection of arrears remaining over from the year preceding.

TABLE of Assessments levied annually since 1856.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Assessments to equal the grant .....	113,884 87	113,887 08	115,185 09	115,792 51	114,424 76	113,969 29	110,966 75	110,534 26
Assessments in excess of the grant.....	93,897 90	78,791 17	88,372 69	109,151 96	123,939 64	130,560 92	134,033 15	134,888 50
Monthly rates	173,488 98	208,602 37	231,192 65	251,408 44	249,717 10	264,689 11	281,930 23	307,638 14
Assessments for building purposes ....	25,493 80	22,928 63	24,646 22	22,083 57	15,778 23	17,000 00	15,798 84	11,749 76
Total.....	406,766 55	424,209 25	459,396 65	498,436 48	503,859 73	526,219 32	542,728 97	564,810 65

It is to be observed that the instruction given in several branches is advanced to a degree that leaves little to be desired, except natural increase in the number of schools and their attendance. Thus, 63,913 children are learning French grammar—a number almost as great as of those who read “off hand;” 60,585 study geography; 59,024, history; 75,719, simple arithmetic, and 45,727, compound arithmetic.

\* The census taken under the authority of the 71st sec., chap. 15, of the Consolidated Statutes gives a much smaller number; but as this census has not been taken at all in certain municipalities, and as I have reason to look upon it as exceedingly inexact in other respects, I have taken the figures from the decennial census.

While the number of pupils learning French grammar increased by 2,599 in 1863, the number learning English grammar diminished by 1,104. As it is certain that the study of the English language is increasing in the French schools, these facts come in support of the observation often recorded by different school inspectors in their reports, which is, that the study of grammar was neglected in many English schools.

Among the documents which accompany this Report will be found the usual reports of the Principals of the Normal Schools for the year just ended. The information conveyed in these documents shows that favorable results have attended the important work of normal instruction; and it will be noticed with pleasure that the Principals take a great deal of interest in the success of the pupils whom they have trained to teaching. They visit their schools and maintain constant communication with them; and they also take an active part in the conventions held three times in the year at the Jacques Cartier and Laval Normal Schools, and annually at the McGill Normal School; which conventions are attended by former pupils and by all teachers holding diplomas who wish to attend.

The following table, showing the increase in the number of pupils learning elementary branches, proves that the progress made has been as great as during the preceding years.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the number of Children learning elementary branches, taught since 1853.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Increase on 1853.	Increase on 1858.	Increase on 1862.
Pupils reading well...	27367	32861	43407	46940	48833	52099	64362	67753	75236	77108	77676	50309	25577	568
Pupils learning to write	50072	47014	58033	60086	61943	65404	80152	81244	87115	92572	97086	47014	31682	4514
Learning simple arithmetic.	18281	22897	30631	45359	52845	55847	63514	63341	69519	74518	75719	57438	19872	1201
Learning compound arithmetic.	12428	18073	22586	23431	26643	28196	30919	31758	41812	44357	45727	33299	17534	1370
Learning book-keeping.....		799	1976	5012	5500	6689	7135	7319	9347	9614	9630	9630	2941	16
Learning geography.	12185	13826	17700	30134	33606	37847	45393	49462	55071	56392	60585	48400	22738	4193
Learning history.....	6738	11486	15520	17580	26147	42316	45997	46324	51095	54461	59024	52286	16718	4563
Learning French grammar...	15353	17852	23260	29328	39067	43307	53452	54214	60426	61314	63913	58560	20606	2899
Learning English grammar...	7066	7097	9004	11824	12074	15348	19773	25073	27004	28462	27358	20292	12010	.....
Learning how to parse.....	4412	9283	16439	26310	34064	40733	44466	46872	49460	50893	52244	47832	11511	1351

The following table, showing the admissions to the Normal Schools since they have been founded, proves that during the year ending July, 1863, the highest number was reached. So far as relates to the Jacques-Cartier and Laval Normal Schools, the buildings at present occupied can accommodate no more.

TABLE showing the number of pupils who have attended the Normal Schools.

School year.	Jacques-Cartier School.	McGill School.			Laval School.			Total number of Male Teachers.	Total number of Female Teachers.	Grand total.
	Pupil-Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total.			
1st session, 1857.....	18	5	25	30	22	.....	22	45	25	70
Session 1857-1858...	46	7	63	70	36	40	76	89	103	192
Session 1858-1859...	50	7	76	83	34	52	86	91	128	219
Session 1859-1860...	53	9	72	81	40	54	94	102	126	228
Session 1860-1861...	52	5	56	61	41	53	94	93	109	207
Session 1861-1862...	41	10	58	68	39	52	91	90	110	200
Session 1862-1863...	57	8	72	80	39	52	91	104	124	228
										1344

The following table of diplomas granted indicates that notwithstanding the severity of the examinations, a very large proportion of the pupils who study in these schools have obtained this proof of success, and have thus been enabled to devote themselves to teaching with advantage to society.

DIPLOMAS granted to the Pupils of Normal Schools since the establishment of these Institutions.

Grade of Diplomas.	Jacques-Cartier.	McGill.			Laval.			Number of Male Teachers.	Number of Female Teachers.	Grand total.
	Pupil-Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total.			
Academy.....	8	1	.....	1	13	.....	13	22	.....	22
Model School.....	57	6	62	68	53	68	121	110	150	266
Elementary School.....	70	24	159	183	17	62	79	111	221	332
Total.....	135	31	241	272	83	130	213	249	371	620

These figures give more than the number of pupils who have left the three Normal Schools, several having obtained a diploma for each grade in succession. The total number of pupils who have graduated is as follows:

Jacques Cartier Normal School.....	97
Laval Normal School.....	193
McGill Normal School.....	195

485

Nearly all the pupils who obtained diplomas gave themselves up to teaching; and the great majority of those who taught during three years, as required by the terms of admis-

sion, have continued to teach after the expiration of that time. Were the salaries of teachers more ample, there is no doubt that all the pupils from the Normal Schools would definitely adopt the vocation of teacher. Unfortunately, however, there is, as I have already had occasion to observe, very little progress in this direction. This year's statistics show only a very feeble increase in the salaries of male teachers, and a decrease has actually taken place in those of female teachers.

The new programmes adopted by the Council of Public Instruction have not deterred candidates from presenting themselves for examination in large numbers; and the examiners found that marked progress in the aptitude and acquirements of those who came forward was the result of the enforcing of the new rules.

Under the sanction of these rules, Mr. Delagrave, member of the Council of Public Instruction, visited the Boards of Examiners of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure; while those of Kamouraska and Rimouski were visited by myself. Detailed reports of this inspection were submitted to the Council of Public Instruction, and the substance communicated to the respective Boards. Other Boards shall be visited during the course of the present year.

The substance of the notes of examination taken by these divers Boards would indicate that, as yet, sacred history, geography and the history of Canada had caused the most difficulties. Several candidates had of themselves undergone examination in branches which were not indispensable to obtain the elementary school diploma, and the result had proved as satisfactory as it was honorable to them. If some *dictations* have appeared weak, they still exhibit as a whole a marked improvement in the spelling and writing. I may even say that the examination I have made of these *dictations*, which are preserved by the Board of Kamouraska, I found half a score of excellent *copies*, written in a very fine hand; of these, four were without the slightest fault. They were those of Miss Angèle Delisle, Miss Artémise Bart, Miss Olive Dumont, and Miss Virginie Label, who were all classed No. 1 for every subject of examination.

I reproduce a recapitulation of the notes of examination of the Boards of Kamouraska and Rimouski, which prove the relative advancement in each of the branches required. No. 1 is equivalent to *very good*, No. 2, *good*, and No. 3, *inadequate*. The number of notes of each degree entered for each subject is shown in the following table.

BOARD OF KAMOURASKA.				BOARD OF RIMOUSKI.			
BRANCHES.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	BRANCHES.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Reading, French .....	28	2	0	Reading, French .....	12	0	0
Reading, English .....	2	0	0	Reading, English .....	2	0	0
Dictation, French .....	18	12	4	Dictation, French .....	2	10	1
Dictation, English .....	2	0	0	Analytical French Reading....	12	0	0
Analytical French Reading.....	20	5	1	Writing.....	5	9	0
Analytical English Reading.....	2	0	0	Grammar, French .....	7	5	0
Writing .....	21	9	3	Grammar, English .....	1	0	1
Grammar, French .....	23	6	0	Geography .....	7	5	2
Grammar, English .....	2	0	0	Sacred History.....	10	2	1
Geography .....	20	7	0	History of Canada.....	4	8	1
Book-Keeping .....	1	0	0	Arithmetic.....	11	2	1
Sacred History.....	17	9	4	Art of teaching.....	3	10	0
History of Canada.....	13	11	5				
Arithmetic.....	12	16	1				
Art of teaching.....	2	0	0				

The following table is a recapitulation of the statistics transmitted annually by the Boards of Examiners. It shows the number of days over which the examinations extended, the number of candidates examined, the average number of teachers examined per day, the number of diplomas granted, &c.; and to a certain extent it will also indicate the severity shown by each Board.

RECAPITULATION of Statistics reported annually by the Boards of Examiners in Lower Canada, 1863.

BOARD OF	Days during which sitting lasted.	Candidates examined.	Mean number of teachers examined per day.	Diplomas for academies granted, 1st class.		Ditto 2nd class.		For model schools, 1st class.		Ditto 2nd class.		For elementary schools, 1st class.		Ditto 2nd class.		Number of candidates admitted and grades of diplomas.			Grand total.	Candidates rejected.
				Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Academies.	Model schools.	Elementary schools.				
Montreal, (Cath.)	7	193	27.4	2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	11	101	1	50	.....	7	103	170	23
Do (Prot.)	6	90	15.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11	17	8	31	2	.....	8	77	13
Quebec, (Cath.)	5	56	11.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	16	.....	.....	23	24	32
Do (Prot.)	7	18	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	5	10	3
Three-Rivers	5	60	12.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	22	.....	11	.....	.....	3	34	23
Sherbrooke	4	38	9.2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	13	2	10	.....	.....	3	26	33
Kamouraska	4	25	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspe	2	12	6.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint-John	4	36	9.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	4	16	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beauce	3	13	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi	3	7	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski	4	19	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonaventure	4	17	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac	3	15	5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	4	46	11.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford (Cath.)	3	14	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do (Prot.)	6	153	25.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	78	828	167.7	4	.....	.....	.....	17	6	.....	.....	09	203	50	247	7	28	659	694	134

† No reports have been received for these two Boards.

Since the publication of my last Report the examination on the Art of Teaching, which had previously been optional, has become obligatory for the three grades of diplomas; and an examination on Agriculture has also become requisite to obtain the academy and model or *superior primary* school diplomas. It was provided by the Rules that those parts of the programmes having reference to the above subjects should take effect only after the publication of text-books intended to facilitate their acquirement. Text-books having been published by the Rev. Mr. Langevin and approved by the Council of Public Instruction, this condition became fulfilled.

The absolute necessity of obtaining the diploma on the one hand, and, on the other, the difficulty of so doing, should afford protection to teachers against the unlimited competition which the least capable among them enter into with the rest, and cause the average of salaries to show an increase.

The number of lay teachers, male and female, without diplomas, who were employed during the year in schools under control of the school commissioners and trustees, was only 41; and, in each case, payment of the grant was withheld. The balance in excess of this number, indicated by the synoptical table, is made up either of assistants, ecclesiastics, or members of teaching communities exempted by law.

The establishment of the Savings Fund, Normal Schools, Teachers' Associations and Journals of Education, were all calculated to improve the position and increase the efficiency of the teachers; and it is much to be desired that school libraries were added, at least to the model schools. In France, the government, believing that much of what was taught in the schools became useless through want of books, has recently appropriated considerable sums to this object. The number of parish libraries in Lower Canada is, at present, only 284, and the number of volumes 196,704. It is, nevertheless, an increase of 25 libraries and 3944 volumes over the previous year.

I am happy to say that last year, as during the year previous, the expenses of *Le Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and of the Lower Canada Journal of Education did not exceed the receipts; there was, in fact, a small profit, which will be applied to the reduction of the deficit on former years. This deficit, amounting to \$1918.98 on the 31st December, 1861, had been reduced to \$1491.04 on the 31st December last. If it be borne in mind that this sum does not equal in amount the grant for any one year, and that distributed over seven years, the time during which these periodicals have been in existence, it gives an annual deficit of only \$213, or 7.05 per cent. per annum in excess of the government grant (which is of \$1600), it will be admitted, that this circumstance, though much to be regretted, is by no means surprising, especially if we take into account the fact that the Department of Education in Upper Canada is allowed as much for the publication of one journal.

New school municipalities continue to be formed as our system of education develops itself.

The following is a table of new municipalities formed since 1857, either by the erection of new settlements into school municipalities, or by the division of old municipalities. It should be observed that only a very few of the new municipalities are able to make a school report during the first year of their establishment, as time is required to organize, levy assessments, &c. In all that concerns the opening of schools and the levying of taxes and monthly rates, new school municipalities generally show as much zeal as the old, and sometimes more in proportion to their means.

TABLE OF MUNICIPALITIES ERECTED SINCE 1857.\*

Municipalities established in new settlements.	Municipalities formed by the division of old municipalities.
1857..... 6	1857..... 4
1858..... 5	1858..... 3
1859..... 9	1859..... 1
1860..... 5	1860..... 10
1861..... 19	1861..... 8
1862..... 15	1862..... 12
1863..... 7	1863..... 20
66	58=124

I have pointed out in my previous reports the best measures to be adopted for the perfection of our system of education; and I would repeat that important as are some of the measures proposed and still under the consideration of the Government, particularly those that were adverted to in my report on the inspection of schools, a great deal also depends on the influence which public opinion can bring to bear upon the local authorities, in whose hands the law has placed so large a share of the initiative and responsibility. The most difficult task is that which consists in directing these local authorities without infringing on their powers, or discouraging any of the school commissioners or functionaries who may be very bravely struggling against difficulties, without, however, being able to obtain all that might be desired in the interest of the progress of education. If in this matter the Department should have appeared to some persons as wanting in energy or firmness, it may be well to observe that on many occasions a different course might have jeopardized the results which, unimportant as they may appear, have only been obtained with much difficulty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Superintendent of Education.

\*This table has not been prepared in the same manner as that of last year. The figures in one column shewed the numbers of all the newly-erected Municipalities, those in the other the number of old municipalities divided: the same divided municipalit was thus contained in the two columns. It is the reverse with the table given above.



## REPORT

ON THE

# JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL,

FOR THE SCHOOL-YEAR 1862-63.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,  
Superintendent of Education  
for Lower Canada, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report on the state and progress of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, during the School-year 1862-63.

### I.

51 pupils have been admitted in the course of the year. Although this is not a very large number, we are so inconvenienced for want of room that we should have been unable to receive this number, if some pupils had not left the establishment during the year, and thus made room for others.

Of these 51 pupils, 34 presented themselves for the first time; the 18 others had followed the course of the previous year.

These pupils come to us from the different parishes in the District of Montreal; but on a comparison of the numbers from either side of the St. Lawrence, I find that the large majority now come from the parishes on the south side. As regards counties, Berthier and Laprairie still send the largest numbers.

The 34 new pupils may be divided as follows:

{ 2 had obtained diplomas from Examining Boards;  
32 had not.

{ 2 had belonged to a Religious Community;  
1 had kept a Model School;  
31 had no experience in teaching.

{ 1 had completed his course in a college;  
5 had studied at college for various periods;  
10 " " in an academy;  
11 " " a Model School;  
7 " " an Elementary School;

{ 1 has followed the third years' course;  
2 have " a second " "  
30 " " a first " "

All our pupils, old and new, were divided into three classes, viz :

{	5 for that of the 3rd year,
	15   "   "   2nd   "
	31   "   "   1st   "

## II.

No important alteration has been made in the programme of studies which I had the honor to lay before you in my previous reports.

Mr. Ossaye, who has been kind enough to give a course of Agricultural Science gratuitously, and who had continued it for several years with zeal and success, has not been able to continue it during the past year. Mr. Dostaler, who has been appointed Professor of Science, has taken his place.

The present professors are :

The Principal, who teaches nine hours a week.

Mr. Devisme,           "       thirty   "

Mr. Regnaud,           "       six       "

Mr. Boudrias,         "       five       "       not including his hours of teaching in the Model School.

Mr. Delany, who teaches ten hours a week, also not including his hours of teaching in the Model School.

Mr. Dostaler, who teaches fifteen hours a week.

Mr. Brauneis,         "       six       "

Thus the time devoted to instruction by all the professors is equal to 81 hours, giving an average of 23.5 hours a day, or 7.8 hours *per diem* to each class.

Our pupils have certainly benefited by this instruction, and their conduct has given me much satisfaction. With one or two exceptions, they have appeared to appreciate the interest and attentions of which they were the objects. The professors feel pleasure in being able to bear this testimony to the good-will and conduct of their pupils.

## III.

As the result of our two examinations during the past year, I am enabled to present to you two pupils for the Academy diploma, twelve for the Model School diploma, and eleven for the Elementary School diploma,—in all twenty-five.

To this number must be added nine other pupils who have obtained permission to pass to a higher class. Of these, three had been ill, and six had not fulfilled all the conditions requisite for obtaining a diploma.

Of twenty-five pupils who have obtained a license to teach, ten only have profited by the opportunity to take up schools: one requires repose and the other fourteen have returned to their studies.

Two pupils have quitted the school to teach during the year. This increases to 12 the number of teachers who left the school for the purpose of teaching, at the beginning of the vacation.

## IV.

You will doubtless learn with satisfaction, that all the teachers have obtained situations in this district, and in important parishes such as St. Vincent de Paul, St. Denis, St. Rémi. The parish of L'Acadie alone, which had already two of our pupils, has engaged a third. They are teaching there at present, and I am informed that their schools are well attended.

I have had occasion in the course of the year, myself, to visit several schools kept by pupils of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. I have always found these schools well managed, and the children making progress. In some cases, no doubt, the teacher has only had to continue the work begun by his predecessor, a skilful and competent man, but in

many cases he has had to introduce important reforms. A *Curé* remarked to me, that the children of his village had completely changed in a very short time, thanks to the discipline and good order maintained in the school. In one of these schools the pupils shewed great proficiency in mental arithmetic; in another, writing and map-drawing seemed to be taught with great care by the master.

## V.

Our different collections are progressing slowly. They are already of use in the lectures of the professors, and the pupils save much time by studying them. The chief objects of these collections are History and the Sciences properly so called; they include geography, numismatics, Chemistry, physics, and natural history.

The two first mentioned collections are, so to speak, only just commenced. That of geography contains 7 globes and planetariums, 11 atlases and 75 maps. That of numismatics, is composed of 250 metallic coins, some of which are ancient and of great value. It has been principally formed by donations. You, Sir, have contributed to it, and the *Evêché de Montréal*, and Messieurs Bellemarre and T. J. D. Ricard have been kind enough to present us with several valuable coins. To these we have added the *faux simili* in plaster of more than 200 antique medals.

The chemical laboratory and the cabinet of physical science are provided with the apparatus and instruments required for most of the experiments and demonstrations. We only require to add those required for the more profound study of any special branch, or to keep pace with the progress of science.

The collections of natural history are more complete than the others, with the exceptions of those of botany and conchology. We have, it is true, a large number of shells, but they are not yet classified: our herbal is only adapted for study, although it includes several hundreds of plants. The same may be said of our entomological collection, although it includes 623 insects. The Abbé Rousseau, whose knowledge and love of this branch of study you are well aware of, has had the kindness to begin for us a collection of Canadian entomology, and he leads me to hope that it will soon be completed. We have some few quadrupeds, but it is useless to think of increasing this collection until we have larger rooms. As regards birds, we possess more than 200 species, nearly all belonging to Canada; the order of web-footed birds is very well represented, the duck family being nearly complete. We have three different collections for the study of mineralogy and geology, without including several valuable specimens. The most important is the one which was purchased at Paris; it contains 630 well-preserved specimens. A printed catalogue affords to the pupils every information they can desire as to the names, strata, periods, &c. We have no collection, however, of the geology of the country. I venture to express the hope that the Government will be pleased to add the Normal Schools to the number of institutions to which are distributed the collections prepared by our learned Geological Commission. Lastly, for instruction in the physiology of the human race, we have one of those preparations which have gained such a reputation for their inventor, Dr. Auzoux.

## VI.

I need not remind any one that the successful results we have attained are due to the enlightened zeal of the professors, and especially to the interest you take in Normal Schools and your devotion to the cause of Primary education.

I am, with the most profound respect,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. J. B. VERREAU,

Principal, J.C.N.S.

## REPORT

OF THE

M<sup>C</sup>GILL NORMAL SCHOOL,

FOR THE SCHOOL-YEAR 1862-63.

M<sup>C</sup>GILL NORMAL SCHOOL,  
Montreal, July 1st, 1863.

To the Honorable

The Superintendent of Education.

SIR,—I have now the honor to present the usual annual report of the McGill Normal School.

The arrangements of the school remain as stated in my report of 1861, with the exception of a few trifling changes in details. The work entrusted to it of training teachers has proceeded with efficiency and success during the past session.

The number of students entered in the past session was greater than usual, being 80 in all. Of these, 8 were males, and 72 females; 37 were resident in Montreal, and 35 in other places. 28 had received the Elementary diploma of the school, and were studying for the Model School diploma. The remainder were in the junior class studying for the Elementary diploma.

At the close of the final examinations, which extended over two weeks, and printed copies of the papers used in which, accompany this report, 41 were recommended for diplomas, viz.: 14 for the Model School diploma and 27 for the Elementary School diploma. Of these young persons, 4 were males and 37 females, 20 were resident in Montreal, and 21 in other places.

Several of these who did not receive the diploma were prevented by failure of health, or other unforeseen causes from going in for the examinations, and of these, as well as of those who failed to pass the examination, it is hoped that a large proportion will enter in next session and continue their studies.

In the subjects for the Prince of Wales prize and medal, in the senior class, Mr. James Walker and Miss Sarah Cairns were equal, and I found it necessary to recommend that the prize be divided between them and a medal granted to each.

It is a gratifying circumstance that so many students from the country were in attendance in the past session, and it is to be hoped that this may continue and extend, so that the benefits of the school may be more widely diffused.

The additional students who have received diplomas in the past session raise the total number of diplomas granted since the commencement of the school in 1857 to 274, and the number of persons who have been sent forth with diplomas to 158.

The Model Schools have been conducted with their usual success, and as in former sessions the number of applications for admission has been in excess of the vacant seats.

I have to regret that Miss McCracken, head mistress of the Girls' Model School, will leave at the end of the session. Miss McCracken has by her ability and assiduous labour, brought her department of the school to a high degree of popularity and usefulness; and, I trust, we may be able to obtain a person of similar character and qualifications as her successor.

I have as usual to express my gratitude to the pastors of the several churches in the city, who have kept up the religious instruction classes for the benefit of the students, and who have procured sittings in their churches for students from a distance.

I have also to express my entire satisfaction with the diligence of all the Professors and Teachers, and with their cordial and united co-operation in the promotion of the interests of the school.

The Association of Teachers in connection with this school has continued its meetings throughout the winter, and many important papers have been read before it. The number of members is now 49. Its first annual convention was held in May. The proceedings were interesting, and a resolution was adopted in form of an attempt to organize a permanent Association of Protestant Teachers.

I have had much reason to be gratified with the favorable opinion expressed of the labours of our teachers in all parts of the province, and with the demand for their services, and trust that the influence of the school is thus, through those sent out from it, making itself daily more extensively felt in the promotion of Elementary education.

In the coming session, should students offer, it is proposed to devote a portion of the labours of the Professors to the training of candidates for the Academy diploma. We have as yet done little in this direction, chiefly because the students who entered were for the most part desirous of qualifying themselves merely for common school teaching; but we cannot regard the school as having fully attained its true position until it shall have attracted to it some at least who are desirous of attaining to the higher walks of the profession of teaching.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWSON, Principal,

per W. C. Baynes,

Secretary.

# REPORT

ON THE

## LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL,

FOR THE SCHOOL-YEAR 1862-63.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,  
Superintendent of Education,  
Montreal.

SIR,—During the school-year 1862-63, the classes of the Laval Normal School have been attended by the usual number of male and female teachers, as may be seen by the table of statistics annexed to this report.

Permit me to present in detail a few matters in relation to the working of this school.

*1st. Admission.*—Applications continue to be made in increased numbers. I am compelled every year to refuse 25 to 30 female teachers. To afford entrance to a larger number I have divided several scholarships (*bourses*), and this measure has appeared to give general satisfaction.

*2nd. Course of Study.*—The greater the experience we attain, the more I am convinced, as are also the other professors, that one year is insufficient to prepare pupils even for the Elementary School diploma, to give them an adequate knowledge of the art of teaching, to initiate them into the various methods, in fact to make them masters of a good system of imparting instruction. If they all enter this institution after having had charge of schools, it would be a different matter. But for one who has never had the least practice, it is almost impossible, however much he may himself study, to familiarize himself with the numerous details connected with the management of a class and the instruction of children. I am, therefore, of opinion that it would be necessary to require two years of study from any candidate that has not previously been engaged in teaching, before granting him any diploma whatever.

You are, moreover, aware that our programme is very extensive for so short a time. The pupils have hardly leisure time to digest the knowledge which we impart to them.

*3rd. Diplomas.*—I am also of opinion that it is desirable to divide our diplomas of each degree into two classes, as those of the Boards of Examiners now are. There is often a considerable difference between two pupils who obtain the same kind of diploma. This would serve to excite emulation among the candidates.

*4th. Boys' Model School.*—This school continues to give me much satisfaction. The pupil-teachers generally shew great zeal and aptitude in teaching.

*5th. Girls' Model School.*—The progress here is not so great, although the pupil-teachers also shew much good-will and application.

*6th. Former Pupils.*—My relations with former pupils continue to be both numerous and satisfactory. I devote to them most willingly the increased labour which they impose upon me.

It would be a strange thing if, after having devoted a certain period of time varying in length, but always accompanied with the greatest care, to the preparation of our pupils for imparting instruction, we were to take no interest in them after they have ceased to be under our immediate control. No intelligent and sensible man therefore will be astonished, still less will he be likely to find fault with us, if we still take an interest in our pupils, and still like to know that they are succeeding in their labors of teaching, and are giving satisfaction to those who employ them. I will admit to you, sir, that is a pleasure to me to

receive from all parts of the country, intelligence from my former pupils. It gratifies me to address to them a few words of encouragement. I can easily conceive the joy this little evidence of affection causes them, when it reaches them in the midst of the forests of the Eastern Townships, in the remote districts of the Saguenay, or of the Baie des Chaleurs, or on the coast of Labrador.

I am happy to be able to state that they nearly always meet with most kind protectors in the reverend *curés*, and that the majority of the Inspectors, feeling it to be one of the most important ends of their mission, afford them the support and advantage of their experience and advice. It is only to be regretted that by means of periodical *réunions* the inspectors are not enabled to adopt uniform systems and to adapt them to those of the Normal Schools. This in my opinion is a serious deficiency in the organization of public instruction.

*7th. Remarks.*—Again this year a female pupil-teacher Mlle Louise Gosselin, has gained the prize given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Since my last report, we have lost by death one male pupil-teacher, M. F. X. Arcaud, who died at the Normal School on the 13th January, and one female pupil-teacher, Mlle Helen Sullivan, who died on the 26th May. They were both in their first year. A former pupil, Mr. Cléophas Parent, died at Green Island on the 16th March last.

Although Mr. Parent had only taught in that parish for about six months, he had won the esteem of all, and especially of the Revd. *Curé*, by his remarkable aptitude and his excellent conduct.

I have placed the other information which you may require in the form of tables, which are annexed to this report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,

JEAN LANGEVIN, *Ptre.*,

Principal.

PUPILS.	Pupils preparing for diplomas.					Diplomas granted for schools.			Total diplomas.	Pupils furnished with diplomas.		Left without diplomas.
	Elementary.	Model.	For academics.	Total number of pupils.	New pupils.	Elementary.	Model.	For academics.		Normal School.	Examiners.	
Male Teachers in 1857..	11	11	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
do 1858..	16	16	.....	32	17	4	9	.....	13	13	.....	3
do 1859..	15	10	.....	25	20	2	16	.....	18	18	1	3
do 1860..	25	11	4	40	25	1	7	4	12	8	2	3
do 1861..	24	14	3	41	19	4	5	1	10	9	3	8
do 1862..	19	20	4	43	17	2	8	4	14	9	2	10
do 1863..	24	11	4	39	22	4	7	4	15	12	1	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	142	17	52	13	.....	82	69	11	42
Female Teachers in 1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
do 1858	27	13	.....	40	40	8	.....	.....	8	8	2	7
do 1859	27	25	.....	52	26	10	17	.....	27	27	2	4
do 1860	39	15	.....	54	41	15	12	.....	27	20	3	5
do 1861	39	14	.....	53	36	9	12	.....	21	21	5	5
do 1862	31	17	.....	48	31	6	15	.....	21	21	1	7
do 1863	37	15	.....	52	32	14	12	.....	26	25	5	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	206	62	68	.....	.....	130	128	18	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	345	79	120	18	.....	212	197	29	84

PLACES OF RESIDENCE OF THE 348 PUPILS.

COUNTIES OF	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Total.
Québec, City.....	24	47	71
Bellechasse.....	14	27	41
Montmorency.....	16	12	28
Québec.....	11	16	27
Montmagny.....	8	19	27
Charlevoix.....	19	3	22
Portneuf.....	4	16	20
Lévis.....	7	10	17
Kamouraska.....	7	10	17
Lotbinière.....	6	10	16
Témiscouata.....	8	4	12
L'Islet.....	4	8	12
Dorchester.....	0	4	4
Nicolet.....	3	4	7
Beauce.....	1	3	4
Rimouski.....		2	2
Cliecut mi.....		2	2
St. Maurice.....		1	1
Yamaska.....		1	1
Arthabaska.....		1	1
Bagot.....	1		1
Richmond.....	1		1
L'Assomption.....	1		1
Châteauguay.....		1	1
Montenm.....		1	1
Mégaric.....		1	1
Étremont, U. C.....		1	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		2	2
	142	206	348

Counties and Parishes in which former pupils are teaching.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	Masters.					Mistresses.			Total in Parish.	Total in County.	
		Inspectors.	Academics.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Examiners' Diplomas.	Nuns.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.			Examiners' Diplomas.
Portneuf.....	City of Québec.....		2				7	3	1		5	16
	Pointe-aux-Trembles.....			2				3	1		2	
	St. Augustin.....			1				1	1		2	
	Cap-Santé.....			1	1						2	
	Deschambault.....								2		2	
	St. Raymond.....							1	1		2	
	St. Alban.....								1		1	
	St. Casimir.....								1		1	
Lévis.....	Grondines.....								1		1	16
	St. Romuald.....		1					3	1		5	
	St. Nicolas.....			1				2	2		5	
	St. Henri.....			1							1	
	St. Lambert.....							1			1	
	Noire-Dame de Lévis.....							1			1	13



Counties and Parishes in which former pupils are teaching.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	Masters.				Mistresses.				Total in Parish.	Total in County.
		Inspectors.	Academies.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Examiners' Diplomas.	Nuns.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.		
Quebec.....	St. Ambroise.....						1	1		2	10
	Charlesbourg.....						2			2	
	St. Colomb.....			1			1			2	
	St. Roch, North.....			1						1	
	St. Foye.....			1						1	
Bellechasse.....	Ancienne-Lorette.....							1		1	9
	St. Charles.....			1			1	2		4	
	St. Lazare.....				1			1		2	
	Beaumont.....							1		1	
Charlevoix.....	St. Gervais.....			1						1	9
	St. Michel.....						1			1	
	St. Paul's Bay.....	1	1	1				1		4	
Montmorency.....	Malbaie.....			1			1	1		3	9
	Boulements.....			1		1				2	
	Château-Richer.....			1			1	1		3	
	St. Jean.....						1		1	2	
	Ste. Famille.....			1						1	
Gaspé.....	St. Férol.....							1		1	8
	St. Laurent.....						1			1	
	Laval.....							1		1	
	Percé.....							1	1	2	
	Rivière-au-Renard.....					2				2	
	Anse-à-Grisfons.....				1					1	
	Cap-des-Rosiers.....				1					1	
Chicoutimi.....	Anse-du-Cap.....							1		1	6
	Bonaventure Island.....						1			1	
	Lacarrière.....						1		1	2	
	Grande-Baie.....						1			1	
Megantic.....	St. Alphonse.....			1						1	6
	Chicoumni.....							1		1	
	Ste. Anne.....						1			1	
	Sommerset.....						1	1		2	
	St. Ferdinand.....								2	2	
Montmagny.....	St. Julien.....						1			1	6
	Leeds.....							1		1	
	Cap St. Ignace.....							1	1	2	
Kamouraska.....	St. Pierre.....							1	1	2	6
	Berthier.....						1			1	
	St. François.....				1					1	
	St. Paschal.....			1				1		2	
Champlain.....	St. Alexandre.....							1		1	5
	Ste. Anne.....							1		1	
	Rivière-Ouelle.....			1						1	
Lotbinière.....	Batiscan.....						1			1	3
	Champlain.....			1						1	
L'Islet.....	Sto. Anne.....		1							1	5
	Sto. Agathe.....								1	1	
	St. Antoine.....			1						1	
	Sto. Croix.....							1		1	
Saguenay.....	St. Edouard.....							1		1	3
	St. Jean.....			1						1	
	St. Cyrille.....						1			1	
Pointe-aux-Esquimaux.....	L'Islet.....						1			1	3
	St. Jean.....							1		1	
Escoumains.....	Escoumains.....							2		2	3
	Pointe-aux-Esquimaux.....					1				1	

Counties and Parishes in which former pupils are teaching.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	Masters.					Mistresses.				Total in Parish.	Total in County.
		Inspectors.	Academics.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Examiners' Diplomas.	Nuns.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Examiners' Diplomas.		
Ottawa .....	Aylmer .....	1	1				1					3
Kimouski .....	Ste. Cécile .....							1			1	2
Témiscouata .....	Rimouski .....			1							1	2
	Île-Verte .....			1							1	2
	River-du-Loup .....			1							1	1
Arthabaska .....	Stanford .....						1				1	1
Beauce .....	St. George .....							1			1	1
Chateauguay .....	St. Martine .....							1			1	1
Sauvages .....	St. Zotique .....							1			1	1
St. Maurice .....	Pointe-du-Lac .....						1				1	1
Verchères .....	St. Antoine .....			1							1	1
Michigan, U. S. ....							2					2
New-York, U. S. ....							1					1
		2	6	26	5	4	11	50	32	6	105	142

Masters .....

43

Mistresses .....

99

Total.....

142

**TABLEAU A—(TABLE A.)**

**TABLEAU DES SOMMES PRELEVEES POUR L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE DANS LE BAS-CANADA, POUR L'ANNEE 1863.**  
**(TABLE OF AMOUNTS LEVIED FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1863.)**

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour éгалer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'édifices. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
<b>J. MEAGHER.</b>						
Port-Daniel.....	130 58	130 58	196 42	320 00	617 00	617 00
Hopu.....	112 14	112 14	87 86	119 86	319 80	319 80
Cox.....	244 30	244 30	195 70	499 00	930 00	930 00
Hamilton.....	147 98	147 98	40 30	129 87	277 85	277 85
New Richmond et diss.....	170 70	170 70	79 90	287 50	558 50	558 50
Marin.....	206 10	206 10	247 10	300 00	655 40	655 40
Carleton.....	108 30	108 30	279 17	295 00	309 18	309 18
Nouvelle.....	81 18	81 18	40 48	60 00	719 47	719 47
Shoebrook.....	92 30	92 30	279 17	295 00	309 18	309 18
Mann.....	89 52	89 52	40 48	60 00	719 47	719 47
Restigouche, Madapellie.....	93 91	93 91	40 48	60 00	719 47	719 47
Restigouche, village sauvage—(Indian Village)	50 00	10 00	.....	.....	70 00	70 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1630 01</b>	<b>1405 10</b>	<b>1465 93</b>	<b>2459 52</b>	<b>60 00</b>	<b>5152 55</b>
<b>T. TREMBLAY.</b>						
Pabos.....	58 22	58 22	219 78	50 06	306 00	306 00
Newport.....	46 92	46 92	31 10	.....	128 02	128 02
Grande-Rivière.....	141 42	141 42	178 58	120 00	440 00	440 00
Ile-Bonaventure.....	20 30	20 30	19 20	.....	109 50	109 50
Perce.....	292 40	292 40	507 54	.....	800 00	800 00
Alnabito.....	121 76	109 77	.....	.....	109 77	109 77
Douglas.....	111 68	91 00	.....	.....	150 00	150 00
York et Haldimand.....	32 34	32 34	41 06	34 00	110 00	110 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1806 04</b>	<b>1273 37</b>	<b>2035 72</b>	<b>683 60</b>	<b>80 00</b>	<b>4222 69</b>

de Gaspé Sud—Gaspé Bay South.....	68 78	68 78	605 22	100 00	76 00
Id. Nord—do North.....	35 74	35 74	56 25	0 00	37 00
Rivière-du-Repas.....	100 84	100 84	39 16	80 00	220 00
St. Anne-des-Monts.....	92 24	92 24	23 96	82 00	206 20
Cap-Chatte.....	60 83	60 83	10 32	225 00	292 20
Cap-des-Rosiers.....	89 94	89 94	100 06	30 00	170 00
Monts-Louis.....	22 62	22 62	94 78	.....	117 40
Grande-Grave.....	70 90	70 90	72 10	38 00	190 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1806 04</b>	<b>1273 37</b>	<b>2035 72</b>	<b>683 60</b>	<b>4222 69</b>
<b>J. B. F. PAINGHAUD.</b>					
Iles de la Magdeleine—Magdalen Islands.....	149 84	149 84	490 16	66 00	696 00
Aubert.....	149 84	149 84	267 46	0 60	426 90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>299 68</b>	<b>299 68</b>	<b>757 62</b>	<b>66 60</b>	<b>1122 90</b>
<b>G. TANGUAY.</b>					
St. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, No. 1.....	268 48	268 48	256 52	218 00	743 00
Id. No. 2.....	116 56	116 56	107 04	114 00	337 60
St. Onésime d'Ixworth.....	88 60	88 60	129 40	.....	218 00
St. Pécôme.....	205 86	205 86	94 14	170 00	476 00
Rivière-Quelle.....	235 26	235 26	244 91	77 50	557 67
St. Denis.....	201 46	201 46	486 54	.....	808 00
Mont-Carmel.....	267 60	267 60	27 97	120 00	95 57
Kamohitaka.....	287 08	287 08	102 40	.....	630 54
St. Paschal.....	325 92	325 92	574 08	41 00	760 00
St. Héloise.....	143 58	143 58	143 72	.....	287 30
St. André.....	187 54	187 54	179 00	228 34	287 30
St. Alexandre.....	196 14	196 14	95 86	.....	606 94
Notre-Dame-du-Portage.....	101 06	101 06	82 85	48 00	292 00
Rivière-du-Loup.....	131 58	131 58	120 47	94 50	331 91
St. Edouard.....	136 80	136 80	372 00	250 00	346 55
Cocouas.....	200 56	200 56	139 44	167 54	588 80
St. Arsène.....	189 92	189 92	180 35	.....	757 54
St. Modeste.....	70 10	70 10	25 90	24 00	350 27
Ile-Verte.....	373 30	373 30	312 36	68 05	120 00
St. Klou.....	167 92	167 92	15 28	65 60	743 71
Trois-Picotes, No. 1.....	188 80	188 80	324 08	.....	181 69
Id. No. 2.....	201 34	201 34	216 33	87 30	313 07
St. Mathieu-de-Rions.....	84 10	84 10	33 90	.....	417 67
St. Simon.....	136 46	136 46	179 50	74 00	118 09
St. Fabien.....	147 98	147 98	187 32	136 10	389 96

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1863.—(Suite.)  
(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1863.)—(Continued.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour équilibrer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'écoles. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
<b>G. TANGUAY.—Suite.—(Continued.)</b>						
Ste. Cécile.....	259 68	259 68	39 12	85 60		384 40
Rimouski, paroisse—(Parish).....	308 96	308 96	33 44	383 30		731 70
St. Anaclet.....	123 56	123 56	69 44			193 00
Lesard.....	242 50	242 50	437 88			680 38
Lepage.....	249 06	249 06	118 94			368 00
St. Octave.....	180 32	180 32	172 68	19 50		372 50
Métis.....	57 03	57 08	96 43	20 50		174 00
Matane, paroisse—(Parish).....	199 03	199 08	297 95	97 00		693 03
Mar-Nidre.....	139 62	100 00		125 00		225 00
Matane, township.....	62 06	62 06	11 91	30 00		104 00
Rimouski, village.....	92 36	92 36	101 01	521 63		715 00
Total.....	6459 00	6479 33	5858 15	3051 10	421 20	15747 99
<b>J. GREPAULT.</b>						
Beaumont.....	133 91	133 91	206 06	420 00		760 00
St. Charles.....	246 00	246 00	419 67	537 00		1203 27
St. Gervais.....	307 16	307 16	278 43	3 2 63		918 26
St. Lazare.....	235 48	235 48	87 02			322 50
St. Michel, village.....	137 14	137 14	137 86	5 00 00		775 00
Id., paroisse—(Parish).....	130 68	130 68	113 38	47 50		321 56
St. Vallier.....	139 30	79 63		14 25		95 90
St. Raphaël.....	297 41	297 41	66 56	98 90	90 00	652 90
Herbier.....	138 01	138 01	15 92	129 50		283 46
St. François.....	231 50	231 50	18 50	178 67	140 00	618 67
St. Pierre.....	161 10	161 10	41 83	173 50		379 43
St. Thomas.....	527 91	527 91	72 00	184 00		784 00

Cap St. Jeanre.....	332 26	332 26	332 64	125 00		789 90
Grasse-Isle.....	4 18	4 18				131 50
Isle aux-Grues.....	68 28	68 28	23 72	39 50		1173 33
L'Islet.....	462 72	462 72	257 28	453 33		203 45
St. Cyrille.....	73 70	73 70	69 20	60 50		542 45
St. Jean-Par-Joly.....	336 32	336 32	129 13	77 00		210 70
St. Roch-des-Abrats.....	243 96	243 96	187 61	215 40		40 00
St. Louis.....	124 02	124 02	0 88	85 80		74 00
Buckland.....	99 44	99 44				612 00
St. Cyrille d'Armagh.....	73 26	73 26	0 74	387 00		
St. Aubert.....	149 86	149 86	75 14			
Total.....	4714 72	4580 45	2566 63	4060 10	230 00	11437 23
<b>REV. R. G. PLEES.</b>						
Cité de Québec, protestants.....	728 16	728 16		21250 00		21978 16
<b>P. M. BARDY.</b>						
Québec, cité (catholiques)—Quebec, City (Catholics).....	3123 68	3123 68	4 13	58848 00		61905 81
Beauport.....	355 54	355 54	326 20	535 00		1216 74
Charlesbourg.....	276 61	276 61	288 39	277 50	75 00	917 50
St. Dunstan et dis.....	57 08	57 08	13 92			71 00
St. Ambroise.....	356 32	356 32	163 73	202 17		722 22
Valecartier.....	188 44	188 44	13 50	14 00		202 00
Stonham et dis.....	77 88	77 88	170 74			262 62
Ancienne-Lorette.....	246 80	246 80	281 94	350 31		350 31
Ste. Foye et dis.....	122 66	122 66	47 28	71 33		475 93
St. Colomhan de Sillery.....	538 22	538 22	398 85	284 69		870 19
St. Roch et dis.....	615 10	615 10	32 89	521 00	332 85	567 15
Cap-Rouge.....	67 60	67 60	75 80	147 70	309 15	214 20
St. Michel de Beauport.....	68 40	68 40	284 64	70 00		699 52
Groindnes.....	176 58	176 58	56 59	49 70		294 75
St. Gaëmir.....	168 46	168 46	99 12	279 10		642 10
Deschambault.....	263 88	263 88	134 43	150 00		401 75
St. Alban.....	117 32	117 32	370 23	280 00		1025 00
Cap-Sainté et dis.....	374 78	374 78	93 13			819 13
St. Basile.....	226 00	226 00	93 13			400 00
St. Raymond.....	328 08	328 08	190 00	29 33	20 00	400 00
St. Catherine.....	188 80	188 80	122 18			400 13
Beauvais.....	69 86	69 86				192 04

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1863.—(Suite.)  
(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1863.)—(Continued.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Collocation pour égarer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'écoles. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>P. M. BARDY.—Suite.—(Continued.)</b>						
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	218 48	218 48	96 42	251 10		566 00
St. Augustin.....	177 36	177 36	350 31	34 50		682 17
Château-Richer.....	173 76	173 76	275 79	375 00		824 55
Ste. Anne.....	117 02	32 00		137 00		162 00
St. Joachim.....	108 52	108 52	188 48	85 00		392 00
St. Yve-des-Septes.....	38 00	38 00	82 00	4 00		124 00
St. Féréol.....	99 70	97 06		38 25		135 31
L'Ange-Gardien.....	105 36	105 36	140 89	171 53		417 78
Laval.....	69 76	69 76	38 24		429 06	108 00
St. Laurent.....	105 48	105 48	62 81	335 00		932 95
St. Jean.....	162 00	162 00	20 20	303 85		486 05
St. François.....	63 42	63 42	57 76	47 60		168 78
Ste. Famille.....	100 38	100 38	60 42	50 00		231 00
St. Pierre.....	115 54	115 54	184 40	226 10		526 10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3774 97</b>	<b>9540 51</b>	<b>5295 35</b>	<b>64407 66</b>	<b>1106 06</b>	<b>80409 58</b>
<b>F. E. JUNEAU.</b>						
St. Nicolas.....	250 86	250 86	240 14	352 80		852 80
St. Romuald.....	203 28	174 00		300 00		474 00
St. Henri.....	300 26	300 26	538 56	251 75		1110 57
St. Jean-Chrysostôme.....	282 62	282 62	28 38	338 55		650 55
St. Lambert.....	186 08	168 08	65 92	111 00		335 00
St. Joseph de Lévis.....	340 74	275 06		1489 90		1764 96
St. Etienne de Lauzon.....	66 14	66 14	149 80	76 60		312 60
Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire.....	119 94	119 94	249 06	506 00		965 00
Lévis, ville.—(Town).....	636 80	383 57		862 60		1246 17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3823 06</b>	<b>3392 60</b>	<b>1736 58</b>	<b>4896 40</b>	<b>60 00</b>	<b>10085 58</b>
<b>P. F. BELAND.</b>						
St. Jean-des-Châtillons.....	273 92	273 92	218 03	95 20		587 20
Lotbinière.....	449 94	449 94	363 20	338 70		1151 84
St. Croix.....	250 06	250 06	289 94	289 50		829 50
St. Flavien.....	115 88	115 88	128 52	144 70		389 10
St. Antoine.....	226 10	226 10	334 12	323 30		884 12
St. Apollinaire.....	176 24	176 24	114 76	48 80		339 80
St. Oiler.....	51 32	48 66		27 50		76 16
St. Agathe, No. 1.....	299 71	48 00				48 00
St. Sylvestre Sud.—(South).....	383 80	383 80	430 20			814 00
St. Marie.....	260 58	260 58	275 42			535 00
St. Elzéar.....	715 08	715 08	144 00	357 05		870 22
St. Joseph.....	169 58	169 58	120 42			290 00
St. Frédéric.....	373 23	373 23	216 72	192 50	40 00	822 50
St. François.....	200 10	200 10	115 71	180 50		496 34
St. George.....	66 36					
Meigerville.....	164 59	164 59	269 63			434 22
St. Sylvestre Nord.—(North et dite).....	38 70	19 35		15 00		34 35
St. Agapit.....	119 28	119 28	179 72			299 00
St. Agathe, No. 2.....	4064 83	3427 44	3280 56	2043 36	40 00	8011 35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4064 83</b>	<b>3427 44</b>	<b>3280 56</b>	<b>2043 36</b>	<b>40 00</b>	<b>8011 35</b>
<b>J. HUME.</b>						
St. Victor de Tring.....	141 08	141 08	99 92	48 66		288 66
St. Ephrem.....	93 72	93 72	107 63	43 00		244 35
Forsyth.....	76 54	76 54	23 46	24 80		124 80
Lambton.....	99 48	99 48	88 52	24 00		212 00
Aylmer.....	97 78	97 78	138 90	73 80		300 48
Standon.....	48 60			81 00	16 00	97 60
St. Jean.....	182 24	106 39		31 20		137 50
St. François.....	153 98	153 98	37 52	23 15	10 00	224 65
St. Agathe, No. 1.....	47 04					
St. Agathe, No. 2.....	285 92	285 92	132 08			418 00

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Collocation pour égarer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'écoles. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>P. F. BELAND.</b>						
St. Jean-des-Châtillons.....	273 92	273 92	218 03	95 20		587 20
Lotbinière.....	449 94	449 94	363 20	338 70		1151 84
St. Croix.....	250 06	250 06	289 94	289 50		829 50
St. Flavien.....	115 88	115 88	128 52	144 70		389 10
St. Antoine.....	226 10	226 10	334 12	323 30		884 12
St. Apollinaire.....	176 24	176 24	114 76	48 80		339 80
St. Oiler.....	51 32	48 66		27 50		76 16
St. Agathe, No. 1.....	299 71	48 00				48 00
St. Sylvestre Sud.—(South).....	383 80	383 80	430 20			814 00
St. Marie.....	260 58	260 58	275 42			535 00
St. Elzéar.....	715 08	715 08	144 00	357 05		870 22
St. Joseph.....	169 58	169 58	120 42			290 00
St. Frédéric.....	373 23	373 23	216 72	192 50	40 00	822 50
St. François.....	200 10	200 10	115 71	180 50		496 34
St. George.....	66 36					
Meigerville.....	164 59	164 59	269 63			434 22
St. Sylvestre Nord.—(North et dite).....	38 70	19 35		15 00		34 35
St. Agapit.....	119 28	119 28	179 72			299 00
St. Agathe, No. 2.....	4064 83	3427 44	3280 56	2043 36	40 00	8011 35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4064 83</b>	<b>3427 44</b>	<b>3280 56</b>	<b>2043 36</b>	<b>40 00</b>	<b>8011 35</b>
<b>J. HUME.</b>						
St. Victor de Tring.....	141 08	141 08	99 92	48 66		288 66
St. Ephrem.....	93 72	93 72	107 63	43 00		244 35
Forsyth.....	76 54	76 54	23 46	24 80		124 80
Lambton.....	99 48	99 48	88 52	24 00		212 00
Aylmer.....	97 78	97 78	138 90	73 80		300 48
Standon.....	48 60			81 00	16 00	97 60
St. Jean.....	182 24	106 39		31 20		137 50
St. François.....	153 98	153 98	37 52	23 15	10 00	224 65
St. Agathe, No. 1.....	47 04					
St. Agathe, No. 2.....	285 92	285 92	132 08			418 00



TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1863.—(Suite.)  
(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1863.)—(Continued.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour élever la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment above annual of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fee.	Cotisation pour construction d'écoles. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
<i>G. BOURGEOIS.—Suite.—(Continued.)</i>						
St. Christophe.....	278 22	278 22	1 72		22 00	312 60
St. Norbert.....	139 30	139 30	63 70			383 40
Stanford.....	243 06					243 06
Bulstrode.....	58 28	58 28	122 22			205 40
St. Clothilde.....	21 36	21 36	30 61			67 00
Arthabaska ville.....	68 74	65 74	223 26		40 00	352 00
St. Eufatie.....	12 22	12 22	36 28			63 50
St. Albert.....	20 58	20 58	55 42			76 00
St. Veneslas.....	13 78	13 78	78 22		194 00	298 00
St. Léonard.....	29 50	29 50	45 50			85 00
Total.....	2181 51	2241 45	4328 13	1573 70	896 00	9339 25
<i>S. BOIVIN.</i>						
St. Fidèle.....	91 52	94 52	85 45	40 00	12 00	223 00
Maibate.....	312 70	312 70	231 25	442 00	455 80	1411 75
St. Agnès.....	149 68	149 68	214 30	153 56		517 54
St. Irénée.....	112 82	112 82	287 18			400 00
Eboulements.....	252 74	252 74	291 66			544 40
St. Urbain.....	80 02	86 02	102 45	48 00		216 50
Settrington.....	61 01	13 00				13 00
Bas St. Paul.....	363 48	363 48	170 71	205 00		739 25
Petite-Rivière.....	82 20	82 20	65 70			145 00
Ile-aux-Coudres.....	79 14	79 14	00 51	75 10		155 05
Escoumains.....	116 34	95 06			16 00	111 00
DeSalles.....	45 00	45 00	58 00			103 00
Tadoussac.....	51 78	50 07		36 00		66 00
St. Placide.....	50 74	50 74	98 26			149 00
Total.....	1858 30	1787 14	1606 89	989 66	484 80	4857 49

U. MAURAULT.	Subvention annuelle.	Cotisation pour élever la subvention.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales.	Rétribution mensuelle.	Cotisation pour construction d'écoles.	Total prélevé.
<i>U. MAURAULT.</i>						
Baie-du-Febyre.....	337 10	337 10	574 30	263 20		1174 60
St. Zéphirin.....	144 36	144 36	127 10	30 50		310 96
St. Thomas de Pierraville.....	310 32	310 32	209 68	56 00	277 00	943 00
St. François, paroisse—Parish Id., village.....	211 18	211 18	150 82	140 00		588 00
St. David.....	50 20	50 20	14 00	18 00		81 10
St. Michel.....	443 72	443 72	121 64	138 70		701 06
Genilly.....	324 00	321 00	238 25	50 00	217 00	829 25
Blandford.....	57 40	57 40	2 00	20 80	14 00	91 80
St. Gertrude.....	160 64	160 64	89 52			250 36
St. Grégoire.....	367 08	307 08	314 52	291 00		973 50
St. Césaire.....	133 18	133 18	67 45			228 63
Nicolet.....	322 88	322 88	101 12	89 50	229 50	833 00
Sto. Marique, No. 1.....	313 14	313 14	184 36	175 00		672 50
Sto. Marique, No. 2.....	61 50	61 50	96 20			157 70
St. Pierre-les-Becquets.....	338 46	338 46	315 51			759 80
Béaucourt.....	411 16	414 16	235 19	178 50		827 85
Total.....	4285 98	4010 12	3029 49	1566 00	787 50	9343 11
<i>A. D. DORVAL.</i>						
L'Assomption, village.....	106 40	106 40	163 60	47 50		327 50
Id., paroisse—Parish.....	229 60	229 60	279 60	114 00		633 80
St. Sulpice.....	114 76	114 76	161 24	65 90		341 90
Repentigny.....	87 38	87 38	57 77	39 00		184 75
St. Paul l'Érmité.....	113 74	113 74	251 26	76 70		441 70
Lachenaie.....	106 82	106 82	78 13	52 00		216 95
St. Henri de Mascouche et diss.....	321 40	321 40	347 60	155 20	6 00	824 20
St. Lin et diss.....	339 16	339 16	191 34	110 25		576 75
St. Roch.....	314 72	314 72	266 28	161 70	231 35	974 05
St. Roch.....	168 00	168 00	224 00	86 70		478 70
L'Épiphanie.....	274 60	274 60	341 25	279 50	184 00	1079 35
St. Barthélemy.....	178 74	178 74	205 56	106 70		491 00
Berthier, village et diss.....	283 54	283 54	307 11	166 00		719 65
Id., paroisse—Parish.....	351 58	351 58	389 07	254 50		851 65
St. Cathbert.....	337 92	337 92	136 13	26 00		719 50
St. Gabriel et diss.....	67 36	67 36	87 14	32 00		192 00
Ile-du-Pads.....	232 54	232 54	175 94	66 00		389 70
Lanoraie.....	147 76	147 76	10 52	12 00		167 50
Lavaltrie.....	169 58	169 58	8 12	38 00		345 70
St. Norbert.....	63 08	63 08	8 12			107 50
Ile St. Jean.....	215 55	215 55	467 34	96 00	4 00	345 70
St. Alphonse.....	247 46	247 46	220 15			310 80
St. Amoroise et diss.....	305 00	305 00		145 50		670 65
St. Félix.....						

TABEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1863.—(Suite.)  
(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1863.)—(Continued.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour équilibrer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au total de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'édifices. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A. D. DORVAL.—Suite.—(Continued.)						
St. Jean-de-Matha.....	152 16	152 16	215 20	74 50	.....	226 66
St. Mélanie.....	156 60	156 60	379 29	90 00	.....	461 80
St. Paul.....	234 36	234 36	197 81	.....	.....	613 65
St. Thomas.....	226 44	226 44	429 29	172 30	.....	424 29
St. C. P. Abbott.....	340 16	340 16	237 91	75 00	.....	941 75
St. Charles Borromeo.....	150 06	150 06	209 30	161 40	.....	463 00
L'Industrie, village.....	300 10	300 10	199 00	48 00	.....	761 40
St. Béatrix.....	101 18	101 18	32 10	.....	.....	348 18
St. Charles.....	103 90	103 90	47 51	.....	.....	193 00
Kilkenny.....	171 84	171 84	344 08	204 50	.....	219 35
Rawdon.....	223 72	223 72	338 04	48 00	.....	592 40
St. Esprit.....	203 76	203 76	143 44	36 00	.....	337 60
St. Julien.....	138 16	138 16	108 42	52 80	.....	339 80
St. Alexis.....	169 53	169 53	297 82	.....	.....	470 00
St. Liguori.....	172 18	172 18	554 50	99 75	.....	1032 75
St. Jacques.....	379 50	379 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5103 42	5102 42	8700 77	3283 60	161 35	20546 14
C. H. LEROUX.						
St. Marie-de-Monnoir et diss.....	506 08	506 08	635 62	340 00	.....	1485 30
St. Mathias.....	206 78	206 78	452 22	95 50	.....	757 50
St. Hilaire.....	170 64	170 64	561 88	188 00	.....	929 50
St. Jean-Baptiste.....	238 08	238 08	199 37	95 20	.....	532 65
St. César et diss.....	534 50	534 50	1196 90	21 00	.....	1752 40
St. Paul d'Abbotsford et diss.....	175 24	175 24	318 01	200 80	.....	700 05
Total.....	1612 52	1612 52	4997 77	4154 95	.....	16740 28

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour équilibrer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au total de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'édifices. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C. H. LEROUX.—Suite.						
L'Ange-Gardien.....	219 66	219 66	340 29	149 25	.....	706 20
St. Euprem de Soreba et diss.....	108 86	108 86	265 14	95 00	.....	409 60
St. Hélène.....	102 42	102 42	98 08	62 00	152 00	416 30
St. Hugues.....	299 30	299 30	312 60	293 00	.....	904 90
St. Simon.....	233 10	233 10	151 40	61 00	.....	435 50
St. Joseph.....	205 08	205 08	215 67	219 15	.....	639 90
St. Rosalie.....	270 44	270 44	119 36	79 00	160 00	629 70
St. Dominique.....	480 90	480 90	430 20	289 15	.....	1200 25
St. Pie et diss.....	536 30	536 30	916 55	200 60	.....	1652 85
St. Hyacinthe, ville—Town.....	411 06	411 06	844 60	305 30	.....	1000 90
St. Hyacinthe, paroisse—Parish.....	279 12	279 12	551 63	212 00	.....	1042 75
St. Damase.....	214 90	214 90	240 00	.....	.....	454 90
La Présentation.....	148 78	148 78	411 22	.....	.....	560 00
St. Barnabé.....	208 58	208 58	493 42	80 00	.....	782 00
St. Judo.....	302 30	302 30	556 40	113 30	243 00	1215 00
St. Denis.....	151 60	151 60	132 40	957 40	.....	541 40
St. Charles.....	108 52	108 52	11 48	35 00	.....	165 00
St. Liboire.....	6121 54	6121 54	8987 42	3388 55	585 90	10084 01
Total.....	16121 52	16121 52	49977 77	41549 50	.....	16740 28
LOUIS GRONDIN.						
Esprance.....	424 72	424 72	620 03	582 00	.....	1626 75
St. Philippe.....	265 00	265 00	359 00	119 30	.....	723 30
St. Jacques-le-Minour.....	269 06	269 06	143 30	.....	.....	406 70
St. Constant et diss.....	225 18	225 18	298 04	142 60	.....	710 60
St. Isidore.....	200 02	200 02	254 80	279 00	.....	547 00
Châteauguay et diss.....	217 50	217 50	476 25	296 65	.....	703 88
St. Philomène.....	343 08	343 08	517 27	260 85	.....	1126 20
St. Martin et diss.....	285 36	285 36	185 94	129 50	.....	550 80
St. Urbain et diss.....	359 72	359 72	880 93	579 10	.....	1819 75
St. Jean-Chrysostôme, No. 2 et diss.....	112 60	112 60	476 15	163 00	.....	741 75
Id. No. 1, id. (See District of Bruce)	144 36	144 36	131 49	174 50	.....	446 35
St. Antoine-Abbé.....	588 32	588 32	335 48	504 35	.....	1428 15
St. Malachie d'Ormstown, diss. catholique. Voyez district	334 52	334 52	597 48	280 00	.....	1212 00
St. Clément et diss.....	473 00	473 00	165 25	408 00	.....	1036 25
St. Thimothée.....	230 93	230 93	323 32	233 60	.....	807 90
St. Louis de Gonzague et diss.....	132 84	132 84	27 16	82 50	.....	242 50
St. Cécile et diss.....	4905 50	4905 50	6679 77	4154 95	.....	16740 28
St. Stanislas de Kotoka.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16121 52	16121 52	49977 77	41549 50	.....	16740 28



TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada pour l'année 1863.—(Suite.)  
(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1863.)—(Continued.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égarer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au profit de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fee.	Cotisation pour construction d'édifices. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>J. N. A. ARCHAMBEAULT.</b>						
St. Lambert	59 92	59 92	340 08	64 00	.....	454 00
Chamby et diss.	357 92	357 92	625 83	386 38	.....	1370 13
Longueuil, paroisse—Parish	118 60	118 60	201 40	166 50	.....	486 50
Id village	318 36	318 36	503 64	199 20	.....	1021 20
Boucherville	364 68	304 68	450 52	355 00	.....	1110 20
St. Irvin	194 34	194 34	412 46	60 00	.....	666 80
Varenes, paroisse—Parish	243 28	243 28	159 12	225 00	.....	627 40
Id.	158 72	158 72	422 17	240 00	.....	821 89
Verchères	362 00	362 00	437 10	352 00	.....	1152 00
Contrecoeur	242 04	242 04	130 01	129 20	.....	601 25
St. Marie	205 86	205 86	375 84	109 00	.....	693 70
St. Marc	154 20	154 20	413 30	72 50	.....	610 00
Feuil	221 56	221 56	274 39	500 00	.....	995 95
St. Julien	162 00	162 00	115 15	63 00	.....	340 15
St. Ours	255 38	255 38	573 47	140 40	.....	969 25
St. Roch	113 62	113 62	336 38	68 00	.....	518 00
Sorel, ville et diss.	640 22	640 22	129 18	658 50	.....	1387 00
Id. paroisse—Parish	401 32	401 32	150 93	292 85	59 70	815 10
St. Robert	154 76	154 76	318 45	.....	.....	473 21
St. Aimé	380 74	380 74	359 88	.....	.....	740 60
St. Marcel	137 14	137 14	259 40	.....	.....	456 20
St. Victoire	172 74	172 74	72 11	.....	.....	244 85
St. Hubert	130 80	130 80	369 20	.....	.....	576 00
Total	5391 10	5391 10	7434 05	4517 13	59 70	17401 98

MICHEL CARON.	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour égarer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au profit de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fee.	Cotisation pour construction d'édifices. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
<b>J. BRUCE.</b>						
St. Jean, comté de St. Jean et diss.	520 94	520 94	635 44	716 50	.....	1872 88
Lacelle et diss.	417 04	417 04	1311 47	898 00	.....	2626 51
St. Valentin et diss.	329 54	329 54	785 27	267 00	.....	1361 81
St. Luc	123 00	123 00	224 00	115 00	27 45	489 45
La Acadie et diss.	274 14	274 14	336 56	284 25	313 00	1237 95
St. Cyprien et diss.	517 66	517 66	530 34	223 00	.....	1271 00
St. Rémy et diss.	374 20	374 20	363 00	176 50	.....	918 70
St. Edouard	225 08	225 08	245 32	.....	.....	470 40
St. Michel-Archange et diss.	288 06	288 06	58 94	137 00	.....	484 00
Sherrington et diss.	235 72	235 72	306 03	329 50	.....	871 25
Iserville et diss.	179 76	179 76	370 74	44 00	.....	594 50
St. Athanase et diss.	294 16	294 16	254 72	329 50	.....	878 38
St. Georges de Henriville et diss.	609 22	609 22	1584 16	1013 00	.....	3206 38
St. Grégoire	291 78	291 78	547 02	1020 00	.....	1858 80
St. Alexandre	326 72	326 72	323 28	.....	.....	650 00
St. Brigitte et diss.	207 90	207 90	68 30	86 30	.....	362 50
Total	5214 92	5214 92	7979 59	5619 55	340 45	19154 51
<b>J. BRUCE.</b>						
Grouville	91 68	89 25	.....	70 00	.....	166 25
Dundas et diss.	235 14	235 14	124 36	175 00	.....	535 10
St. Antoine et diss.	358 36	358 36	535 04	600 00	.....	1494 00
Godmanchester et diss.	263 76	263 76	792 14	388 00	.....	1443 90
Belgin	114 08	114 08	318 02	132 70	.....	564 80
Huntingdon, village, et diss.	110 12	110 12	253 48	481 85	.....	945 45
Hinchinbrooke et diss.	274 04	274 04	562 81	559 50	.....	1396 85
Franklin	138 82	138 82	415 83	444 00	.....	998 65
St. Malachie d'Ormatown et diss.	369 22	369 22	2230 08	615 00	387 00	3611 30
Huntingford et diss.	452 76	452 76	416 84	700 00	.....	1569 60
St. André et diss.	303 32	303 32	414 43	768 00	.....	1485 75
Lachute	201 68	201 68	517 52	485 00	.....	1154 20
Gere et Wentworth	128 42	128 42	111 58	72 00	.....	312 00
Chatham, No. 1, et diss.	303 88	303 50	396 80	780 75	.....	1740 25
Id. No. 2	120 50	120 50	106 70	327 00	205 20	554 20
Montréal, cité, protestants	890 40	680 40	.....	47988 00	.....	48678 40
Total	4166 16	4144 37	7286 23	54543 40	662 20	66640 20

TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1863.—(Suite.)  
(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1863.)—(Continued.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour équilibrer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.		Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.		Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'édifices. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.				\$
F. X. VALADE.									
Hochelega et diss.....	149	12	149	12	303	43		605	05
Côte St. Louis et diss.....	197	38	197	38	362	62		660	00
Côte Visitation.....	51	74	51	74	113	26		165	00
Côte-des-Neiges et diss.....	223	48	223	48	1142	47		1395	95
Coteau St. Pierre.....	137	82	137	82	937	18		1175	00
St. Henri et diss.....	219	64	219	64	1054	36		1344	00
Longue-Pointe et diss.....	119	28	119	28	114	72		361	20
Pointe-aux-Trembles et diss.....	153	96	153	96	434	07		731	40
Rivières-des-Prairies.....	119	38	119	38	103	12		322	50
Sault-aux-Récollections.....	178	30	178	30	40	90		398	20
Haut-du-Sault.....	25	32	25	32	52	68		109	25
St. Laurent et diss.....	328	52	328	52	688	75		1386	07
Montréal, cité, catholiques—(City, Catholics).....	268	04	268	04	500	90	120	1135	50
Lachino et diss.....	201	80	201	80	244	50		653	00
Pointe-Clare.....	114	98	114	98	246	52		494	20
St. Anne.....	113	16	113	16	186	84		356	00
St. Genevieve, No. 1.....	42	28	42	28				60	10
Id. No. 2.....	83	76	83	76	71	24		196	00
Id. No. 3.....	427	66	427	66	536	34		1969	70
Vaudreuil et diss.....	106	26	106	26	80	29		220	55
Ile Perrot.....	309	98	309	98	66	02		582	00
Rigaud, paroisse—(Parish) et diss.....	127	64	127	64	397	21		606	45
Id. village.....	300	60	300	60	323	75		736	55
St. Marthe et diss.....	126	72	126	72	127	78		424	10
St. Clément.....	116	34	116	34	182	41		350	00
Newton.....	519	00	519	00	701	75		1860	00
St. Polycarpe et diss.....	237	30	237	30	482	95		1212	15
St. Zotique et diss.....	230	22	230	22	1236	63		1684	60
St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac.....	259	34	259	34	313	36		722	40
Soulanges.....									
Total.....									
Sault-aux-Récollections, Côte St. Michel.....	90	44	90	44	179	31		369	25
Village St. Jean Baptiste.....	256	50	256	50	250	50		567	00
Total.....									
	7707	34	7707	34	11447	62	120	108924	55
R. PARMELEE.									
Shefferd.....	419	64	419	64	546	36		1899	40
Brome.....	354	52	354	52	122	92		2003	44
Granby et diss.....	352	26	352	26	667	34		1151	35
Stukely et diss, Nord—(North).....	237	86	237	86	370	14		880	50
St. Cécile de Milton et diss.....	250	86	250	86	344	90		732	58
Roxton.....	360	94	360	94	556	79		967	03
Farnham.....	217	64	217	64	59	36		492	00
St. Romuald et diss.....	286	02	286	02	648	40		965	82
St. Valérian.....	107	40	107	40	153	05		600	78
Dundham.....	441	24	441	24	1022	76		1480	00
Stanbridge et diss.....	684	74	684	74	769	26		1922	80
Fredericshurg.....	206	32	206	32	303	43		531	75
Phillipsburg.....	194	56	194	56	229	11		821	17
Sutton.....	356	22	356	22	514	40		870	62
Fotten.....	225	44	225	44	174	56		968	15
Clarenceville.....	199	08	199	08	400	92		1152	00
St. Thomas de Foucault.....	91	68	91	68	76	87		481	05
Bollon et diss.....	285	54	285	54	879	71		2088	75
Stukely, Sud—(South).....	80	94	80	94	317	47		395	38
Stukely, Nord—(North).....	76	98	76	98	571	91		1196	55
Stukely, Sud—(South).....	120	64	120	64			75		
Total.....									
	5550	52	5469	58	8728	66	363	31807	10
St. Vincent-de-Paul.....	286	92	286	92	300	88		780	20
St. François de Sales.....	116	10	116	10	303	50		512	35
Ste. Rose, paroisse—(Parish).....	214	72	214	72	292	68		814	35
Id. village.....	107	36	107	36	108	64	80	464	00
St. Martin, village.....	94	40	94	40	185	60		336	50
Id. Côte St. Elzéar.....	44	56	44	56	131	44		219	75
Id. bas.....	38	66	38	66	33	34		82	00
Id. haut.....	36	96	36	96	66	00		102	96
Id. Id du bord de l'eau.....	51	40	51	40	61	60		113	00
Id. bas.....	41	96	41	96	41	24		83	20
Id. Id.....	51	66	51	66	51	84		136	50
Id. L'Ancêtre-à-Plouffe.....	103	12	103	12	79	88		223	00
Id. Thérèse, village.....	163	46	163	46	246	74		607	20
Id. paroisse—(Parish).....	158	28	158	28	197	72		411	00

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour équilibrer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.		Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.		Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'édifices. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.				\$
R. PARMELEE.									
Shefferd.....	419	64	419	64	546	36		1899	40
Brome.....	354	52	354	52	122	92		2003	44
Granby et diss.....	352	26	352	26	667	34		1151	35
Stukely et diss, Nord—(North).....	237	86	237	86	370	14		880	50
St. Cécile de Milton et diss.....	250	86	250	86	344	90		732	58
Roxton.....	360	94	360	94	556	79		967	03
Farnham.....	217	64	217	64	59	36		492	00
St. Romuald et diss.....	286	02	286	02	648	40		965	82
St. Valérian.....	107	40	107	40	153	05		600	78
Dundham.....	441	24	441	24	1022	76		1480	00
Stanbridge et diss.....	684	74	684	74	769	26		1922	80
Fredericshurg.....	206	32	206	32	303	43		531	75
Phillipsburg.....	194	56	194	56	229	11		821	17
Sutton.....	356	22	356	22	514	40		870	62
Fotten.....	225	44	225	44	174	56		968	15
Clarenceville.....	199	08	199	08	400	92		1152	00
St. Thomas de Foucault.....	91	68	91	68	76	87		481	05
Bollon et diss.....	285	54	285	54	879	71		2088	75
Stukely, Sud—(South).....	80	94	80	94	317	47		395	38
Stukely, Nord—(North).....	76	98	76	98	571	91		1196	55
Stukely, Sud—(South).....	120	64	120	64			75		
Total.....									
	5550	52	5469	58	8728	66	363	31807	10
St. Vincent-de-Paul.....	286	92	286	92	300	88		780	20
St. François de Sales.....	116	10	116	10	303	50		512	35
Ste. Rose, paroisse—(Parish).....	214	72	214	72	292	68		814	35
Id. village.....	107	36	107	36	108	64	80	464	00
St. Martin, village.....	94	40	94	40	185	60		336	50
Id. Côte St. Elzéar.....	44	56	44	56	131	44		219	75
Id. bas.....	38	66	38	66	33	34		82	00
Id. haut.....	36	96	36	96	66	00		102	96
Id. Id du bord de l'eau.....	51	40	51	40	61	60		113	00
Id. bas.....	41	96	41	96	41	24		83	20
Id. Id.....	51	66	51	66	51	84		136	50
Id. L'Ancêtre-à-Plouffe.....	103	12	103	12	79	88		223	00
Id. Thérèse, village.....	163	46	163	46	246	74		607	20
Id. paroisse—(Parish).....	158	28	158	28	197	72		411	00



TABLEAU des sommes prélevées pour l'Instruction Publique dans le Bas-Canada, pour l'année 1863.—(Suite.)  
(TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the year 1863.)—(Continued.)

DISTRICT D'INSPECTION DE INSPECTION DISTRICT OF	Subvention annuelle. Amount of Annual Grant.	Cotisation pour équilibrer la subvention. Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Cotisation au delà de la subvention, et cotisations spéciales. Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Rétribution mensuelle. Monthly Fees.	Cotisation pour construction d'édifices. Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total prélevé. Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MM. ROULEAU ET HAMILTON.						
Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours.....	103 78	103 78	201 12	41 40		346 30
St. Angeélique et d'Iss.....	183 02	183 02	249 28	159 00		591 30
St. André Avelin.....	173 20	173 20	558 78	427 50		1,150 50
Lochaber.....	237 30	237 30	714 10	228 50		1,170 00
Buckingham et d'Iss.....	305 66	305 66	765 94	532 00	312 00	1,915 00
Templeton.....	204 96	204 96	613 04	137 00		955 00
Hull.....	419 52	419 52	239 78	402 50		1,111 80
Aylmer et d'Iss.....	179 32	80 00		107 50		187 50
Wakofeld.....	104 30	104 30	205 20	98 56		408 56
Masham.....	199 42	199 42	216 13	162 00		577 55
Low.....	92 02	92 02	327 08	155 00		575 00
Onslow.....	185 96	185 96	224 04	142 50	16 00	568 50
Bristol.....	228 48	228 48	419 92	512 00		1,100 40
Clarendon.....	263 40	263 40	63 20	441 90		767 60
Litchfield.....	118 02	118 02	145 98	45 00		309 00
Calumet et d'Iss.....	118 70	118 70	345 35	395 05		829 05
Mansfield.....	58 00	56 90	71 10	100 00		228 00
Sheen.....	43 98	43 98	276 02	135 00		455 00
Chichester.....	60 94	60 94	587 76	113 75	155 00	917 45
Allumettes.....	171 62	171 62	677 88	204 00	20 00	1,133 50
Manouaki.....	79 58					
Waterloo.....	94 18	94 18	28 57	64 50		187 25
Eardley.....	113 62	113 62	296 38	338 00		748 00
Waltham.....	45 22	45 22	366 78	174 00		586 00
Arge-Gardien.....	102 06	102 06	265 94	118 75	129 00	615 75
Total.....	3,886 58	3,707 68	7,909 37	5,294 40	632 00	17,543 51

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
F. Painchaud.....	299 68	299 68	757 62	65 60		1122 90
Joseph Meagher.....	1530 04	1466 10	1166 93	2459 52	60 00	5152 55
G. Tanguy.....	6419 00	6419 38	5858 15	3051 16	419 30	15747 99
J. Crépeau.....	4714 72	4580 45	2666 68	4060 10	230 00	11437 23
F. E. Juneau.....	3893 66	3592 60	1736 58	4696 40	60 00	10085 58
P. F. Béland.....	4064 83	3627 44	3200 56	2043 35	40 00	8911 35
T. F. Hébert.....	2930 06	2628 28	4035 22	2157 06	245 89	9066 45
V. Hume.....	1104 68	1102 33	1200 60	928 15	447 50	3078 58
J. Martin.....	1858 30	1767 14	1006 89	999 06	483 80	4867 49
S. Boivin.....	728 10	728 16				21978 16
Révd. R. G. Pies.....	9774 97	9540 51	5295 35	64407 68	1166 06	50409 58
P. M. Bady.....	5715 16	5688 54	4737 83	3794 82	258 40	14479 59
P. Hubert.....	2484 51	2241 45	4328 13	1873 70	896 00	9339 28
G. A. Bourgeois.....	4985 00	4010 12	3029 49	1566 00	727 50	9343 11
B. Manraut.....	8103 42	8103 42	8700 77	3283 60	461 35	20549 14
A. D. Dorval.....	6121 84	6121 84	3887 42	3388 85	585 90	19084 01
C. H. Leroux.....	4905 56	4905 56	6879 77	4164 93		15740 28
L. Grondin.....	7707 34	7707 34	11447 62	39649 59	120 00	108924 55
F. X. Valade.....	5214 92	4144 37	7979 59	5619 55	340 46	19154 51
M. Caron.....	4166 18	5391 10	7434 05	54643 40	062 20	66640 20
John Bruce.....	5591 10	5469 58	8728 66	7245 53	59 70	17401 98
F. N. A. Archambeault.....	5650 52	5683 68	6919 85	3241 58	363 33	21807 10
R. Parnice.....	5419 31	5419 31	11106 74	12292 82	198 00	15943 11
C. Germain.....	3586 58	3707 68	7909 37	5294 46	3202 38	32081 25
H. Hubbard.....	1306 04	1273 37	2035 72	833 60	80 00	17543 51
MM. Rouleau et Hamilton.....						4222 69
T. Tremblay.....						
Total.....	110534 35	110534 35	134805 82	307018 24	11749 76	561708 17



RECAPITULATION DU TABLEAU B.—Contenant la statistique de toutes les Institutions d'éducation, et plus particulièrement celle des écoles supérieures et secondaires.—*Suite.*

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE B.—Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.—*Continued.*

No.	FINANCES.— <i>Suite.</i>		COURS D'ÉTUDES.—(COURSE OF STUDIES.)															
	Total amount of debts of the institution.	Value of the buildings occupied for the institution.	Montant total des dettes de l'institution.	Value des édifices occupés pour les fins de l'institution.	Value of the collection in natural philosophy.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of the cabinet de physique.	Value of the collection in natural philosophy.	Number of pupils learning arithmetic.	Number of pupils learning mental calculation.	Number of pupils learning the tenets of livres.	Number of pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of pupils learning Algebra.	Number of pupils learning geometry.	Number of pupils learning trigonometry.	Number of pupils learning conic sections.	Number of pupils learning differential and integral calculus.	
1	69000	395000	20800	80928	25250	8070	24260	29250	2000	660	316	645	333	333	177	92	20	
2	186680	702206	104684	3075	810	175	2199	1893	1893	1155	360	140	158	176	176	21	31	
3	41663	129680	8450	243	60	1190	4003	4003	4003	2570	619	497	89	89	89	22	75	
4	13327	115377	7325	503	871	6422	6422	6422	104	602	226	27	61	61	61	22	75	
5	44321	831604	39713	185	1300	4450	4450	4450	194	194	194	129	129	129	62	62	62	
6	.....	92000	4600	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	
	354061	2268867	185572	13972	9005	66070	14482	14482	3190	1715	1561	1178	504	135	126	126	126	



RECAPITULATION DU TABLEAU B,—Contenant la statistique de toutes les Institutions d'éducation, et plus particulièrement celle des écoles supérieures et secondaires.—*Suite.*

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE B,—Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.—*Continued.*

COURS D'ÉTUDES.—*Suite*—COURSE OF STUDIES.—*Continued.*

Nos.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la version anglaise.	Number of pupils learning English version.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la composition anglaise.	Number of pupils learning English composition.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la grammaire latine.	Number of pupils learning Latin grammar.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la version latine.	Number of pupils learning Latin version.	Nombre d'élèves exerçant à la composition latine.	Number of pupils learning Latin composition on amplification latine.	Nombre d'élèves exerçant à la composition grecque.	Number of pupils learning Greek composition.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant l'italien.	Number of pupils learning Italian.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant l'allemand.	Number of pupils learning German.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la géographie.	Number of pupils learning Geography.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant l'histoire sainte.	Number of pupils learning sacred history.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant l'histoire ancienne.	Number of pupils learning ancient history.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant l'histoire d'Angleterre.	Number of pupils learning history of England.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant l'histoire de France.	Number of pupils learning history of France.	Nombre d'élèves apprenant l'histoire du Canada.	Number of pupils learning history of Canada.
1	1825	64	532	1553	331	508	1	38	1530	808	440	621	157	410	192	216	285	702	96	200	1412	4493						
2	72	413	240	83	141	73	6	45	1105	615	211	216	265	285	336	336	228	228	109	96	1767	4493						
3	284	1103	269	33	96	66	7	21	2928	1449	671	671	4151	4151	198	224	10422	7221	88	25	918	2428						
4	167	917	9	4	568	656	918	25	88	10422	7221	88	25	918	2428													
5	80	7	1050	1073	568	656	918	25	88	10422	7221	88	25	918	2428													
6	80	7	1050	1073	568	656	918	25	88	10422	7221	88	25	918	2428													





RECAPITULATION DU TABLEAU B,—Contenant la statistique de toutes les Institutions d'éducation, et plus particulièrement celle des écoles supérieures et secondaires.—*Suite.*

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE B,—Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.—*Continued.*

COURS D'ETUDES.—*Suite.*—COURSE OF STUDIES.—*Continued.*

1	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la broderie.	3926
2	Nombre d'élèves apprenant le dessin.	1010
3	Nombre d'élèves apprenant le dessin.	1010
4	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la peinture.	249
5	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la peinture instrumentale.	1902
6	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique vocale.	5343
7	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
8	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
9	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
10	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
11	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
12	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
13	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
14	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
15	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
16	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
17	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
18	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
19	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
20	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
21	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
22	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
23	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
24	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
25	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
26	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
27	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
28	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
29	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
30	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
31	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
32	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
33	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
34	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
35	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
36	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
37	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
38	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
39	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
40	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
41	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
42	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
43	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
44	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
45	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
46	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
47	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
48	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
49	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
50	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
51	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
52	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
53	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
54	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
55	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
56	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
57	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
58	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
59	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
60	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
61	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
62	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
63	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
64	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
65	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
66	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
67	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
68	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
69	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
70	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
71	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
72	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
73	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
74	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
75	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
76	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
77	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
78	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
79	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
80	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
81	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
82	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
83	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
84	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
85	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
86	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
87	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
88	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
89	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
90	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
91	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
92	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
93	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
94	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
95	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
96	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
97	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
98	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
99	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902
100	Nombre d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	1902

SANTÉ DES ÉLÈVES.—HEALTH OF PUPILS.

NOMBRE D'ÉLÈVES ATTEINTS DE MALADIES GRAVES DURANT L'ANNÉE.

NUMBER OF PUPILS TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL DURING THE YEAR.

1	Inflammation et autres maladies du cerveau.	19
2	Inflammation et autres maladies de la respiration.	32
3	Consommation, bronchite, et autres maladies des organes de la respiration.	11
4	Pleurésie.	5
5	Pneumonie.	3
6	Maladies graves des organes digestifs.	16
7	Dangereuses diseases of the digestive organs.	2
8	Neurite et autres maladies du système nerveux.	9
9	Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.	5
10	Fèvres et épidémies épidémiques.	43
11	Luxation, fracture et autres accidents.	25
12	Luxation, fracture and other accidents.	11
13	Autres maladies.	14
14	Other diseases.	73
15	Nombre total d'élèves malades durant l'année.	209
16	Total number of pupils sick during the year.	8
17		213
18		16
19		30
20		11
21		32
22		48
23		87
24		466

108





**RECAPITULATION DU TABLEAU B.**—Contenant la statistique de toutes les Institutions d'éducation, et plus particulièrement celle des écoles supérieures et secondaires.—*Suite.*

**RECAPITULATION OF TABLE B.**—Containing the Statistics of all Educational Institutions, and more particularly those relating to Superior and Second Class Schools.—*Continued.*

ELEVES.—PUPILS.

Nos.	Nombre de garçons.	Number of boys.	Nombre de filles.	Number of girls.	Nombre d'élèves externes.	Number of day scholars.	Nombre d'élèves demi-pensionnaires.	Number of half-boarders.	Nombre d'élèves pensionnaires.	Number of boarders.	Nombre d'élèves catholiques.	Number of Catholic pupils.	Nombre d'élèves protestants.	Number of Protestant pupils.	Nombre d'élèves dont les parents résident dans le comté où se trouve l'institution.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the county in which the institution is situated.	Nombre d'élèves dont les parents résident ailleurs, dans le Bas-Canada.	Number of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	Nombre d'élèves dont les parents résident dans le Haut-Canada.	Number of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	Nombre d'élèves dont les parents résident aux Etats-Unis.	Number of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	Nombre d'élèves au-dessous de 16 ans.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Nombre d'élèves au-dessus de 16 ans.	Number of pupils over 16 years of age.	Nombre total des élèves.	Total number of pupils.
1	663				485		462		233		407	261	257		237		317		88		6						663	663
2	2706				1062			1182		1182	2032	674	1341		1341		1259		32		74		1395				2706	2706
3	2295				1396			384		384	2202	176	1898		1898		457		10		13		2011				2295	2295
4	4532				5712		205	62		62	3933	2046	5730		5730		187		11		51		4953				4532	4532
5					11650		1726		3251		16444	183	15598		15598		975		15		41		14822				16627	16627
6	104				90		1		137		153	75	133		133		52		43								223	223
	10235		13261		20345		2992		5249		26171	3415	24955		24955		3247		199		185		23181			5406	28	586

**TABLE C.**  
FOURTH DIVISION.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of the Institution.	Date of foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of the Board of Administration.	Composition of the Board of Instruction.	No. of professors.	No. of pupils.
1	Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Coto St. Louis.....	1849	Revd. M. Lagorce...	Professors in direction .....	Priests and Clerks of St. Viator.....		
2	Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Montreal .....	1852	Bishop Bourget.....	Directing Nuns.....	Nuns of the Canadian order of La Providence .....	3	21
3	Agricultural School at Ste. Anne Lapocatière .....	1855	The College of Ste. Anne.....	The Corporation of the College.....	1 Priest and 1 Layman .....	5	54
4	School of Arts and Manufactures .....	1859	Board of Arts and Manufactures .....	Board of Arts and Manufactures .....	Laymen .....	2	10
5	St. Thérèse School of Agriculture.....	1862	The College.....	The Director .....	.....	6	58
						1	6
						17	149

FIFTH DIVISION.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No.	SECTIONS.	No. of Schools.	No. of male and female teachers.	No. of pupils.
6	First Section. Model and Normal Schools.....	4	11	759
7	Second section. Superior Primary Schools, or Model Schools, including Superior Schools for Girls which are not mentioned in the Fourth Section of Second Class Schools.....	291	313	19276
8	Third Section. Elementary Schools .....	3030	3096	142214
	Total.....	3325	3420	162249

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

No.	DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	No. of persons forming the Board of Instruction.	No. of pupils.
9	Superior Schools .....	10	77	668
10	Second Class Schools .....	209	1066	29843 (1)
11	Normal Schools.....	3	28	228
12	Special Schools .....	5	17	143
13	Primary Schools.....	3325	3420	162249
	Total.....	3562	4608	193131

(1) This total is greater than that given in the foregoing recapitulation. This results from the fact that a certain number of teachers classed among academies in the Inspectors' Reports do not furnish the necessary statistical details to allow of their being placed in the table of Superior Education. The total of this table is likewise a little larger than the total of the Inspector's tables. This arises principally from the Universities not being included in the Inspector's tables.

## No. 1.

CONTENANT LA STATISTIQUE DES CITES DE QUEBEC ET DE MONTREAL.  
(CONTAINING THE STATISTICS OF THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.)

ECOLES CATHOLIQUES DE LA CITE DE QUEBEC, EN 1863.  
(CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, 1863.)

Ursulines de Québec. (Ursulines of Québec.)	400
Hôpital-général. (General Hospital.)	96
Écoles des Frères de la doctrine chrétienne. (Schools of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine.)	2088
Soeurs du Bon Pasteur. (Sisters of the Good Shepherd.)	365
Soeurs de charité. (Sisters of Charity.)	850
Congrégation de Notre-Dame à St. Roch. (Congrégation de Notre-Dame at St. Rochs.)	887
Congrégation de Notre-Dame à St. Sauveur. (Congrégation de Notre-Dame at St. Sauveur.)	300
Académies et autres écoles indépendantes. (Academies and other independent schools.)	1921
Séminaire de Québec. (Seminary of Québec.)	400
Université-Laval. (Laval University)	72
École de théologie ou grand Séminaire. (School of Theology or main Seminary.)	40
École Normale Laval, élèves-maîtres. (Laval Normal School, male pupil teachers.)	39
Elèves-institutrices. (Female pupil teachers.)	52
Écoles modèles annexes de l'école normale Laval, garçons. (Model Schools attached to the Laval Normal School, boys.)	137
Filles. (Girls.)	175
Total.	7832

## No. 2.

ECOLES CATHOLIQUES DE LA CITE DE MONTREAL, EN 1863.  
(CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, 1863.)

Écoles des sourdes-muettes. (Deaf and Dumb Schools.)	54
Le petit séminaire de Montréal. (The small Seminary of Montreal.)	190
Étudiants en théologie. (Students of Theology.)	70
Collège Ste. Marie, R. P. Jésuites. (College of St. Mary, Rev. Jesuit Fathers.)	235
Écoles des Frères de la doctrine chrétienne. (Christian Brothers Schools.)	4165
Écoles des soeurs de la congrégation de Notre-Dame. (Schools of the Nuns of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame.)	4005
École des orphelins et orphelines de l'hôpital-général, Soeurs Grises. (Orphan's School of the General Hospital, Grey Nuns.)	40
Écoles des soeurs de la Providence. (Schools of the Nuns of La Providence.)	364
La maîtrise. (La Maîtrise.)	100
Salles d'asiles. (Asylums.)	630
Écoles indépendantes irlandaises. (Irish independent schools.)	496
Autres écoles et académies. (Other schools and academies.)	1078
École normale Jacques-Cartier. (Jacques Cartier Normal School.)	57
École modèle annexe. (Model School attached.)	147
Académie des soeurs du Sacré-Cœur. (Academy of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.)	75
Total.	11706

No. 3.

ETAT du nombre des élèves qui fréquentent les écoles tenues par les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes de Montréal.  
(STATEMENT of the number of pupils who attend the schools kept by the Christian Brothers of Montreal.)

Faubourg St. Laurent. (St. Lawrence Suburbs.)		Faubourg Ste. Marie. (St. Mary's Suburbs.)		Récollections.		Rue Nazareth. (Nazareth Street.)		Faubourg St. Joseph. (St. Joseph Suburbs.)		Récapitulation. (Recapitulation.)	
Ecole. (School.)		Ecole. (School.)		Ecole. (School.)		Ecole. (School.)		Ecole. (School.)		No. des professeurs, 32. (No. of Professors, 32.)	
Française et anglaise. (French & English.)		Française et anglaise. (French and English.)		Française et anglaise. (French and English.)		Française et anglaise. (French and English.)		Française. (French.)		Quartiers. (Wards.)	
1re classe—(1st Class.)		1re classe—(1st Class.)		1re classe—(1st Class.)		1re classe—(1st Class.)		1re classe—(1st Class.)		Fbg. St. Laurent— (St. Lawrence Sub.)	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1052
2e classe—(2nd Class.)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1267
3e classe—(3rd Class.)	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	383
4e classe—(4th Class.)	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	298
5e classe—(5th Class.)	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	545
6e classe—(6th Class.)	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	620
7e classe—(7th Class.)	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4105
8e classe—(8th Class.)	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9e classe—(9th Class.)	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10e classe—(10th Class.)	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11e classe—(11th Class.)	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
12e classe—(12th Class.)	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
13e classe—(13th Class.)	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
14e classe—(14th Class.)	1	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
15e classe—(15th Class.)	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
16e classe—(16th Class.)	1	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
17e classe—(17th Class.)	1	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
18e classe—(18th Class.)	1	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
19e classe—(19th Class.)	1	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
20e classe—(20th Class.)	1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
21e classe—(21st Class.)	1	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
22e classe—(22nd Class.)	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
23e classe—(23rd Class.)	1	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
24e classe—(24th Class.)	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
25e classe—(25th Class.)	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
26e classe—(26th Class.)	1	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
27e classe—(27th Class.)	1	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
28e classe—(28th Class.)	1	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
29e classe—(29th Class.)	1	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
30e classe—(30th Class.)	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
31e classe—(31st Class.)	1	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
32e classe—(32nd Class.)	1	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
33e classe—(33rd Class.)	1	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	
34e classe—(34th Class.)	1	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
35e classe—(35th Class.)	1	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
36e classe—(36th Class.)	1	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	
37e classe—(37th Class.)	1	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	
38e classe—(38th Class.)	1	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
39e classe—(39th Class.)	1	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	
40e classe—(40th Class.)	1	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
41e classe—(41st Class.)	1	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
42e classe—(42nd Class.)	1	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
43e classe—(43rd Class.)	1	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	
44e classe—(44th Class.)	1	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
45e classe—(45th Class.)	1	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
46e classe—(46th Class.)	1	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	
47e classe—(47th Class.)	1	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	
48e classe—(48th Class.)	1	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
49e classe—(49th Class.)	1	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	
50e classe—(50th Class.)	1	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
51e classe—(51st Class.)	1	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
52e classe—(52nd Class.)	1	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
53e classe—(53rd Class.)	1	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
54e classe—(54th Class.)	1	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
55e classe—(55th Class.)	1	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
56e classe—(56th Class.)	1	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	
57e classe—(57th Class.)	1	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	
58e classe—(58th Class.)	1	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	
59e classe—(59th Class.)	1	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	
60e classe—(60th Class.)	1	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
61e classe—(61st Class.)	1	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	
62e classe—(62nd Class.)	1	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
63e classe—(63rd Class.)	1	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	
64e classe—(64th Class.)	1	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
65e classe—(65th Class.)	1	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
66e classe—(66th Class.)	1	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	
67e classe—(67th Class.)	1	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	
68e classe—(68th Class.)	1	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	
69e classe—(69th Class.)	1	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	
70e classe—(70th Class.)	1	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
71e classe—(71st Class.)	1	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	
72e classe—(72nd Class.)	1	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	
73e classe—(73rd Class.)	1	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	
74e classe—(74th Class.)	1	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	
75e classe—(75th Class.)	1	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
76e classe—(76th Class.)	1	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	
77e classe—(77th Class.)	1	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	
78e classe—(78th Class.)	1	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	
79e classe—(79th Class.)	1	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	
80e classe—(80th Class.)	1	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
81e classe—(81st Class.)	1	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	
82e classe—(82nd Class.)	1	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	
83e classe—(83rd Class.)	1	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	
84e classe—(84th Class.)	1	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	
85e classe—(85th Class.)	1	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	
86e classe—(86th Class.)	1	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	
87e classe—(87th Class.)	1	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	
88e classe—(88th Class.)	1	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	
89e classe—(89th Class.)	1	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	
90e classe—(90th Class.)	1	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
91e classe—(91st Class.)	1	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	
92e classe—(92nd Class.)	1	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	
93e classe—(93rd Class.)	1	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	
94e classe—(94th Class.)	1	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	
95e classe—(95th Class.)	1	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	
96e classe—(96th Class.)	1	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	
97e classe—(97th Class.)	1	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	
98e classe—(98th Class.)	1	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
99e classe—(99th Class.)	1	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	
100e classe—(100th Class.)	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
101e classe—(101st Class.)	1	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	
102e classe—(102nd Class.)	1	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
103e classe—(103rd Class.)	1	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	
104e classe—(104th Class.)	1	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	
105e classe—(105th Class.)	1	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	
106e classe—(106th Class.)	1	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	
107e classe—(107th Class.)	1	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	
108e classe—(108th Class.)	1	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	
109e classe—(109th Class.)	1	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	
110e classe—(110th Class.)	1	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	
111e classe—(111th Class.)	1	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	
112e classe—(112th Class.)	1	112	112	112	112	112					





## TABLE D,

INDICATING the limits of each District of Inspection, giving the names of the Counties or parts of Counties therein included, the residence and salary of the Inspectors.

No.	Name of the Inspector and description of the district of inspection.	His residence.	Salaries of the inspectors.
			\$
1	J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands.....	Magdalen Islands.....	125
2	Jos. Meagher, County of Bonaventure.....	Carleton.....	700
3	T. Tremblay, County of Gaspé.....	Grand River, Gaspé.....	600
4	V. Martin, County of Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi.....	500
5	G. Tanguay, Counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski and Témiscouata.....	St. Gervais.....	875
6	S. Boivin, Counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay.....	Bay St. Paul.....	500
7	John Hume, County of Mégantic and part of Dorchester and Beauce.....	Leeds.....	750
8	F. E. Juneau, Counties of Dorchester and Lévis.....	Quebec.....	700
9	P. F. Bédard, Counties of Beauce and Lotbinière.....	St. Julien.....	700
10	J. Crépault, Counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny and L'Islet.....	St. Vallier.....	750
11	P. M. Bardy, Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, and Portneuf, Catholic population of the City of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	1000
12	Revd. R. G. Pless, Protestant population of the City of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	250
13	P. Hubert, Counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé and Champlain.....	Three Rivers.....	750
14	G. A. Bourgeois, Counties of Drummond, Arthabaska, and the Catholic Schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey and Durham.....	St. Gregoire.....	700
15	B. Maunault, Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska.....	Gentilly.....	750
16	H. Hubbard, Counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, and the Protestant Schools of the Townships of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey and Durham.....	Eaton.....	800
17	R. Parmelee, Counties of Missisquoi, Brome and Shefford.....	Waterloo.....	875
18	J. N. A. Archambeault, Counties of Richelieu, Verchères and Chambly.....	Vareunnes.....	800
19	C. H. Leroux, Counties of Bagot, Rouville and St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Simon, Bagot.....	800
20	Michel Caron, Counties of Napierville, Iberville and St. Jean.....	St. Jean.....	700
21	Louis Grondin, Counties of Beauharnois, Laprairie and Chateauguay, with the exception of the Protestant Schools of Ormstown and St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	Laprairie.....	700
22	John Bruce, County of Huntingdon, parts of Chateauguay and Argenteuil, and the Protestant population of the City of Montreal.....	Huntingdon.....	1000
23	F. X. Valade, Counties of Jacques-Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudrouil, Soulanges, and the Catholic population of the City of Montreal.....	Longueuil.....	1000
24	A. D. Dorval, Counties of l'Assomption, Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm.....	l'Assomption.....	875
25	C. Germain, Counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and part of Argenteuil.....	St. Vincent-de-Paul.....	750
26	C. B. Rouleau, Catholic population of the Counties of Pontiac and Ottawa.....	Aylmer.....	550
27	W. Hamilton, Protestant population of the Counties of Pontiac and Ottawa.....	Hull.....	550
	Total.....		19050







GRAND TABLEAU STATISTIQUE préparé d'après les rapports des inspecteurs, des commissaires et syndics d'école, etc.—(Suite.)  
(GRAND STATISTICAL TABLE, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, Commissioners and Trustees, &c.—Continued.)

No.	No. d'élèves apprenant l'horticulture et l'agriculture.	No. of pupils learning horticulture and agriculture.	No. d'élèves apprenant les mathématiques.	No. of pupils learning mathematics.	No. d'élèves apprenant le dessin linéaire.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.	No. d'élèves apprenant la musique vocale.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. d'élèves apprenant la musique instrumentale.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. d'élèves apprenant l'histoire.	No. of pupils learning history.	No. d'instituteurs munis de diplômes.	No. of male teachers provided with diplomas.	No. d'instituteurs non-munis de diplômes.	No. of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total No. of male teachers.	No. d'instituteurs munis de diplômes.	No. of female teachers having diplomas.	No. d'instituteurs non-munis de diplômes.	No. of female teachers having no diplomas.	No. total d'institutrices.	Total number of female teachers.	No. d'instituteurs recevant moins de \$100.	No. of male teachers receiving less than \$100.
1											88		2			22	6	24	7		6		0	1	
2							371		298		652		5			28	33	17	14		2		41		
3							42				49		15			2	17	17	14		2		16		
4							42				49		20			2	17	17	14		2		16		
5							143		140		1821		20			28	48	20	162		28		190		
6							51		81		1360		14			12	26	26	103		16		119		
7							16		15		345		13			7	20	20	68		10		78		
8							26		99		2022		14			6	20	20	79		01		140		
9							2440		50		3290		5			3	8	8	99		33		122		
10							70		8		251		3			1	4	4	29		3		32		
11							688		202		935		12			45	117	36	97		5		41		
12							490				3442		22			22	117	97	101		108		205		
13							20				960		22			11	33	33	101		31		135		
14							20				993		8			22	30	30	102		10		110		
15											263		13			8	16	16	72		1		74		
16											180		57			8	65	65	316		12		328		
17											555		24			64	88	88	49		128		177		
18							168		51		3856		22			31	53	53	68		67		135		
19							2559		129		5504		30			39	69	69	121		49		170		
20							176		103		1505		23			6	29	29	88		88		88		
21							242		78		1113		47			5	52	52	57		5		92		
22							2889		545		1848		128			53	181	181	79		53		137		
23							4527		619		6517		43			124	167	167	83		149		232		
24							463		96		1407		44			37	81	81	127		44		171		
25							180		48		1223		23			55	78	78	96		35		131		
26											173		25			3	28	28	28		5		33		
27											173		32			5	37	37	21		2		23		
	1266		2987	3005	3108	18790	2559	42447	716	626	1342	2136	902	3038	56										



## REPORT

ON THE

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT IN AID OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION,

FOR 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,  
Montreal, 12th August, 1863.The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,  
Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a supplementary statement of the distribution of the grant in aid of Superior Education, for the year 1862.

By the Order in Council approving of my first statement, a larger reduction than I had proposed in my report was ordered to be made in view of those supplementary statements, that is to say: that the general reduction on the grant for the preceding year had been increased from two and a half to four per cent. It is true that since then eight hundred dollars have been appropriated as a special aid towards the liquidation of the debts of the Terrebonne and St. Laurent Colleges; but, in view of all the circumstances, I venture to recommend the grants apportioned in the annexed list, with the understanding that I shall provide out of the grant for 1863, for any amount by which they shall exceed the grant for the present year.

The first item in the list is the Lachute College, one half of the grant to which was retained by the Executive until more ample information was afforded, and in view of certain unfavorable reports which they had received on the subject of this institution.

I annex to this letter the report of my visit to this institution, in which are contained my reasons for recommending that the balance of the grant should be paid.

The two institutions referred to are the best of academies. Those of Sutton and Charles-ton had neglected to make reports within the time prescribed by law, but I have ascertained that this was due to the absence or illness of the officers charged with this duty, and that the teachers would be seriously inconvenienced by the loss of the whole grant. I therefore propose to allow them two thirds of the usual amount.

The Indian school at St. Régis was omitted this year, it having neglected to make a report. This was done through error; a report had been made on a Common School report form, and it was naturally placed with the other reports of that class. As no negligence can be charged to the teacher, who would otherwise be deprived of his whole salary, I have thought proper to recommend that the entire amount should be paid in this case.

The Model School at Nicolet had been omitted, because it did not appear that the teacher held a Model School diploma. It has since been proved that she did hold one, in which she is mentioned by a christian name differing from that contained in the report. I propose in this case also to allow the ordinary grant.

As regards the other Model Schools mentioned, I only propose to allow them the two-



thirds of the grant. The commissioners or directors in all these cases had neglected to forward their reports within the time prescribed, but have offered reasons for the delay which I have considered sufficient.

I have then the honor to recommend that a warrant may be issued for the payment, in my favor, of nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirty-six cents (\$995.36).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY list for the distribution of the grant for Superior Education, for the year 1862.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Pupils.	Amount allowed in 1861.	Amount proposed for 1862.
Lachute College.....	169	\$ cts. 370 75	\$ cts. 177 96
ACADEMIES.			
Sutton High School.....	129	125 33	82 14
Charleston.....		333 68	213 56
MODEL SCHOOLS.			
St. Régis (Indians).....	18	78 00	78 00
Infants' School, Quebec.....	80	205 77	131 70
Ste. Ursule.....	92		52 00
St. Henry (Hochelega), diss.....	58	78 00	49 92
Sault-aux-Récollets.....	65	78 00	49 92
Henryville.....	172		52 00
Nicolet.....	79	58 50	56 16
St. Benoit.....	47		52 00
		\$1331 03	\$995 36

STATEMENT of sums paid out of the Superior Education Fund for the year 1862, since the publication of the last report, as explained by the correspondence following.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	Amount paid.
	\$ cts.
Masson College.....	400 00
College of Terrebonne.....	400 00
MODEL SCHOOLS.	
St. Régis.....	78 00
St. Henry.....	49 92
Henryville.....	52 00
Nicolet.....	56 16
Total.....	\$1036 08

## OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

Quebec, 20th April, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that a warrant will issue in your favor for the sum of \$800,—\$400 for the College of Terrebonne, and \$400 for the College of St. Laurent, being the supplementary grant recommended by you in your letter of 4th ultimo.

The warrant will be handed to you or to your agent at the office of the Receiver General of the Province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. PARENT,

Assist. Secretary.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau,  
Superintendent of Education,  
Montreal.

## OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

Quebec, 7th October, 1863.

SIR.—I have the honor to inform you that a warrant will issue in your favor for a sum of two hundred and thirty-six dollars and eight cents (\$236.08) being the unexpended balance, less seventeen dollars and ninety cents (\$17.90), of the school grant for 1862, the latter sum remaining to be distributed with the grant for 1863.

The amount of the warrant is to be distributed as follows :

## MODEL SCHOOLS.

St. Régis (Indians).....	\$78 00
St. Henry (Hochelaga), diss .....	49 92
Henryville.....	52 00
Nicolet.....	56 16

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,

Secretary.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

Montreal, 25th January, 1864.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,  
Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my plan for the distribution of the grant in aid of Superior Education for the year 1863.

The six distribution lists are as follow :—

Universities.....	\$ 4,799 00
Classical Colleges.....	13,444 00
Industrial Colleges.....	7,603 00
Boys' or Mixed Academics.....	14,042 00
Female Academies.....	10,395 00
Model Schools.....	19,227 00

As in past years, the stationary condition of this fund compels me to pass over a large number of new applications which I should have wished to recommend, and the new grants which are suggested, although few in number, oblige me, nevertheless, to make a reduction of five per cent. (not including the cents), on all grants exceeding \$100. Reductions having already been rendered necessary on the small grants given in nearly all cases to Model Schools, the teachers of which are already but poorly remunerated, it appears to me to be only fair that the resources of these institutions should not be further curtailed. The only changes in the proposed distribution for the present year are as follow :—

1st. In the list of Classical Colleges the Morin College is put down for the sum of \$400. This new institution, established for the Protestant population of the District of Quebec, has had hitherto, as a matter of course, but a few pupils, and, notwithstanding the highly efficient basis on which this institution has been commenced, it appears to me impossible for the present, and in view of the condition of the fund, to recommend a larger appropriation in its behalf.

2nd. In the list of Industrial Colleges, the College of Rimouski is put down for \$100 more than last year. The requirements of the vast district for the benefit of which this college was established, and the narrowness of its present resources, notwithstanding the sacrifices made for its foundation, and lastly, the zeal of the directors and the success which has rewarded their efforts during the year, justify, in my opinion, the exception made in its favor.

3rd. In the list of female academies, the only new institution which has been added is the Académie St. Denis, established at Montreal by the Sœurs de la Congrégation. When it is borne in mind that the Sœurs de la Congrégation afford instruction to nearly 4000 children in the city of Montreal: that they support besides this academy, two first-class boarding-schools, and that for all these services they only receive a small amount from the School Commissioners, and \$74 for one of their Model Schools, out of the Superior Education Fund, the recommendation of a grant of \$150 in favour of the Académie St. Denis, which, moreover, is in every respect most worthy of it, must, I feel satisfied, meet with general approbation.

I feel it my duty also to advise an increase of \$160 to the grant of the Charleston Academy. This institution having failed to make its report within the time prescribed, received no grant last year, as did neither the Sutton Academy, in whose favor I recommend an increase of \$64, this institution having been deprived of its share of the grant, on account of the unfavorable report made of it by the Inspector.

4th. In the list of Model Schools I think it right to recommend an increase of \$102 (one third more than its ordinary grant) in favor of the Quebec Infant School, this charitable institution having been deprived of the entire grant last year, because the report was not received in proper time; and the reasons given by the directors having appeared sufficient, it had been recommended, in a subsequent application, that two-thirds of its grant should be allowed to it. This report not having been sanctioned for want of sufficient funds, it seems but just to take advantage of the present distribution to afford aid to this institution. I regret that the state of the fund does not enable me to do as much for the other institutions which were mentioned in the supplementary list, and which received no grant; but the exceptional position of this institution (*the Infant School*), and the reason given by its directors, that is to say, the serious illness of their secretary, appear to me to justify this exception in its favor.

Many of the new Model Schools have applied for grants. The following have been elected on account of the number of pupils, the requirements of the localities, the sacrifices

they have made, and the class of diplomas held by the teachers. They are the Model Schools of:—

St. Anselme, (convent),  
 Arthabaskaville,  
 Bagotville,  
 Carleton,  
 Coteau-du-Lac,  
 Ste. Claire,  
 Deschambault, (convent),  
 St. Henry, Hochelaga, (convent),  
 Ste. Hélène, Kamouraska,  
 Inverness,  
 Ste. Julie, Megantic,  
 St. Luc,  
 St. Lambert, Lévis,  
 Matane,  
 Maria, Bonaventure,  
 Ste. Martine,  
 St. Placide, Two-Mountains,  
 Ste. Ursule,  
 Sherrington,  
 Huntingdon, (convent),  
 Henryville, (convent), and  
 St. Etienne, Ottawa.

The Model School at Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure, having been omitted in consequence of the remoteness of the locality, from the report of last year, it is put down for an additional half grant.

I regret that the want of means does not warrant me in including also, the Model Schools of:—

Percé, Gaspé,  
 L'Assomption,  
 St. François, Yamaska,  
 St. Patrick's Female School,  
 St. Sylvester,  
 St. Janvier, and of  
 St. Sulpice.

The total amount recommended by the lists submitted would leave out of the grant for the year 1863 a balance of \$490 destined to meet the applications of any institutions which, not having been included in the present report, might establish their right to have been so included.

The Lachute College is only put down for a sum similar to that of last year, which was only half the annual grant previously allowed to that institution.

The special report of my inspection of this institution made by order of the Government and on representations made to them on the subject, recommended the payment of the part of the grant which had been withheld, but this conclusion not having been adopted, as I have reason to presume from the details of the report, it has seemed to me advisable to put down this institution on the list, for the same sum which was allowed it last year. But as I have had the honor to observe, the time at which I was obliged to make my inspection was unfavorable, and I propose to return to Lachute during the present winter, and should the result of my visit be different, to recommend an increase to the grant, to be taken from the balance reserved by this report.

Notice had been given to the professors at academies to provide themselves with diplomas for academies. Notwithstanding this notice, many of them have not yet obtained diplomas. I have, however, still placed these institutions on the lists for the present year, so that they may not be too suddenly deprived of their grants.

It is, however, to be desired that the rule should be adopted for the future, as a *sine qua non* of obtaining the grant, and that notice should forthwith be given by His Excellency the Governor General to all academies, excepting always those whose professors are Ministers of religion or *religieux* and who are exempt from examination by the 110th section of Chap. 15 of the Consolidated Statutes.

The Professors of the academies in the following list have not even obtained Model School Diplomas, namely :

- Academy of Buckingham,
- “ Clarendon,
- “ East Farnham,
- “ St. Colomban of Sillery,
- “ Ste. Foye,
- “ St. John, County of St. John, (cathol.)
- “ do do do (prot.)
- “ Lotbinière,
- “ Sorel, (prot.)
- “ Sutton,
- “ Three Rivers, (cathol.)

I would recommend that I should be authorized to retain in my possession the amount of the grants to these institutions, until I have obtained satisfactory explanations on this head.

It is also necessary to mention a circumstance to which I have frequently drawn the attention of the Government, and to call your attention to my letters of the 22nd February, 1862, and of the 19th September last, by which I claimed a sum of \$743.90 as still due to this department, in consequence of an error in the issuing of a warrant dated 22nd January, 1862. This warrant was issued for a sum less than the grants sanctioned by the minute of Council dated 27th December, 1861, and a balance against the Superior Education Fund has, since that date, appeared in our book, which is much more considerable than it ought to be. The issue of the warrant requisite to rectify this error ought to be a matter entirely distinct from and independent of the grant for the present year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,  
Quebec, 22nd March, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the copy included herewith of an Order in Council approving of your lists for the distribution of the grant in aid of Superior Education for the year 1863, with some few changes.

I add the details which are not set forth in the Order in Council.

LIST NO. 1.—UNIVERSITIES.

Bishop's College.....\$1500 instead of \$1721

LIST NO. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

St. Francis, Richmond.....\$ 750 instead of \$1032  
Three Rivers..... 600 “ 362

## LIST No. 3.—INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

Masson .....	\$1000	instead of	\$845
Ste. Marie-de-Monnoir .....	500	"	427
Rimouski .....	500	"	455
St. Laurent .....	500	"	456

## LIST No. 4.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.

Sorel .....	\$ 400	instead of	\$304
Three Rivers, (cathol.).....	250	"	304
"    (prot.).....	150	"	203

## LIST No. 5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

Sorel .....	\$ 350	instead of	\$203
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## LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

Sherrington.....	\$ 93
Shefford, West (High School).....	75

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, S. E.,  
Montreal.

E. PARENT,  
Secretary.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st March, 1864.*

On a communication dated 28th January, 1864, from the Superintendent of Education, Lower Canada, submitting Lists of distribution of the Legislative Grant for Superior Education for 1863.

The Honorable the Attorney General, L. C., recommends that the Lists submitted as hereunder annexed be approved, and that a Warrant issue in favor of the Superintendent for \$67,766, accordingly.

	Amount recom- mended.	Amended amount.
List No. 1.—Universities.....	\$ 4,799	\$ 4,578
"    2.—Classical Colleges.....	13,444	13,300
"    3.—Industrial Colleges.....	7,603	7,920
"    4.—Academies for Boys.....	14,042	14,031
"    5.—Academies for Girls.....	10,395	10,542
"    6.—Model Schools.....	17,227	17,395
	<u>\$67,510</u>	<u>\$67,766</u>

The Committee advise that the Lists as above amended be approved, and that a Warrant issue in favor of the Superintendent of Education for the sum of sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, for distribution in accordance therewith.

Certified,

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

TABLEAU de la distribution de la subvention de l'éducation supérieure, pour l'année 1863, en vertu de l'acte 18 Vict., chap. 54.

TABLE of the distribution of the grant for Superior Education for the year 1863, in virtue of the Act 18 Vic., chapter 54.)

LISTE No. 1.—UNIVERSITÉS.—(LIST No. 1.—UNIVERSITIES.)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Collège McGill—(McGill College).....	296	2532 00	2407 00
Au même, pour une année de salaire du secrétaire de l'institution royale, du messenger et dépenses casuelles—(To the same for one year's salary to the Secretary of the Royal Institution, and the messenger, and for casual expenses).....		071 07	071 00
Bishop's College.....	163	1812 03	1500 00
Total.....		5016 00	4578 00

LISTE No. 2.—COLLÈGES CLASSIQUES.—(LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nicolet.....	210	1812 03	1721 00
St. Hyacinthe.....	252	1812 03	1721 00
Ste. Thérèse.....	191	1449 64	1377 00
Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière.....	248	1812 03	1721 00
L'Assomption.....	195	1449 64	1377 00
Ste. Marie, Montréal.....	235	1449 64	1377 00
High School du Collège McGill—(High School of McGill College).....	262	1128 00	1128 00
High School de Québec, pour l'instruction de 30 élèves désignés par le gouvernement—(High School of Quebec for the instruction of 30 pupils appointed by the Government).....	127	1128 00	1128 00
St. François, Richmnd.....	102	1086 98	750 00
Trois-Rivières—(Three Rivers).....	107	381 23	600 00
Morin.....	24		400 00
Total.....		13509 22	13300 00

LISTE No. 3.—COLLÈGES INDUSTRIELS—(LIST No. 3.—INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. — Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. — Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Joliette .....	158	889 79	845 00
Masson.....	313	*1289 79	1000 00
Notre-Dame de Lévis.....	106	889 79	845 00
St. Michel, Bellechasse.....	130	889 79	845 00
Laval .....	92	355 92	338 00
Rigaud .....	131	889 79	845 00
Ste. Marie-de-Monnoir .....	194	449 52	500 00
Ste. Marie-de-la-Beauce .....	120	355 92	338 00
Rimouski.....	142	355 92	500 00
Laclute.....	185	177 96	178 00
Verchères.....	147	355 92	338 00
Varennes.....	100	266 94	253 00
Sherbrooke.....	48	266 94	253 00
Longueuil.....	318	360 87	342 00
St. Laurent .....	194	*880 49	500 00
Total.....		8675 35	7920 00

LISTE No. 4.—ACADÉMIES DE GARÇONS, OU MIXTES—(LIST No. 4.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. — Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. — Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Aylmer, catholiques—(Catholics).....	68	240 27	228 00
Aylmer, protestants.....	36	240 27	228 00
Beauharnois, St. Clément.....	233	240 27	228 00
Bonin, St. André, Argenteuil .....	125	240 27	228 00
Baie-du-Febvre.....	118	160 18	152 00
Baie St. Paul .....	65	177 97	169 00
Barnston.....	160	160 18	152 00
Berthier, en haut.....	160	357 77	340 00
Buckingham.....	38	160 18	152 00
Belœil .....	83	357 77	340 00
Chambly .....	81	187 20	178 00
Cap-Santé .....	21	160 18	152 00
Clarenceville.....	69	320 33	304 00
Clarendon .....	56	160 18	152 00
Coutiscook.....	88	142 37	135 00
Cassville .....	70	160 18	152 00
Compton .....	84	160 18	152 00

\* Ces deux nouvelles institutions ont reçu chacune \$400 comme aide supplémentaire accordée par ordre du Conseil Exécutif, depuis la publication du rapport de l'année dernière; ce qui explique la différence avec les chiffres publiés l'année dernière.

(\*These two new institutions have each received a supplementary grant of \$400 awarded by order of the Executive Council since the publication of the Report of last year; this will explain the discrepancy between the above figures and those published last year.)



LISTE No. 4.—ACADÉMIES DE GARÇONS OU MIXTES.—*Suite.*  
(LIST No. 4.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.—*Continued.*)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cookshire .....	35	160 18	152 00
St. Cyprien .....	145	160 18	152 00
Charleston .....	24	.....	480 00
Danville .....	84	240 27	228 00
Dudswell .....	42	160 18	152 00
Dunham .....	81	320 33	304 00
Durham, No. 1 .....	70	142 37	135 00
St. Eustache .....	80	240 27	228 00
Farnham, Catholiques—(Catholics) .....	233	213 56	203 00
Farnham, Protestants .....	65	240 27	228 00
Freleighsburg .....	74	213 56	203 00
St. Colomban de Sillery .....	113	160 18	152 00
Stc. Foye .....	50	160 18	152 00
Gentilly .....	90	160 18	152 00
Granby .....	59	320 33	304 00
Georgeville .....	37	160 18	152 00
St. Grégoire, Nicolet .....	114	160 18	152 00
Huntingdon .....	38	355 92	338 00
St. Jean, comté de St. Jean, catholiques—(Catholics) .....	167	320 33	304 00
St. Jean, Id. Protestants .....	51	320 33	304 00
St. Jean, Ile-d'Orléans .....	89	160 18	152 00
Knowlton .....	96	320 33	304 00
Kamouraska .....	80	355 92	338 00
Laprairie .....	150	213 56	203 00
Lotbinière .....	24	142 37	135 00
L'Islet .....	84	240 27	228 00
Académie Commerciale Catholique, Montréal—(Catholic Com- mercial Academy, Montreal) .....	175	240 27	228 00
Montmaguy .....	225	266 92	253 00
Stc. Marthe .....	80	160 18	152 00
Missisquoi .....	49	245 68	233 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga .....	82	320 33	304 00
Philipsburg .....	48	160 18	152 00
Sherbrooke .....	90	355 92	338 00
Sorel, catholiques—(Catholics) .....	352	320 33	400 00
Sorel, Protestants .....	44	142 37	135 00
Stanbridge .....	121	240 27	228 00
Sutton .....	64	.....	192 00
Shefford .....	82	320 33	304 00
Stanstead .....	175	560 56	542 00
St. Timothée .....	125	142 37	135 00
Trois-Rivières, catholiques—(Three-Rivers, Catholics) .....	36	320 33	250 00
Id. protestants—( Id. Protestants) .....	19	214 46	150 00
Vaudreuil .....	104	160 18	152 00
Yamachiche .....	180	240 27	228 00
Académie Commerciale et Littéraire, Québec—(Commercial and Literay Academy, Quebec) .....	66	160 18	152 00
St. André, Argenteuil .....	120	93 60	93 00
Roxton .....	60	140 40	133 00
Total .....		14393 82	14031 00

## LISTE NO. 5.—ACADÉMIES DE FILLES.—(LIST NO. 5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention	Subvention
		annuelle pour 1862. — Annual grant for 1862.	annuelle pour 1863. — Annual grant for 1863
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ste. Anne-de-la-Pérade.....	160	142 37	135 00
St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	100	93 60	93 00
L'Assomption.....	180	142 37	135 00
St. Aimé.....	136	120 10	114 00
Baie St. Paul.....	112	120 10	114 00
Belœil.....	85	93 60	93 00
Boucherville.....	103	93 60	93 00
Les Cèbres—(Codars).....	61	93 60	92 00
Chambly.....	120	160 18	152 00
St. Césaire.....	157	133 48	127 00
St. Croix.....	79	160 18	152 00
Cowansville.....	40	160 18	152 00
St. Charles, Industrio.....	326	213 56	203 00
Châteauguay.....	100	93 60	93 00
St. Clément.....	259	160 18	152 00
St. Cyprien.....	178	93 60	93 00
St. Denis.....	132	93 60	93 00
Ste. Elisabeth.....	122	213 56	203 00
St. Eustache.....	100	96 11	96 00
St. Grégoire.....	205	240 27	228 00
Ste. Geneviève.....	90	93 60	93 00
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	81	93 60	93 00
St. Hilaire.....	80	93 60	93 00
St. Hugues.....	76	320 33	304 00
St. Hyacinthe, Sœurs de la Charité—(Sisters of Charity).....	290	142 37	135 00
St. Hyacinthe, Sœurs de la Présentation—(Sisters of the } Présentation).....	162	142 37	135 00
L'Islet.....	77	142 37	135 00
Ile-Verte.....	70	140 40	133 00
St. Jean, comté de St. Jean.....	400	240 27	228 00
St. Jacques de l'Achigan.....	155	213 56	203 00
St. Joseph de Lévis.....	262	320 33	304 00
Kakouna.....	80	177 07	169 00
Kamouraska.....	104	160 18	152 00
Laprairie.....	142	93 60	93 00
Longueuil.....	390	320 33	304 00
St. Lin.....	136	93 60	93 00
St. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier.....	130	213 56	203 00
Longue-Pointe.....	46	160 18	152 00
Montréal, pension de 12 sourdes-muettes—(Board of 12 deaf } and dumb females).....	12	449 28	449 00
Ste. Marie-de-Monnoir.....	127	160 18	152 00
Ste. Marie-de-la-Beauce.....	113	177 07	169 00
St. Martin.....	90	93 60	93 00
St. Michel, Bellechasse.....	72	240 27	228 00
St. Nicolas.....	37	93 60	93 00
St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	66	93 60	93 00
Pointe-Claire.....	78	93 60	93 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga.....	100	213 56	203 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf.....	102	213 56	203 00
Rivière-Ouelle.....	78	183 69	174 00
Rimouski.....	142	240 27	228 00
Ste. Scholastique.....	134	106 78	101 00
Sherbrooke.....	134	320 33	304 00
Sorel.....	403	213 56	350 00
Ste. Thérèse.....	151	93 60	93 00
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	60	160 18	152 00
St. Timothée.....	117	142 37	135 00

LISTE No. 5.—ACADEMIES DE FILLES.—*Suite*—(LIST No. 5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—*Continued.*)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. — Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. — Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	192	240 27	228 00
Varennos.....	107	178 78	169 00
Yamuchicic.....	109	160 18	152 00
St. Benoît.....	90	160 18	152 00
Trois-Rivières—(Three-Rivers).....	223	240 27	228 00
St. Famille.....	82	205 77	195 00
Terrebonne.....	146	93 60	93 00
Trois-Pistoles, No. 1.....	61	140 40	133 00
Vaudreuil.....	90	93 60	93 00
Académie de la rue St. Denis, Montréal—(St. Denis Street } Academy, Montreal)..... }	123		150 00
Total.....			10542 00

LISTE No. 6.—ECOLLES MODELES—(LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. — Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. — Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Andrew's School, Québec.....	67	558 44	511 00
British and Canadian School Society, Montréal.....	150	711 83	676 00
Colonial Church and School Society, Sherbrooke.....	32	177 96	169 00
British and Canadian School Society, Québec.....	282	779 22	740 00
National School, Québec.....	155	395 46	375 00
Pointe St. Charles, Montréal.....	151	263 28	250 00
Société d'Éducation, Québec—(Society of Education, Quebec)....	510	996 57	946 00
Id. Trois-Rivières—( id. Three-Rivers).....	295	536 35	509 00
Free School in connection with the American Presbyterian School } Society, Montréal..... }	121	355 92	338 00
Colonial Church and School Society, Montréal.....	1125	711 83	676 00
Lorotte, école de filles—(Girls' School).....		133 49	133 00
Id. de garçons—(Boys' School).....		133 49	133 00
Stanfold.....	25	56 16	56 00
St. François, école sauvage—(Indian School).....	31	177 96	169 00
Québec, Basse-Ville—(Lower Town)—Infant School.....		177 96	169 00
Québec, Haute-Ville—(Upper Town)—Infant School.....			308 00
St. Jacques, Montréal.....	604	839 80	845 00
Les commissaires catholiques de Québec—(Catholic Commis- } sioners of Quebec)..... }	485	355 92	338 00
Deschambault.....	58	160 17	152 00
St. Constant.....	113	120 11	114 00

LISTE No. 6.—ÉCOLES MODELES.—*Suite*— LIST No. 6.—MODEL  
SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Jacques-le-Mineur.....	155	120 11	114 00
Pointe-Claire.....	62	160 17	152 00
Lachine.....	236	74 88	74 00
Côte-des-Neiges.....	83	74 88	74 00
St. Antoine de Tilly.....	38	74 88	74 00
St. Edouard de Napierville.....	122	74 88	74 00
St. Philomène.....	40	74 88	74 00
St. François-du-Lac.....	88	74 88	74 00
Laprairie.....	64	74 88	74 00
Lacolle.....	93	74 88	74 00
Coteau St. Louis.....	185	74 88	74 00
Rivière-du-Loup.....	45	74 88	74 00
St. Anne-de-la-Pérade.....	76	74 88	74 00
St. Romuald de Lévis.....	149	74 88	74 00
St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe.....	135	74 88	74 00
St. Grégoire.....	65	74 88	74 00
St. Henry, Hochelaga.....	198	74 88	74 00
Beaumont.....	78	74 88	74 00
St. André, Kamouraska.....	81	74 88	74 00
St. Anne-des-Plaines.....	96	74 88	74 00
St. Césaire.....	152	74 88	74 00
St. Joachim, Deux-Montagnes—(Two Mountains).....	80	74 88	74 00
Boucherville.....	110	74 88	74 00
Lachine, diss.....	73	74 88	74 00
Malbaie.....	60	74 88	74 00
St. Hermas.....	48	74 88	74 00
St. Rose.....	79	74 88	74 00
St. Denis, Kamouraska.....	128	74 88	74 00
St. Hyacinthe.....	214	74 88	74 00
Chicoutimi.....	147	148 15	140 00
St. Sévère.....	80	74 88	74 00
St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud.....	31	74 88	74 00
Bury.....	52	74 88	74 00
Châteauguay.....	72	74 88	74 00
St. Hilaire.....	47	74 88	74 00
St. Scholastique.....	92	74 88	74 00
St. Joseph de Lévis.....	190	74 88	74 00
St. Michel-Archange.....	161	74 88	74 00
St. Jean-des-Challons.....	67	74 88	74 00
St. Gervais.....	31	74 88	74 00
St. Nicolas, Lévis.....	30	74 88	74 00
St. Isidore, Laprairie.....	89	74 88	74 00
St. Henri de Lauzon.....	62	74 88	74 00
Grande-Baie.....	97	74 88	74 00
Sommerset.....	47	160 07	152 00
St. Geneviève de Batiscan.....	102	74 88	74 00
St. Valentin.....	81	56 16	56 00
St. Vincent-de-Paul.....	56	56 16	56 00
St. Martine, garçons—(Boys).....	118	56 16	56 00
Béancour.....	165	56 16	56 00
St. Hubert.....	62	56 16	56 00
St. Jérôme.....	55	56 16	56 00
St. Gertrude.....	43	74 88	74 00
St. Charles, Bellechasse, garçons—(Boys).....	86	74 88	74 00
St. George, Cacouna.....	94	56 16	56 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf.....	67	74 88	74 00

LISTE No. 6.—ÉCOLES MODÈLES.—*Suite*—(LIST No. 6.—MODEL  
Schools.—*Continued.*)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863.
		Annual grant for 1862.	Annual grant for 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ste. Cécile, Beauharnois.....	134	74 88	74 00
Eboulements .....	72	74 88	74 00
Ecole modèle protestante, rue Panet, Montréal—(Protestant Model School, Panet Street, Montreal) .....	269	74 88	74 00
St. Laurent, Montmorency.....	100	74 88	74 00
Rawdon.....	125	74 88	74 00
St. Gervais, couvent—(Convent) .....	70	74 88	74 00
Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire, Lévis.....	132	74 88	74 00
Rigaud, couvent—(Convent) .....	112	74 88	74 00
St. Vincent-de-Paul, couvent—(Convent) .....	159	74 88	74 00
Ecole de la Visitation, faubourg Québec, Montréal—(La Visita- tion School, Quebec Suburb, Montreal) .....	350	74 88	74 00
St. Jean-Port-Joly, écoles de filles—(Girls' School) .....	100	74 88	74 00
Lacolle, diss.....	104	74 88	74 00
Ste. Anne No. 2, Kamouraska .....	77	56 10	56 00
Melbourne, académie de filles—(Academy for Girls).....	20	74 88	74 00
Ecole allemande protestante de Montréal—(Montreal German Protestant School).....	33	56 16	56 00
Pointe-du-Lac.....	80	74 88	74 00
St. Edouard, Témiscouata, école de filles—(Girls' School) .....	130	74 88	74 00
Château-Richer .....	56	74 88	74 00
Lotbinière.....	45	74 88	74 00
Rivière-Ouelle.....	33	74 88	74 00
St. Narcisse .....	68	74 88	74 00
St. Paschal .....	65	74 88	74 00
Ste. Famille, Isle d'Orléans .....	56	74 88	74 00
Ste. Foye.....	108	74 88	74 00
St. Stanislas.....	71	74 88	74 00
Leeds .....	42	74 88	74 00
St. Henri de Mascoucho.....	84	74 88	74 00
Ecureuils.....	118	56 88	56 00
St. Jean-Chrysostôme No. 2.....	119	56 88	56 00
Rivières-des-Prairies..... 2.....	23	56 88	56 00
St. Louis de Gonzague.....	98	56 88	56 00
St. Léon .....	78	56 88	56 00
St. Aimé .....	125	74 88	74 00
Ecole catholique, Pointe St. Charles, Montréal—(Catholic School, Point St. Charles, Montreal).....	63	74 88	74 00
Faubourg St. Jean, Québec—(St. John's Suburb, Quebec) .....	90	74 88	74 00
St. André Avellan .....	84	74 88	74 00
St. Alexandre, Iberville.....	50	74 88	74 00
L'Acadie .....	123	74 88	74 00
Ste. Claire.....	105	74 88	74 00
St. Charles, Bellechasse, filles—(Girls).....	162	74 88	74 00
Cap St. Ignace.....	90	74 88	74 00
St. Anselme, école de garçons—(Boys' School).....	35	74 88	74 00
Escoumins .....	30	74 88	74 00
St. Edouard, Témiscouata, garçons—(Boys) .....	93	74 88	74 00
St. Frédéric, Drummond.....	70	74 88	74 00
Iberville .....	150	74 88	74 00
St. Irénée.....	65	74 88	74 00
St. Philippe .....	95	74 88	74 00
St. Calixte de Sommerset .....	80	74 88	74 00
St. Sauveur, Québec .....		74 88	74 00
St. Roch de l'Achigan .....	74	74 88	74 00
St. Régis.....		74 00	74 00

LISTE No. 6.—ÉCOLES MODÈLES.—*Suite.*—(LIST No. 6.—MODEL  
SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*)

NOM DE L'INSTITUTION. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. d'élèves. No. of pupils.	Subvention annuelle pour 1862. Annual grant for 1862.	Subvention annuelle pour 1863. Annual grant for 1863
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Henry, dioc...	52	49 92	74 00
Hourville, Iberville	94	56 00	56 00
Arthabaskaville	118		56 00
St. Anselme, couvent—(Convent)	80		56 00
Bagotville			56 00
Carleton	88		74 00
Coteau-du-Lac	41		74 00
Doschambault, couvent—(Convent)	98		56 00
St. Henry, Hochelaga	250		56 00
St. Hélène, Kamouraska	110		56 00
Inverness	104		56 00
St. Julie, Mégantic	50		56 00
St. Luc	75		74 00
St. Lambert, Lévis	64		56 00
Matane	73		56 00
Magog			74 00
Maria, Bonaventure	60		74 00
St. Martine, filles—(Girls)	106		56 00
Nicolet	79		56 00
St. Placide, Deux-Montagnes	88		74 00
St. Ursule	107		56 00
Sault-aux-Récollets	75		74 00
Sherrington	118		93 00
Huntingdon, couvent—(Convent)	45		74 00
Henryville, couvent—(Convent)	110		56 00
St. Etienne, Outaouais—(Ottawa)	35		56 00
Shefford Ouest—(West)			75 00
Total			17395 00

TABLE of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities, for 1863.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Amount of ordinary amount granted.	Amount of assessment collected.	Amount of supplementary aid prayed for.	Supplementary aid granted.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ct	\$ cts.
Argenteuil	Mille-Isles	New settlement and poor.	63 54	222 00	40 00	29 00
	Township of Morin	Has built a school, \$104.	51 32	280 00	80 00	29 00
	Chatham No. 1, diss.	Scant population and supports 2 schools	41 00	105 00	50 00	24 00
	Gore and Wentworth	id.	89 66	240 00		29 00
	St. Eulalie	New settlement	12 22	50 00		29 00
	St. Léonard	id.	28 00	72 00		29 00
	Chester West	id.	84 90	160 00		29 00
	Chester East	id.	88 98	195 00		29 00
	St. Clotilde	id.	21 36	65 00		27 00
	St. Valère	id.	55 28	180 00		27 00
Bonaventure	St. Médard	id.	150 46	330 00		20 00
	id.	id.	13 78	72 00		24 00
	St. Venceslas	id.	70 30	213 00		29 00
	St. Norbert	id.	112 14	200 00		29 00
	Victoriaville	id.	84 18	109 00		29 00
	Hoppe	id.	93 94	64 00		29 00
	Nonville	id.	50 00	60 00		29 00
	Matapédia	id.	170 70	179 00		20 00
	Restigouche	id.	108 30	300 00		40 00
	New Richmond	id.	206 10	221 25		20 00
Beauce	Carleton	id.	97 78	227 68		40 00
	id.	id.	30 00	60 00		29 00
	Maria	id.	97 78	227 68		40 00
	Restigouche, Indians	id.	33 27	100 00		29 00
	Aylmer	id.	93 72	173 00		29 00
	St. Frédéric	id.				
	Forsyth	id.				
	St. Ephrem	id.				
	id.	id.				
	id.	id.				

St. Victor	id.	2	141 00	240 00	40 00	29 00
Lambton	id.	2	99 48	188 00	40 00	29 00
Bellechasse	id.	id.	209 10	315 00	100 00	29 00
Bagot	id.	id.	73 26	74 00	50 00	29 00
St. Ephrem-Somba	id.	id.	108 86	202 97	100 00	29 00
St. André	id.	id.	105 24	147 12	80 00	29 00
Brome	id.	id.	60 00	2000 00		29 00
Chicoutimi	id.	id.	92 26	181 60		29 00
id.	id.	id.	43 40	101 69		29 00
Anse St. Jean	id.	id.	39 34	212 00		29 00
St. Joseph	id.	id.	69 04	202 25		29 00
Grande-Baie	id.	id.	147 86	167 00		29 00
Ouatahouan	id.	id.	45 58	218 00		29 00
Chicoutimi, village	id.	id.	90 66	298 00		29 00
id.	id.	id.	268 50	850 00		29 00
Bagotville, village	id.	id.	48 62	109 65		29 00
Hébertville	id.	id.	109 62	160 00		29 00
Winlow North	id.	id.	164 46	180 00		29 00
Westbury	id.	id.	33 58	211 22		29 00
Clifton	id.	id.	61 50	160 00		29 00
Whitton	id.	id.	57 78	67 00		29 00
Hampden	id.	id.	45 50	311 20		29 00
Newport and Auckland	id.	id.	41 38	150 00		29 00
Horeford	id.	id.	63 76	297 00		29 00
Liangwick	id.	id.	102 18	350 00		29 00
Winlow South	id.	id.	121 64	240 00		29 00
Champlain	id.	id.	110 66	176 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	61 04	18 00		29 00
Charlevoix	id.	id.	112 82	300 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	86 02	143 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	149 08	264 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	82 30	80 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	94 52	168 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	45 00	72 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	79 14	230 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	50 74	120 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	93 28	360 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	101 30	320 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	168 20	423 70		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	163 98	160 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	177 84	400 67		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	143 48	642 00		80 00
Id.	id.	id.	97 78	635 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	20 00	90 00		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	183 38	472 14		29 00
Id.	id.	id.	188 00	519 00		29 00

TABLE of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities, &c.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Amount of ordinary annual grant.	Amount of assessment collected.	Amount of supplementary aid prayed for.	Supplementary aid granted.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gaspe	Newport	The rate-payers are poor	46 92	62 00	40 00	25 00
Id.	Papou	id.	58 22	347 00	100 00	29 00
Id.	Grande-Riviere	Limited means and supports good schools	141 42	400 00	100 00	40 00
Id.	Fox River	id.	100 84	120 00	80 00	29 00
Id.	Cap-des-Rosters	Very limited means	39 94	120 00	20 00	29 00
Id.	Monts-Louis	id.	22 62	97 00	20 00	21 00
Id.	Perce	Has built 3 school houses	292 46	500 00	40 00	40 00
Id.	Cap-Despoir	Poor	20 00	60 00	20 00	20 00
Id.	Isle-Bonaventure	id.	36 00	163 00	120 00	20 00
Id.	St. Louis, diss.	The population is not large	30 00	110 00	40 00	20 00
Huntington	Huntington, diss.	Poor and supports 1 good school	149 86	225 00	80 00	29 00
L'Islet	St. Aubert	id.	73 70	143 00	80 00	29 00
Id.	St. Cyrille	id.	29 00	100 00	28 00	20 00
Joliette	St. Ambroise, diss.	id.	158 60	495 50	29 00	29 00
Id.	St. Melanie	Poor and supports 5 schools	67 60	94 52	40 00	29 00
Kapouraska	Mont-Carmel	id.	145 58	200 00	80 00	29 00
Id.	St. Helene	id.	80 60	174 00	40 00	29 00
Id.	St. Onésime	id.	196 14	240 00	100 00	29 00
Id.	St. Alexandre	id.	115 88	218 90	40 00	29 00
Lothbrière	St. Flavien	id.	97 30	97 30	30 00	29 00
Id.	St. Gilles	id.	186 08	206 00	25 00	20 00
Id.	St. Agapit	id.	40 00	92 00	50 00	20 00
Id.	St. Lambert	Supports 6 schools and has constructed several houses	68 28	92 00	29 00	29 00
Id.	Inverness, diss.	id.	89 76	72 00	29 00	29 00
Montmagny	Isle-aux-Grues	id.	99 70	97 00	60 00	29 00
Id.	Laval	Limited resources and owes \$324 for building of a school house	159 62	202 75	29 00	29 00
Id.	St. Yvelin	id.	160 64	256 00	120 00	29 00
Id.	St. Drape	id.				
Maskinongé	St. Gertrude	id.				
Nicolet						

Id.	St. Monique No. 2	id.	61 50	154 00	40 00	20 00	
Id.	Bianford	id.	22 38	56 00	80 00	29 00	
Ottawa	St. André-Avelin	id.	173 20	492 00	60 00	20 00	
Id.	Hartwell and Ripon	New and has to build school houses	91 00	166 00	29 00	29 00	
Id.	Earley	New, with but limited resources	113 62	409 00	80 00	29 00	
Portneuf	St. Casimir	Supports 4 schools and has limited means	188 46	202 00	80 00	29 00	
Id.	Cap-Rouge	Have to pay \$744, balance of a judgment	67 50	100 00	80 00	60 00	
Pontiac	Walsham	New, with limited means	45 52	400 00	50 00	20 00	
Id.	Franktown	id.	210 00	210 00	50 00	20 00	
Id.	Colamel	Poor and supports 3 schools	118 70	408 82	120 00	29 00	
Id.	Litchfield	id. and newly erected	118 20	420 01	29 00	29 00	
Québec	Stonham	id. and has built 2 school houses	45 00	60 00	29 00	29 00	
Id.	St. Dunstan	id.	40 00	50 00	29 00	29 00	
Id.	Id.	id.	57 00	45 00	20 00	20 00	
Rimouski	Métis	id. and supports 3 schools	147 98	251 30	40 00	29 00	
Id.	St. Fabien	id.	136 46	315 15	30 00	29 00	
Id.	St. Simon	id.	116 84	120 00	45 00	29 00	
Saguenay	Escoumains	id.	51 78	80 00	40 00	29 00	
Id.	Tadoussac	id.	114 18	152 00	60 00	29 00	
St. Maurice	Shannonigan	id. and supports 3 schools	79 14	300 00	50 00	29 00	
Stanstead	Barford	id.	100 72	130 00	20 00	20 00	
Id.	Hadley, diss.	id. and population scattered	101 66	116 00	40 00	20 00	
Id.	St. Antoine	id. and supports 3 schools	157 02	183 91	70 00	29 00	
Témiscouatin	N. D. du Portage	id.	70 10	120 00	40 00	29 00	
Id.	St. Eloi	id.	27 58	200 00	40 00	29 00	
Id.	St. Modeste	id.	91 46	404 56	40 00	20 00	
Terrabonne	St. Jérôme No. 4	Has to pay a heavy debt	68 93	40 00	25 00	20 00	
Wolfe	Weedon	New and supports 4 schools	173 32	308 80	50 00	29 00	
Id.	Id.	New and is building a school house	46 70	184 00	36 00	29 00	
Id.	Ham North	New and supports 3 schools	54 94	155 00	50 00	29 00	
Id.	Wotton	Supports 7 schools and has built 2 houses	31 08	80 00	40 00	29 05	
Id.	St. Gabriel	New and has built 1 house					
Id.	St. Camille	New and supports 3 schools					
Id.	Garthby	id. 1 good school					
Total						\$	3955 00



LISTE des pensions accordées aux instituteurs et institutrices retirés de  
l'enseignement, pour 1862.  
(LIST of Pensions accorded to retired Teachers, for 1862.)

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Ol. Aubry.....	17 41	Elisabeth Gagné.....	16 50
F. X. Allard.....	16 50	André Gagnon.....	11 00
Henriette Ausbrow.....	22 75	Joseph Gagnon.....	18 33
Jean Marie Annette.....	21 00	Martin E. Grocier.....	19 25
Adèle Bouchard.....	21 39	J. R. Grant.....	16 63
J. Beers.....	13 75	Antoine T. Gouin.....	22 75
Al. Bouchard.....	11 91	John Halpin.....	9 16
Jos. Belleau.....	16 81	Wm. Holtby.....	5 50
Mlle. J. B. Blanchard.....	16 50	John Hughes.....	18 33
Ls. Bolduc.....	13 75	Madame E. Landry.....	15 79
F. C. P. Bernard.....	7 33	L. Lacasse.....	7 33
Madame Louise Bérubé.....	11 91	J. B. Leclair.....	10 47
Mlle. E. Brown.....	15 95	E. Lortie.....	14 66
Mlle. G. P. Bélaire.....	15 72	Mlle. Z. Lalonde.....	18 33
Mlle. E. Badeaux.....	8 25	Marie Lamontagne.....	12 83
Jos. Bussièrès.....	16 50	E. Lajeunesse.....	14 25
L. M. Bertrand.....	16 50	Hélène Létourneau.....	17 72
P. Bouchard.....	16 50	Louise Liévin.....	21 39
Reine Ecaubien.....	5 50	Eléonore Létourneau.....	21 39
Mlle. A. Butler.....	18 33	Catherine Lamb.....	23 22
Ls. Boucher.....	18 33	P. J. Mathon.....	8 25
Ursule Bouffard.....	21 39	Thomas Morris.....	15 58
Virginie Buteau.....	21 39	Mlle. J. Malherbe.....	17 11
Victoire Bérubé.....	22 75	Mlle. C. Michaud.....	15 43
Pierre Brissette.....	22 75	John Martin.....	15 58
Pierre Bélanger.....	21 00	Lydia McElkins.....	12 83
Andrew Clarke.....	15 58	F. Maindelle.....	11 00
Esthor Clément.....	13 75	Isidore Manseau.....	14 66
Arch. Campbell.....	7 33	John McManus.....	18 33
Madame C. Chôvreuil.....	7 33	Hannah Mitchell.....	21 39
Mario Anne Courteau.....	5 50	Walter McVicar.....	21 39
Mlle. A. Casault.....	18 33	F. X. Montmarquet.....	21 39
Wm. Colgan.....	21 39	Madame F. X. Montmarquet.....	21 39
Mario Carpentier.....	12 22	Robt. Morrow.....	21 39
E. Dillon.....	18 33	Wm. Millar.....	21 39
Marguerite Dorion.....	16 81	Mélanie Michaud.....	12 22
Rob. Dupont.....	18 33	J. Mathon.....	21 39
L. De Montigny.....	7 33	Mathew O'Meara.....	15 90
J. De Toumancour.....	8 46	Jeffery O'Donohoe.....	16 50
Madame Vict. Denuit.....	5 50	Jeremiah O'Shea.....	22 75
Mlle. Z. L. Desrochers.....	17 41	Mlle. N. Pélerin.....	15 72
Denise Desgagners.....	12 83	Joseph Proulx.....	15 43
James Duffy.....	5 50	Murie Anne Pinard.....	16 50
Edwidge Dupont.....	16 50	J. B. Phillingier.....	16 50
Madame Dastou.....	3 66	Flore Pelletier.....	12 83
Marguerite Dupuis.....	11 00	Thersile Pothier.....	7 33
Charles Dolbigny.....	21 39	J. C. Pacaud.....	18 33
Louise Demers.....	21 39	Elisabeth Pâquet.....	18 33
Madame C. Dion.....	21 39	Apolline Proulx.....	17 72
Madame veuve Decelles.....	12 83	C. H. Pâquin.....	23 22
L. Aug. Desrochers.....	21 39	Rodolphe Puize.....	22 75
Mathilde Dupéré.....	23 22	Mlle. O. Richard.....	16 80
Henry Dawson.....	17 72	Henriette Rhéaume.....	11 00
A. P. O'Donnell.....	21 39	Démérisse Raymond.....	9 16
Madame Geneviève Fluetto.....	16 57	Anna Reece.....	9 16
Julie Fournier.....	16 81	Adèle Rivard.....	9 16
J. B. Fortin.....	5 50	Mlle. H. E. Roy.....	5 50
Clémence Frégeau.....	21 39	Caroline Rankin.....	18 33
P. V. Gabion.....	8 46	Maurice Racicot.....	18 33
Mlle. A. Gilman.....	16 50	F. Renaud.....	16 50
P. Guay.....	9 16	Adam Ross.....	11 00
George Gray.....	16 50	Elisa Robin.....	18 33
Il. Guyon.....	16 50	Pierre Rouleau.....	21 39
Mlle. M. A. Greensil.....	15 58	James Ryan.....	19 55
J. B. Goudreault.....	16 50	Ls. P. Resch.....	23 22
Marie Louise Girouard.....	16 50	L. T. St. Michel.....	15 90

LISTE des pensions accordées aux instituteurs et institutrices retirés de l'enseignement, pour l'année 1862.—*Suite.*  
(LIST of Pensions accorded to retired Teachers, for 1862.—*Continued*)

	cts.		cts.
C. Soucy.....	8 25	PENSIONNAIRES NOUVEAUX. (NEW PENSIONERS.)	
Henriette Ste. Mario.....	11 00	Ursule Beauvoisin.....	22 75
Mlle. F. Sénéchal.....	18 33	Odile Baril.....	10 50
Mlle. M. Sénéchal.....	14 66	Joseph Bonin.....	10 50
Alexis Soulard.....	21 39	Marguerite Belliveau.....	10 50
Peter Scannell.....	21 39	Madame Adélaïde Duval.....	10 50
Thomas Strong.....	17 72	Elizabeth Ellen Edmunds.....	3 50
Lucile Toussaint.....	21 39	Julie Gagné.....	10 50
Germain Tremblay.....	21 39	Agnès Hamel.....	10 50
Madame veuve Thibault.....	15 90	Justin Harmas.....	10 50
Adélaïde Talon.....	23 22	Charles Hudon.....	10 50
Marie Anne Thibault.....	23 22	Léon Kérouac.....	10 50
Daniel Watters.....	11 00	James Lloyd.....	10 50
Claire Watters.....	7 33	A. C. Wolfe.....	10 50
William Wilson.....	22 00	H. Perrin.....	10 50
Marguerite Young.....	7 33		
P. Boucher.....	19 25		
	\$ 2381 10	Total.....	\$ 2523 35

ETAT de la dépense pour l'impression des journaux d'éducation, pour l'année 1863.  
(STATEMENT of the Expense for the Impression of Educational Journals, for the year 1863.)

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1863.	Montant du découvert au 31 décembre 1862—(Amount of the overdrawn balance on the 31st December, 1862) .....	1778 94	
Janv.—(Jan.) 12	E. Sénécal, journal français et anglais de décembre—(French and English Journal of December.....)	194 00	
Id. 27	E. Sénécal, journal français avec calendrier—(French Journal with Calendar).....	155 00	
Fév.—(Feb.) 5	Subvention du gouvernement—(Grant of the Government).....		1800 00
Id. 7	E. Sénécal, journal anglais—(English Journal)—(No. 1).....	78 00	
Mars—(March) 3	Id. id. français—(French id.).....	110 00	
Id. 24	Id. id. anglais—(English id.).....	88 75	
Avril—(April) 4	Id. id. français—(French id.).....	110 00	
Id. 18	Id. id. id.—(Id. id.).....	110 00	
Id. 30	Id. id. anglais—(English id.).....	71 00	
Mai—(May) 22	Id. id. français—(French id.).....	165 00	
Juin—(Junc) 11	Id. id. anglais—(English id.).....	71 00	
Id. 30	Id. id. français—(French id.).....	110 00	
Juil.—(July) 22	Id. id. anglais—(English id.).....	71 00	
Août—(Aug.) 18	Id. id. français, supplément—French Journal, Supplement).....	165 00	
Sept.—(Sept.) 17	E. Sénécal, journal anglais—(English Journal)—Nos. 7 & 8.....	106 50	
Oct.—(Oct.) 1	Id. id. id.—(Id. id.)—No. 9.....	71 00	
Id. 22	Id. id. français—(French id.)—No. 9.....	110 00	
Id. 31	Id. id. id.—(Id. id.)—No. 10.....	110 00	
Nov.—(Nov.) 26	Id. id. anglais—(English id.)—Nos. 10 & 11.....	106 50	
Déc.—(Dec.) 19	Id. id. français—(French id.)—Nos. 11 & 12.....	165 00	
Id. 31	Recettes par abonnement, déposées à la banque du H.-C.—(Receipts from subscriptions, deposited at the Bank of U. C.)		655 65
	Montant du découvert, au 31 décembre 1863—(Amount of the overdrawn balance, on the 31st December, 1863 .....		1491 04
		\$3946 69	3946 69

ETAT des dépenses des écoles normales, pour l'année 1863.  
(STATEMENT of the Expenditure of Normal Schools for the year 1863.)

	cts.	cts.
<b>ECOLE NORMALE JACQUES CARTIER.</b>		
<b>JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.</b>		
Balance en main au 31 décembre 1862—(Balance in hand on 31st December, 1862).....		495 88
Dépense—(Expenditure).....	11588 19	
Subvention du gouvernement—(Grant from the Government).....		8936 00
Honoraires des élèves—(Fees of pupils).....		2687 25
Balance en main au 31 décembre 1863—(Balance in hand on 31st December, 1863).....	530 94	
	12119 13	12119 13
<b>McGILL.</b>		
Balance en main au 31 décembre 1862—(Balance in hand on 31st December, 1862).....		1321 62
Subvention du gouvernement—(Grant from the Government).....		8532 00
Honoraires des élèves—(Fees of pupils).....		2416 29
Dépense—(Expenditure).....	11180 57	
Balance en main au 31 décembre 1863—(Balance in hand on 31st December, 1863).....	1089 34	
	12269 91	12269 91
<b>LAVAL.</b>		
Découvert au 31 décembre 1862—(Due on 31st December, 1862).....	3324 24	
Dépense—(Expenditure).....	13960 00	
Subvention du gouvernement—(Grant from the Government).....		8532 00
Honoraires des élèves—(Fees of pupils).....		3715 15
Découvert au 31 décembre 1863—(Due on 31st December, 1863).....		5037 09
	17284 24	17284 24

TABLEAU des livres envoyés aux inspecteurs d'école pour être donnés en prix, en 1863 et 1864.  
(STATEMENT of Books sent to the School Inspectors to be given as prizes, in 1863 and 1864.)

LIVRES DISTRIBUES PAR BOOKS DISTRIBUTED BY		Bouillet. Dictionnaire des sciences et des Arts.	Benard. Dictionnaire Classique.	L'abbé Dauphin. De l'Éducation.	Fénelon. Éducation des Filles.	Overberg. Pédagogie.	Braun. Méthodologie.	Barran. Lectures.	L'abbé Ferland. Histoire du Canada.	Rameau.	LeMoine. Ornithologie du Canada.	Les Servantes de Dieu en Canada.	Manuel du Chrétien.
1	Le Surintendant (The Superintendent)	2	10	1	8	4	3	10	1	1	18	3	17
2	L'inspecteur (The Inspector) Arohambeault												
3	Id.												
4	Id.												
5	Id.												
6	Id.												
7	Id.												
8	Id.												
9	Id.												
10	Id.												
11	Id.												
12	Id.												
13	Id.												
14	Id.												
15	Id.												
16	Id.												
17	Id.												
18	Id.												
19	Id.												
20	Id.												
21	Id.												
22	Id.												
23	Id.												
24	Id.												
25	Id.												
26	Id.												
27	Id.												
28	Id.												
Total		2	10	1	8	4	3	10	1	1	18	3	17

TABLEAU des livres envoyés aux inspecteurs d'école pour être donnés en prix, en 1863 et 1864.—(Suite.)  
 (STATEMENT of Books sent to the School Inspectors to be given as prizes, in 1863 and 1864.—Continued.)

No.	Chansonnier des Collèges.	Fables de LaFontaine.	Royne Agricole.	Bibliothèque de la Jeunesse Chrétienne. In-8.	Bibliothèque de la Jeunesse Chrétienne. In-8.	Bibliothèque de la Jeunesse Chrétienne. In-12.	Bibliothèque de l'Enfance. In-18.	Abregé de l'Histoire du Canada, par Garneau.	Le Prince de Galles.	Devoir du Chrétien.	Grammaire de l'Homond.	Abregé de Géographie.	Journal de l'Instruction Publique.	Rapport sur l'Education.	Livres anglais pour Catholiques seulement—(English Books for Catholics only.)	Sadlier's Popular Library.	Canon Schmidt's Tales.	Livres anglais pour Catholiques et Protestants—(English Books for Catholics & Protestants.)	National School Books.
1	10	9	10	14	79	187	254	2	8	14	8	8	48	6	.....	48	120	.....	.....
2	10	.....	.....	.....	8	6	200	6	.....	14	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	20	.....	10
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40	40	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	26	110	.....	50
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	250	11	.....	12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	12	40	.....	20
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	220	8	.....	16	6	6	.....	.....	.....	10	30	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	200	8	.....	14	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	180	6	.....	20	8	8	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	220	12	.....	24	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	180	16	.....	20	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	230	12	.....	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	220	6	.....	20	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	180	6	.....	14	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	200	8	.....	12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	72	6	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	180	8	.....	12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	220	6	.....	14	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	100	6	.....	14	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	200	16	.....	24	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	100	4	.....	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	50	10	.....	14	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	3	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	200	16	.....	24	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	103	6	.....	14	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	18	265	36	.....	23	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	10	9	16	14	237	339	4084	226	10	350	201	200	101	34	14	248	780	.....	340

TABLEAU des livres envoyés aux inspecteurs d'école pour être donnés en prix, en 1863 et 1864. — Suite.  
 (STATEMENT of Books sent to the School Inspectors to be given as prizes, in 1863 and 1864. — Continued.)

No.	The Prizes of Sales.	The Journal of Education.	Biographies of Celebrated Canadians.	Livres anglais pour professeurs seulement — (English Books for Professors only.)	Routledge's.	Nelson's.	Darton's.	Tegg's.	Crusby's.	Parker's.	Phillips.	Grimes.	Hogg's.	Nimmo's.	Chambers.	Kent's.	Religious Tract Society.	Ticknor's.	Sampson's.	Millar's.	Harper's.	
1	30	11	2		28	19	15		2		13	2			14	2			1	4	1	
2	2				6	6						7	2									10
3	2	10			16	14		9	1				2		9	9	72	6			6	
4	2				6	6			3												3	
5	2																					
6	2																					
7	2	2																				
8	2																					
9	5																					
10	2				6	3									2						3	
11	2																					
12	2				3	3			2			2	2									
13	2				4	3			3												3	
14	4	3																				
15	2				26	6	1	3	3		1	4		3	6	2	22	3	2	1	3	
16	3	3			20	6			0			6		8	8	6	80	6			6	
17	2				4	4						4										
18	2				5							2	1									
19																						
20	2	2																				
21	4				12	3			4	3			3	3	8						6	
22	2				15	3		3	3	4	1	3	3	3	6	1	10	3			6	
23	2																					
24	3	2			34	14		6	3		3	7		3	12	4	62	6	3		6	
25	2																					
26	3	2																				
27	2				16	4				2			2		2							
28	4				6	6															1	
29	79	35	2		206	85	16	23	22	17	18	87	15	6	62	24	239	24	6	5	54	



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR,  
AND  
COMMON SCHOOLS,  
IN UPPER CANADA,  
FOR THE YEAR 1863,

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION:

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Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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Quebec:

PRINTED BY HUNTER ROSE & Co., 26, ST. URSULE STREET.  
1864.





## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

No. 1790. P2.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 13th June, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, my Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, during the year 1863, including a statistical statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my report I have added an Appendix, which contains copious extracts from local reports, and various documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

The Honorable John Simpson, M.P.P.,  
Secretary of the Province, Quebec.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools,

### OF UPPER CANADA,

### FOR THE YEAR 1863.

#### PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount MONCK, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In presenting, as required by law, my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada for the year 1863, I am happy to be able to note, during this, as in former years, the gradual and uninterrupted advancement of the school system, in the receipts and expenditures for the support of the schools, in the attendance of pupils, as also in the social position and qualifications of teachers, and the general character of the schools, together with the entire absence of all agitation on the subject of either the Common or Separate School law. I will first refer to the statistical tables contained in the second part of this Report.

#### THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

##### I. TABLE A.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF COMMON SCHOOL MONEYS.

###### *Receipts.*

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant for salaries of teachers in 1863, was a little more than in 1862; but as a balance of \$1030 remained unpaid at the end of the year, the sum actually paid, as well as apportioned, is \$1047 less in 1863 than in 1862—the apportionment for 1862 being \$3000 in advance of 1861. The aggregate amount paid from the Legislative Grant for salaries of teachers in 1863, was \$158,073; for 1862, \$159,120—decrease, \$1047. The amount apportioned the current year (1864) is \$6000 in advance of 1863.

2. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize books and libraries—always on the condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources—was \$8854; in 1862, \$8850.

3. As a condition of receiving the Legislative Grant, each Municipality is required to provide, by local assessment, a sum always equal to that received; but each Municipality can provide as large an additional sum as it may judge expedient for the education of

youth within its own jurisdiction. The amount provided by Municipal Assessment in 1863 was \$287,768; an increase over 1862 of \$13,297; and in excess of the Legislative Grant, \$129,695.

4. As the elected Council of each Municipality, so the elected Trustees of each School Section have discretionary authority to provide means for the support of their school or schools, by assessment, and by fees of pupils, unless the ratepayers in public meeting decide in favour of a free school. The amount of rates levied and collected by trustees (in addition to the Municipal assessment of \$287,768), was \$631,755—being an increase on the year 1862 of \$11,487.

5. Rate-bills (or monthly or quarterly fees) are imposed on pupils where the schools are not free, so that rate-bills decrease as free schools increase; and the ratepayers, at each annual School Section meeting, determine whether their school shall be free or not during the year. In cities, towns, and incorporated villages, the elected trustees decide whether the schools shall be free or not. The amount of rate-bills imposed and collected during the year 1863, was \$72,680—being a decrease from the preceding year of \$1170.

6. The amount received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources was \$108,467; decrease, \$4056.

7. The amount available from balances of 1862 (not paid at the end of the year), was \$167,285; increase, \$20,248.

8. Total receipts for all Common School purposes in Upper Canada for 1863, were \$1,432,885; increase on 1862, \$36,762.

#### *Expenditure.*

1. For salaries of teachers, \$987,555; increase, \$27,779.

2. For maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, \$20,775; decrease, \$1541.

3. For school sites and building school-houses, \$106,637; decrease, \$8081.

4. For rents and repairs of school-houses, \$34,867; decrease, \$3093.

5. For school books, stationery, fuel, &c., \$104,610; increase, \$7391.

6. Total expenditure for all Common School purposes, \$1,254,447; increase, \$22,454.

7. Balance, unexpended; or not paid at the end of the year, \$178,438; increase, \$14,308.

## II. TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION—PUPILS ATTENDING COMMON SCHOOLS, AND IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

An old Statute requires the legal returns of school population to include only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. This was long considered the school age of children, both in this country and in the State of New York, whence our statute was chiefly borrowed. But our school law secures to all persons from 5 to 21 years of age the right of attending school as long as their conduct conforms to its rules and discipline; so that pupils between the ages of 16 and 21 have the same right to attend school, and upon the same terms, as have children in the same classes between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

1. The school population (including only children between 5 and 16 years of age) was 412,367; being an increase on the preceding year, of 9065.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years, 339,817; being an increase of 14,999. The number of pupils of other ages was 20,991; being an increase of 2076. The whole number of pupils attending the school was 360,808; being an increase of 17,075.

3. The number of *boys* attending the schools was 192,990; being an increase of 7549. The number of *girls* was 167,818; being an increase of 9526. A larger number of girls than boys attend private schools. The number of pupils returned as *indigent* was 4923; being a decrease of 169.

4. I refer to the table itself for the periods of the attendance of pupils at school, and the number in each of the several branches of study taught in the Common Schools. The table shows a gratifying increase of pupils in *all* the higher branches.

5. The same table reports the painful and humiliating fact of 44,975 not attending any school—a public blot, disgrace and danger which all possible efforts should be made to remove. The number of persons between the ages of 4 and 21 years in the State of New York reported as *not attending any school*, in 1863, was 372,352.

### III. TABLE C.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES, ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

1. According to this table, there are 4,504 teachers employed in the schools; of whom 3,094 are males—decrease, 21; and 1410 are females—increase, 119. They are reported to be of the following religious persuasions: Church of England, 747—decrease, 71; Church of Rome, 504—increase, 20; Presbyterians, 1316—increase, 29; Methodists, 1313—increase, 25; Baptists, 246—increase, 28; Congregationalists, 75—increase, 8; Lutherans, 26—decrease, 6; Quakers, 20—decrease 2; Christians and Disciples, 34—increase, 10; reported as Protestants, 81—increase, 14; Unitarians, 1—decrease, 4; other denominations, 40—increase, 3; not reported, 101—increase, 44.

2. *Certificates.* The number of Teachers reported as employed in the schools holding first class Normal School or Provincial Certificates, was 222—increase 21; holding second class Normal School Certificates, 275—decrease, 3. The number of teachers holding first class County Board Certificates was 1263—increase, 72; holding second class County Board Certificates, 2112—increase, 127; holding third class County Board Certificates, 493—decrease, 127; not classified, 127. The whole number of teachers holding certificates of qualification was 4,365—increase, 90.

3. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.* The lowest salary paid to male teachers in a *County* was \$84—highest salary, \$600. The *average* salary of *male* teachers, with board, was \$161—without board, \$261; of *female* teachers, with board, \$130—without board, \$172.

In *Cities*, the highest salary paid to male teachers was \$1300—the lowest was \$250. The *average* salary paid to male teachers was \$558—to female teachers, \$225.

In *Towns*, the highest salary paid to male teachers was \$800—the lowest, \$198. The *average* salary of male teachers was \$470—of female teachers, \$227.

In *Villages*, the highest salary paid to male teachers was \$800—the lowest, \$180. The *average* salary of male teachers was \$408—of female teachers, was \$180. There is a small increase under each of these heads.

4. The number of schools in which the teachers were changed during the year was 787; and the number of schools in which more than one teacher was employed, was 187—increase, 27.

### IV. TABLE D.—SCHOOLS, SCHOOL-HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, SCHOOL LECTURES, TIME OF KEEPING THE SCHOOLS OPEN.

Each Township, by the Acts of its own Municipal Council, is divided into school sections of from two to four miles square. Each of these sections is intended for one school, or, at most, for two schools—one for boys, the other for girls, at the discretion of the trustees and local superintendent. Each city, town, or incorporated village is regarded as one school division, though containing several schools, being under the direction of one Board of School Trustees, which determines the kind and number of schools in each such Municipality, and the manner of supporting them.

1. The whole number of school sections reported in 1863, was 4,273—increase, 12. The number of schools reported as open, was 4133—increase, 29. The number of schools closed, or at least not reported, was 140—decrease, 17.

2. The number of *free* schools reported was 3,228—increase, 117, being more than three-fourths of all the Common Schools in Upper Canada, by the voluntary action of the rate-payers in each section separately, as the result of their own discussions, observations, experience, patriotism and annual vote. The number of schools partly free, 834—decrease, 42. The number of schools in which rate bills were imposed, was only 71—decrease, 46.

3. *School-houses.*—The whole number of school-houses reported was 4,173—increase, 39. Of these, 501 are brick—increase, 18; 335 are stone—increase, 6; 1,633 are frame—increase, 36; 1,675 are log—decrease, 23; not reported, 29. The number of *freehold* titles to school premises reported, was 3,546—increase, 96; number of school sites held by *leases*, was 436—decrease, 33; number *rented*, 111—decrease, 16; not reported, 80. *Number of school-houses built during the year*, brick: 27; stone, 9; frame, 43; log, 25; whole number of school-houses built during the year, 104.

4. *School Visits.*—By Local Superintendents, 9,697—increase, 329; by Clergymen,

6,318—increase, 36; by Municipal Councillors, 1,765—decrease, 94; by Magistrates, 2,250—increase, 245; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 483—decrease, 110; by Trustees, 20,046—increase, 1,088; by other persons, 28,698—increase, 844. Whole number of School Visits, 69,262—increase, 1,338.

5. *Public Examinations.*—The number of public school examinations reported was 7,570—decrease 142 (very extraordinary), though there was a reported increase, the previous year, of 318—not quite two on an average in each school, while the law requires every teacher to have at the end of each quarter a public examination of his school, of which “he shall give due notice to trustees of the school, and to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to such School Section, and through the pupils to their parents and guardians.”

6. *School Prizes.*—The number of schools in which prizes of books, &c., are distributed as a reward and encouragement to meritorious pupils, was 1,213—increase, 227. A comprehensive list of carefully-selected prize books is furnished by the Department to trustees applying for them; and one hundred per cent. is allowed to them on whatever books they may select from this list, as prizes to encourage the pupils of their schools.

7. *Recitations.*—The number of schools in which recitations of prose and poetry are practised, was 1,738—increase, 179; a very useful exercise, which ought to be practised monthly in every school.

8. *School Lectures.*—The law requires every Local Superintendent to deliver annually an educational lecture in each School Section under his charge. The number of lectures delivered by Local Superintendents during the year 1863, was 2,315—decrease, 90; so that this part of prescribed duty has been neglected by Local Superintendents in more than one fourth of the School Sections. School Lectures by other persons, 320—decrease, 54.

9. *Time of keeping open the Schools.*—The average time of keeping open the schools during the year 1863, was 10 months and 29 days—increase 1 day. The average time of keeping open the schools during the year in the State of Massachusetts, according to the last report, was 8 months; in the State of New York, 7 months and 11 days; in the State of Pennsylvania, 5 months and 17 days; in Ohio, 6 months and 2 days; in Michigan, 6 months and 1 day.

The average time of keeping open the schools in Upper Canada was formerly little over six months in a year, or about the same as that mentioned in the States of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. Then the annual Legislative School Grant was distributed to each School Section on the basis of school population, upon the sole condition of the school being kept open for six months; but by the School Act of 1850, while the apportionment to each municipality was to be made, as heretofore, upon the basis of population, the distribution of the sum thus apportioned to each municipality was to be distributed to each School Section, not according to population, but according to the average attendance of pupils and the length of time the school should be kept open by a legally qualified teacher—that is, according to the work done in each School Section. This provision of the law, in connection with other influences of the school system, has nearly doubled the work done in the schools since 1850, in addition to their greater efficiency.

#### V. TABLE E.—TEXT BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.

The paramount object of using a uniform series of Text Books in the schools has been nearly accomplished, and that, without coercion, by the recommendation of a superior class of books, and encouraging and supplying deficiencies in the facilities for procuring them. The series of Irish National Text Books—having been prepared by experienced teachers, and revised by the members (Protestant and Roman Catholic) of the National Board, and every sentence omitted to which any member of the Board objected, was adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Arrangements (open to all Canadian booksellers) were made with the National Board for procuring them, and permission obtained to reprint them in Upper Canada. That permission was extended by the Council of Public Instruction to all publishers and printers in Canada who wished to avail themselves of it. In addition, therefore, to the original Dublin editions, successive rival editions of these books have appeared in Canada; resulting in rendering a uniform series of excel-

lent text books, accessible, at unprecedentedly low prices, to every part of the country. Their use in the schools is all but universal; the Readers are used in 4,051—increase, 125—in all but 82 schools reported. It has been necessary to modify and adapt some of these books for the schools; and it is worthy of remark that these Canadian adaptations of the National Text Books are rapidly superseding, not only all others, but those for which they were intended substitutes.

2. On the adoption of the decimal currency in Canada, it was felt that the National Arithmetics should be adapted to it. This task was undertaken by J. H. Sangster, Esq., M.A. & M.D., the Mathematical Master of the Normal School for Upper Canada; and he has compiled a large as well as small Arithmetic, upon the plan of the original National Arithmetic, but greatly improved, in the estimation of the most competent judges, and illustrated by examples taken from Canadian statistics. These National Arithmetics compiled by Mr. Sangster, and published by the enterprise of Mr. Lovell, are already used in 2,561 schools—increase during the year, 655 schools; while the National Arithmetic for which Mr. Lovell's Sangster's Arithmetic is a substitute, was used in 1560—decrease, 643.

3. It had also been long felt that there should be a Canadian Geography as well as a Canadian Arithmetic, containing maps and information of the Canadian and British American Provinces, wanting in both English and American Geographies, apart from the egotistical and anti-British spirit of the latter. Among all the Geographies heretofore available, Morse's was considered the least objectionable, and constructed upon the best plan. The use of it was therefore permitted in the schools, in the absence of one better adapted to them. The task of preparing a Geography upon the plan of Morse's, but greatly improved and adapted to Canadian Schools, was at length undertaken by J. G. Hodgins, Esq., LL.B., Deputy Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, who spared no labour or research to render this publication as perfect as possible. The publication of it was undertaken at the expense and by the enterprise of Mr. Lovell, who expended some \$10,000 in getting up the maps and other engravings with which it is profusely and *Nationally* illustrated. It is already used in 2,084 schools—increase, 220.

4. The brief, but important table referred to, shews the books used in the Schools, and the extent to which globes, maps and the different kinds of school apparatus are used in them.

#### VI. TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. *Number of Schools* reported is 120—increase, 11.

##### *Receipts.*

2. The amount of Legislative School Grant apportioned and paid to Separate Schools, according to average attendance as compared with that of the Common Schools in the same Municipality, was \$8,075—increase, \$238. The amount apportioned for the purchase of Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, upon condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$103—increase, \$55.

3. Amount received from local rates or supporters of Separate Schools, was \$13,945—increase, \$1,014; amount derived from *Subscriptions* and other sources, was \$11,684—increase \$1,121. The total amount from all sources for the support of Separate Schools, was \$33,809—increase, \$2,429.

##### *Expenditures.*

1. For payment of teachers, \$25,440—increase, \$252.  
 2. For maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, \$366—decrease, \$27.  
 3. For other purposes, such as repairs and rents of school-houses, &c., \$8,001—increase, \$2,204.

4. *Pupils*.—The number of pupils reported in the Separate Schools was 15,859—increase, 1,159.

5. *Teachers*.—The number of teachers reported was 171—increase, 9. Male teachers, 78—decrease, 9; female teachers, 93—increase, 18.

6. The same table shows the subjects taught in the schools and the number of pupils taught in each subject. There is a large proportionate increase of pupils in the higher subjects, and 442 maps used in 77 of the 120 schools.



## THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## VII. TABLE G.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, PUPILS.

1. The whole number of schools was 95—increase, 3.
2. The amount of Legislative Grant and fund apportioned and paid for salaries of teachers, was \$43,523—increase, \$4,412.
3. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize books, and libraries, always on the condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$751—increase, \$91.
4. *The amount received from Local Sources.*—From Municipal grants, \$15,636—decrease, \$1,138; from fees of pupils, \$20,462—increase, \$242; from balances and other sources, \$8,786—decrease, \$4,538. Total receipts for Grammar School purposes, \$89,158—decrease, \$931.
5. *Expenditures.*—For masters' salaries, \$76,121—increase, \$2,910; for building, rents and repairs of school-houses, \$3,470—decrease, \$4,032; for maps, apparatus, prize books and libraries, \$1,825—increase, \$154; for fuel, books, and contingencies, \$4,492—increase, \$633. Total expenditure for Grammar School purposes, \$85,910—decrease, \$334. Balances not collected and paid at the end of the year, \$3,248—decrease, \$597.
6. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils attending the schools, 5,352—increase, 370; the number of pupils whose parents reside in the city, town, or village in which the Grammar School is situated, 4,013—increase, 452; number of pupils whose parents reside in the County, but not in the city, town, or village of the Grammar School, 1046—decrease, 85; number of pupils whose parents reside in other Counties than that of the Grammar School, 293—increase, 3; number of pupils reported as in Grammar School subjects, 4,786—increase, 217; number of new pupils admitted during the year 1863, 1,982; number of those new pupils who had passed the prescribed entrance examination, 1,718—increase, 51; number of those pupils who were admitted from the Common Schools by scholarships, 215—increase, 96. The same table shows by whom these scholarships were established, and the fees per term in each school.

## VIII. TABLE H.

This table relates to the Meteorological Observations required by law to be kept by the Head Master of each Senior County Grammar School, and requires no other remarks than those connected with the table itself.

## IX. TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

This table shows the number of pupils in each of the several subjects taught in the Grammar Schools—in English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Geography (several divisions), History (several divisions), Physical Science (several divisions), Writing, Book-Keeping, Drawing, and Vocal Music. For minute statistical details of the work done in these subjects, the table is referred to. In the different branches of English there were 5,196—increase, 324; in Latin, 2,701—increase, 443; in Greek, only 711—decrease, 45; in French, 1,610—increase, 148; in Mathematics, 5,089—increase, 311; in Geography, 4,738—increase, 326; in History, 4,196—increase, 146; in Physical Science, 2,664—decrease, 285; in Writing, 4,595—increase, 304; in Book-Keeping, 1,145—increase, 131; in Drawing, 474—decrease, 65; in Vocal Music, 557—increase, 50. Schools in which the Bible is used, 63.

## X. TABLE K.—MASTERS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

This table contains the return of the name, College, degree and religious persuasion of each Head Master, the date of his appointment, number of his assistants, salaries, religious exercises, number of pupils who have matriculated in any University, or passed the Law Society, length of time each school is kept open, how furnished, number of schools in which Prizes are given, in which Gymnastics are taught, which are united with Common Schools, &c., &c.

## THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

## XI. TABLE L.—OPERATIONS OF THE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

This table presents a condensed statistical view of the operations from the beginning of these important institutions, designed to train teachers both theoretically and practically, for the great work of conducting the schools of the country. As besides the preliminary education, persons are specially educated or trained to a trade or profession, and no one thinks of working as a mechanic, or practising as a physician or lawyer, without a professional training, as well as a previous preparatory education; so the training of teachers for the profession of teaching, in addition to their previous preparatory education, is now considered a necessity in all civilized countries, and as such is provided for. Most of the Normal Schools, both in Europe and America, provide for the greater part of the preliminary education, as well as the special professional training of teachers. This is attended with great additional public expense. But the Normal School of Upper Canada is not intended to do what can be done in other Schools throughout the country, but confines itself as exclusively as possible to the *special work of training teachers to teach*. No inducements are held out to any one to apply for admission to it, except those who wish to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching. None are admitted without passing an entrance examination equal to what is required for an ordinary second class County Board Teacher's Certificate: nor is any admitted except upon the declaration in writing that he (or she) intends to pursue the profession of a teacher, and that his (or her) object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify himself (or herself) better for the profession—the same declaration that is required of candidates for admission to the Normal Schools of the neighbouring States. The Model Schools (one for boys, the other for girls, each limited to 150 pupils, paying 25 cents a week each, while the city schools are free) are appendages to the Normal School. The teachers in training in the Normal School, divided into classes, spend some time each week in these Model Schools, where they not only observe how a school, teaching Common School subjects, should be organized and managed, and how the several subjects are taught, but at length teach themselves, as assistants, under the observation and instruction of the regularly-trained teachers of the school.

2. The year, in the Normal School, is divided into two sessions of five months each—the one beginning the 8th of January and ending the 20th of June; the other beginning the 8th of August and ending the 20th of December. The number of *applications* for admission during the former session of 1863, was 163—80 males, 83 females. The number *admitted* was 143—70 males, 73 females; the rest of the applicants not being found qualified to pass the entrance examination. The number of applications for admission at the latter session, was 166—95 males, 71 females; of these 148 were admitted—84 males, 64 females; the rest failing to obtain admission for want of the requisite qualifications. Of the 143 admitted the first session of the year, 76 had been teachers—53 males, 23 females. Of the 148 admitted the second session, 71 had been teachers—58 males, 13 females. The whole number of applications for admission to the Normal School from the beginning in 1847, is 4,482, of whom 3,981 have been admitted. Of these 3,981, 2,086 had been teachers before attending the Normal School.

## XII. TABLE M.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

The Common and Grammar Schools constitute only a part of the educational agencies of the country. The private schools, academics and colleges must be considered, as well as the Common and Grammar Schools, in order to form a correct idea of the state of education in the country. The table is omitted containing the names of the cities, towns and villages, and the number of these institutions in each. I here give the abstract of it. In table M. the number of Colleges reported in Upper Canada, is 16—increase, 3; attended by 1,820 students—increase, 447; reported income from Legislative aid, \$150,000—increase, \$55,200 (previous report imperfect); increase from fees, \$44,000—increase, \$10,250. Number of academics and private schools reported is 340—decrease, 2; number of pupils reported as attending them, 6,653—decrease, 131; number of teachers employed in them, 497—increase 16; amount received from fees, \$58,218—increase; \$1,985. Total number of colleges, academics and private schools, 356—increase, 1; total number of

students and pupils attending them, 8,473—increase, 316; total income from public sources and fees, \$252,218—increase, \$67,435. The large increase in some items may be attributed partly to the fact that more complete information has been obtained by the Department this year (1863) than in any previous year.

### XIII. TABLE N.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—SUNDAY SCHOOL AND OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. It may be proper to repeat, that the system of Free Public Libraries is as follows: A carefully classified catalogue of about four thousand works (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction), is sent to the Trustees of each school section, and the Council of each Municipality. From this catalogue the municipal or school authorities, desirous of establishing or improving a library, select such books as they think proper, and receive from the Department the books desired (as far as they are in stock or in print), at cost prices, with an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums they provide for the purchase of such books. The libraries are managed by the local Councils and Trustees, according to general regulations established according to law, by the Council of Public Instruction.

2. Since the severe commercial depression through which the country has passed, the annual demand for library books has been less than during previous years, while the demand for prize-books in the schools (supplied upon the same terms as the library books) has largely increased. However, the demand for library books the last year has been in advance of that of the preceding year. The amount provided for libraries during the year (the one-half from local sources, the other by the Department) was \$3,777—increase, \$504; and the number of volumes sent out was 6,274. The whole number of libraries established is 551—increase, 35. The total value of library books sent out is \$110,942—increase during the year, \$3,777. The whole number of volumes sent out is 205,122—increase during the year, 6,274. They are on the following subjects: History, 35,764; Zoology and Physiology, 13,981; Botany, 2,586; Phenomena, 5,546; Physical Science, 4,329; Geology, 1,839; Natural Philosophy and Manufactures, 11,867; Chemistry, 1439; Agricultural Chemistry, 756; Practical Agriculture, 8,533; Literature, 20,027; Travels and Voyages, 16,116; Biography, 23,311; Tales and Sketches of Practical Life, 56,569; Teachers' Library, 2,459. To these may be added the Prize Books, 132,466 volumes—making a total of 337,588 volumes. Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes, and not included in the above, 8,293—making a grand total of books sent out from the Department to December 31st, 1863, of 345,265 volumes.

3. The number of Sunday School libraries reported is 2,020—increase 51; the number of volumes in these libraries reported, is 314,184—increase, 12,465; the number of other public libraries reported is 377—increase, 8; containing 172,497 volumes—increase, 5,613. Total of free school and other public libraries in Upper Canada, is 2,948—increase, 92; containing 691,803 volumes—increase, 24,352.

### XIV. TABLE O.—MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

1. There is a slight decrease under each head of this brief, but important table, except in the sets of apparatus and volumes of prize-books furnished to the schools—there being in the former an increase of 36, and in the latter, an increase of 3,130. The amount expended in the purchase of maps, apparatus and prize-books for the schools, the one-half provided from local sources, was \$15,890. Number of maps of the world supplied, was 109; of Europe, 172; of Asia, 124; of Africa, 117; of America, 140; of British North America and Canada, 177; of Great Britain and Ireland, 138; of single hemispheres, 109; Classical and Scriptural, 133; other maps and charts, 206; globes, 106; sets of apparatus, 36; other school apparatus, 166; historical and other lessons (in sheets), 4,974; prize books, 32,890 volumes.

2. Since the establishment of this important branch of the Department in 1855, there has been expended in connection with it, the sum of \$120,976—all expended on applications from municipal and school authorities, and the one-half provided from local sources.

By means thus provided, and on applications from the local authorities concerned, there have been sent out by the Department, 1,488 maps of the World; 2,327 of Europe; 1,896 of Asia; 1,725 of Africa; 2,011 of America; 2,129 of British North America; 2,470 of Great Britain and Ireland; 1,588 of single hemispheres; 1,420 Classical and Scriptural; 3,506 other maps and charts; 1,284 globes; 36 sets of apparatus; 11,864 other school apparatus (pieces); 104,132 historical and other lessons (in sheets); 132,466 volumes of Prize Books.

3. I think it proper, at the same time, to repeat the following explanatory observations:

"The maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed and at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind. The globes and maps manufactured (even to the material) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical forms, &c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with the copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to municipal and school authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistical skill and enterprise, are encouraged, and many aids to school and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown among us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families as well as to municipal and school authorities all over the country."

4. "It is also worthy of remark that this important branch of the Educational Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured; so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the municipalities and school sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance, in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a public Department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to further expenses."

#### XV. TABLE P.—THE SUPERANNUATED OR WORN-OUT TEACHERS.

Table P gives the age and services of each pensioner, and the amount of the pittance which he receives. 217 teachers have been admitted to receive aid from this fund. Of these 39 have died before or during 1863; 4 were not heard from, 3 resumed teaching, and 1 withdrew from the fund.

2. The system according to which aid is given to worn-out Common School teachers is as follows: The Legislature has appropriated \$4,000 per annum in aid of superannuated or worn-out Common School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 for each year that the recipient has taught a Common School in Upper Canada. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the fund of \$4 for the current year, and \$5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his \$4 from year to year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing from the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. If a teacher has not paid his subscription annually, he must pay at the rate of \$5 per annum for past time, in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out.

3. The average age of each pensioner in 1863 was 66½ years; the length of service was 21 years. No time is allowed any applicant except that which has been employed in teaching a Common School in Upper Canada; though his having taught school many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the other British Provinces has induced the Council to admit him to the list of *worn out* Common School teachers after teaching only a few years in Upper Canada—which would not be done, had the candidate taught altogether only a short period of his life. Previous reports contain the names of the parties on whose testimony the application has, in each instance, been granted, together with the county of his residence. That part of the table is omitted.

**XVI. TABLE Q.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT, TOGETHER WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT, AND OTHER MONIES PROVIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES AND TRUSTEES.**

This table presents a complete view of all the monies which have been received and expended (and from what source derived) in connection with the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada. It may be here seen at a glance that this money has not been expended in any favoured localities, but has been expended in counties, cities, towns, and villages according to population, and upon the principles of co-operation, in all cases, and according to the extent of it in providing libraries and all school requisites. The people of Upper Canada provided and expended for Grammar and Common School purposes in 1863, \$1,551,275—increase, \$32,842. For details, see the table.

**XVII. TABLE R.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR 1863.**

This table exhibits in a single page the number of Educational Institutions of every kind (as far as we have been able to obtain returns), the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support. The whole number of Educational Institutions of every kind was 4,588—increase, 34. The whole number of students and pupils attending them was 375,333—increase, 17,761. The total amount expended in their support was \$1,621,305—increase, \$36,566. Balances, but not expended, at the end of the year, \$181,687—increase, \$13,711. Total amount available for educational purposes in 1863, was \$1,803,493—increase, \$100,277.

**XVIII. TABLE S.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA FROM 1842 TO 1863 INCLUSIVE.**

By reference to this brief but important table, the progress of Education in Upper Canada can be ascertained, in any year or series of years, since 1841, as far as I have been able to obtain returns

Take the last ten years as an illustration, and a few items out of the twenty-eight contained in the table. In 1853, the population of Upper Canada between the ages of 5 and 16 years, was 268,957; in 1863, it was 412,367. In 1853, the number of Grammar Schools was 64; in 1863, it was 95. In 1853, the number of pupils attending the Grammar Schools was 3,221; in 1863, it was 5,352. In 1853, the number of Common Schools was 3,093; in 1863, it was 4,013. In 1853, the number of *Free* Schools reported was 1,055; in 1863, it was 3,228. In 1853, the number of pupils attending the Common Schools, was 194,736; in 1863, it was 344,949. In 1853, the amount provided and expended for Common School purposes, was \$617,836; in 1863, it was \$1,254,447. I refer to the table for various other details.

**XIX. THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.**

Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit.—While the schools have been established and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means provided would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of forming the taste and character of the people. It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal museums

of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French history; also, copies of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated "that the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desired, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad; should be enabled to see in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaele and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction, is in part the result of a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper Canada share of the school grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a museum in connection with the Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum, at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the school of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds, in drawing, painting, modelling, &c.

A large portion of the contents of our museum has been procured with a view to the school of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

## XX. REPORTS OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

### *Practical Remarks.*

1. I refer to Appendix A for extracts from reports of Local Superintendents of townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages—a most important and essential part of my report—as containing a practical exposition of the actual working of the school system in nearly five hundred municipalities of Upper Canada. The Local Superintendents in many townships and in several villages, towns, cities and even counties have made no remarks in transmitting their statistical reports. It may, however, be fairly assumed that what is stated in the extracts given is applicable to all the municipalities. The value attached to the Local Reports in the oldest and most advanced of the neighbouring States, may be inferred from the fact that more than one-half of the Annual School Reports of the States of Massachusetts and New York consist of extracts from local reports.

2. These extracts from local reports which I have given impartially, as is clear from their diversity of sentiment, contain the language and sentiments of persons appointed and paid by the local elected Municipal Corporations, and state, from personal observation and experience, the working of the school system; its obstacles and defects, and the views and feelings which more or less prevail among the people in the various sections of the province. These extracts exhibit the inner and practical life of the people in several respects, especially in new settlements; as well as that of the school system; the various hindrances to its operations, from newness of settlements and poverty in some instances, from ignorance and indifference in others; the noble way in which the people exert themselves generally to educate their children. The different working and results of the same system, and of the same measures in the different townships, cities, towns and villages, show how far the obstacles to its progress arise from any defects in the system itself; or from the disposition, intelligence, or circumstances of the people and of their elected trustees. These extracts also illustrate the local voluntary character of the school system; which like the municipal system, is a power and agency given to the people to manage their own

affairs in their own way, doing or spending much or little for the education of their children as they please, while the Educational Department is an aid to prompt and facilitate their exertions, and a special help to those who endeavour to help themselves in the great work which lies at the foundation of the country's freedom and progress.

3. In addition to the foregoing considerations, these extracts from local reports present several other important facts connected with the operations of the school system.

*First.* They exhibit a very gratifying improvement in the mode in which County Boards of Public Instruction conduct the examination of teachers and give them certificates of qualifications. It is essential to the elevation of both teachers and the schools, that there should be the highest possible standard of the qualifications of teachers, and that depends on the County and Circuit Boards of Public Instruction. If they are lax in their examinations of teachers in the subjects of the official programme, and then give certificates of qualifications to teachers who pass any sort of examination, they send forth into their respective counties, with their endorsement, teachers unfit to take charge of their schools, unable to teach many of the more advanced pupils in the recognized subjects of a common school education; they thus wrong individuals who are taxed for the support of the schools, degrade the office of the teacher, and bring a really unqualified teacher into competition with one well qualified, to his injury and to the great injury of the schools themselves. If, on the contrary, the County or Circuit Boards are thorough in their examinations, and will give a certificate of qualifications to no teacher who does not come up fully to the prescribed standard, and will not give a third class certificate to any teacher, except from one Board meeting to another, and only for one school, and that only on the application of the Trustees of such section, satisfying the Board of their inability to employ a teacher of higher qualifications—if County and Circuit Boards will thus act intelligently and patriotically for their respective sections of country, the office of teacher will become more and more elevated, its ranks will be pruned of incompetent and unworthy members, and the efficiency of the schools will be proportionably promoted. No programme of examination, however high, can elevate the character and qualifications of teachers, without the intelligent and cordial agency of the County and Circuit Boards of Public Instruction. They are the practical guardians of the schools, so far as the character and qualifications of teachers are concerned. It is a maxim founded on experience that the teacher makes the school, and it is the County and Circuit Board that (legally) make the teacher. I earnestly hope the County Boards will advance in the noble course which so many of them seem to have pursued during the last year, and the schools will soon be freed from the nuisance of an incompetent teacher, who often obtains a second or third class certificate through the laxity of some County or Circuit Board, and then sneaks from one school section to another endeavoring to supplant some really competent and efficient teacher, by offering to teach at a lower salary; and when such a *supplanter* meets with trustees as mean as himself, a really worthy teacher is removed to make way for an unworthy one, to the great wrong of the more advanced pupils and their parents, and to the great injury of the school. Such a teacher is unreasonably dear at the lowest price; and if any corporation of trustees can yet be found to sacrifice the interests of the children committed to their trusteeship by employing such a teacher, it is to be hoped that no County or Circuit Board of Public Instruction will put it in their power to do so by again licensing such a person at all as a teacher.

*Second.* It is not possible for any person to read these extracts from local reports, without being impressed with the serious loss to the school and many children of any section by the continuance or re-establishment of a rate-bill. Whatever may be the reader's views on the abstract question of free and rate-bill schools, the perusal of these extracts from local reports must convince him that the free school has immensely the advantage of the rate-bill school; that whatever other means must be employed to secure the education of all the youth of the land, the free school is one absolutely essential means to accomplish that all-important end.

*Third.* These extracts illustrate the evil of employing what are miscalled *cheap teachers*. It is well known that one horse at a cost of one hundred dollars is cheaper than one at fifty dollars,—that one clerk at a salary of five hundred dollars is cheaper than another at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars,—that one coat at ten dollars is cheaper than another at five; so it is with teachers, one teacher at a salary of from five to eight

hundred dollars is often cheaper than another teacher at half that salary, by teaching children *how* to learn as well as *what* to learn, by aiding them to form proper habits as well as make rapid progress. Yet many trustees are so deluded by a narrow minded selfishness, that they act differently in the employment of teachers from what they do in the employment of clerks or even labourers, or in the purchase of the common articles of use—they sell the priceless time and habits of children, not to say their principles and the social interest of their neighborhood, for the sake of a few dollars in the salary of the teacher. In an American School Report, it is justly observed: "We have learned to distrust cheap things, as likely to prove more costly in the end. Contractors for cheap clothing have earned and received the just maledictions of the Government, while no man probably feels himself richer for the service of this class of operators in the market. Cheap literature and cheap ornaments are enormously expensive at any price; but of all things, we believe cheap teachers—cheap as to their attainments and qualifications for the duties of the school room—are the most expensive luxury with which parents ever indulged their children. We would not deny that the merits of a teacher are not to be measured by his salary. Moreover we do not forget that the most accomplished and successful teacher was once a beginner, labouring as faithfully for the improvement of his pupils as he now does with five or ten times the amount of his former salary. But this is no reason why we shall adopt a system that makes the small sum at which a teacher can be had, his chief recommendation. This is trifling with a trust that is second to none in importance. If we are sick, let us invite the novice to experiment upon our case at the cost of health and its blessings. If we have a fractured bone, let us commit it to the hands of one unskilled in surgery, at the expense of a life-long deformity. But let us not commit the welfare of the rising generation to a mere adventurer in the art of teaching, even though he may be secured at moderate wages."

*Fourth.* These extracts from local reports illustrate also the evils of frequently changing teachers. It is true an incompetent teacher or a teacher of bad manners or bad morals (if there be any such) should be changed as soon as possible, and as soon as possible be removed from the ranks of teachers; but a faithful and efficient teacher should be retained as a rare and valuable treasure. No college or private school would be considered worthy of confidence that changed its instructions once or twice a year; nor can any Common School prosper or be efficient under such a system. In a Massachusetts local school report, the committee, while urging the retaining of the same teachers for a number of terms, remarks, "The schools of other townships are reaping the benefit from this plan, and the course is an obvious one, for each teacher has a way of his own, and must spend about half a term tearing away the superstructure of his predecessor, and rearing another, which, perhaps, is not superior to the one superseded, and a great loss of time to the school is the only result."

*Fifth.* I refer likewise to these extracts from local superintendents for illustrations of the system of *libraries and prizes*. In some instances, but little benefit appears to be derived from the libraries, while in the great majority of cases the most salutary influence is exerted by them. In but one or two instances is objection expressed to the distribution of *prize books* as a reward of merit to pupils of the schools, and in but four instances is doubt expressed as to the beneficial influence of it. In these exceptional cases, the evil, if any, has doubtless arisen from an exceptional mode of distributing the prizes—being the act of the teacher, or of persons equally liable to the suspicion of *partiality*. But where the examinations for the *prizes for proficiency* are so conducted as to give no room for the suspicion of favoritism, and where the record is so kept, and so adjudged in regard to prizes for *punctuality and good conduct*, as to be equally above any reasonable suspicion of unfairness, the distribution of prizes as rewards to pupils for proficiency and good conduct must exert a most beneficial influence; and this, with the exceptions referred to, is the all but unanimous testimony of the local reports, as it is the universal experience of the colleges and best schools in both Europe and America. It is the order of Providence in every day life that while the slothful hand hath nothing, the diligent hand maketh rich; and *merit and attainments* are the professed grounds of all the prizes and rewards and distinctions which are bestowed in civil and political life. For any person, therefore, to object to encouraging diligence and good conduct in schools by the bestowment of prizes (and these prizes consisting of good books obtained at half price) as the rewards of successful diligence



and good conduct, is to object to the principles of Holy Scripture, and the rule of Providence, and the universal practice of civilized mankind in all other matters of common life: The distribution of *prize books* in the schools is the means of diffusing a great deal of useful and entertaining knowledge among the young, while it exerts a powerful and wide-spread influence in favor of diligence and good conduct among the pupils of the schools. In some schools this influence may be more limited than in others; but it will always be more or less felt for good, where the system is properly administered. There are indeed many murmurers and envious persons against the wisdom and even equity of the distributions of Divine Providence; and it would be surprising indeed if there were not some who would be dissatisfied and envious at the distribution of rewards and distinctions among the pupils of the schools; but this is no more an argument against the system of rewards and distinctions in the schools, than in the Divine and human government of mankind.

*Sixth.* Furthermore, two of these local reports may be referred to as illustrating the religious aspect of the Common School system. By the extracts generally, it will be seen that religious exercises obtain in a majority of the schools, and some religious instruction is given in many of them. But an extract from the very admirable report of the local Superintendent of Schools for the City of Toronto, and an extract from the Report of the Principal of the Central School in the City of Hamilton, show the facilities which the school system affords to the clergy of the several religious persuasions to give religious instruction to the pupils of their respective persuasions in connection with the schools. In the City of Hamilton, the clergy of the different religious persuasions, have for several years, given religious instruction to the pupils of their respective congregations every Friday afternoon from three to four o'clock, and with the most beneficial results. Last year one of the clergy of the Church of England, in the City of Toronto has pursued the same course, in connection with one of the city schools. What is thus done by one of the clergy in the City of Toronto, and by all the clergy in the City of Hamilton, may be done by the clergy of all the cities, towns, villages, and I may add, townships of Upper Canada, and in connection with all the schools—thus illustrating the harmony of the system with the religious denominations of the country, and the religious interests of the pupils of the schools so far as their parents and pastors desire to promote those interests in connection with the schools.

*Seventh.* I cannot close these references to extracts from local common school reports without inviting attention to the eloquent and touching remarks with which the Honorable Mr. Justice John Wilson closes his connection with the schools of the City of London as their local superintendent, and the dignified and excellent remarks with which the Episcopal Lord Bishop of Huron assumes the same office—the honored judge and the venerable prelate both devoting the remuneration attached to the office (\$100 per annum) to the purchase of prize books for the schools.

*Eighth.* The Report of the Inspector of *Grammar Schools* will be found in Appendix B. Though I do not assume any responsibility as to the opinions expressed therein, any more than as to the opinions expressed in the local reports of Common Schools; yet the statements and suggestions contained in the report of the Inspector of Grammar Schools, are an additional proof and illustration (if any were necessary) of the need of important amendments in the Grammar School law, without which the Grammar Schools will always be a feeble, defective branch of our system of public instruction, though they have considerably improved notwithstanding the essential defects of the present law.

## XXI. MILITARY DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

It is a well-known maxim, that "To be prepared for war, is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." The events of the last three years have drawn the attention of the Legislature and of the whole country to this important subject. Military exercises to some extent, have formed a part of the gymnastic instruction in the Normal and Model Schools; but during the last year a military association has been formed among the teachers in training in the Normal School, and the Government has furnished them with the requisite arms, on application, through Major Denison, who has visited, inspected, and encouraged them with his usual skill and energy. The Board of Common School Trustees in the City of Toronto, (as may be seen by referring to the Report of their Local Superintendent) have,

with praiseworthy intelligence and public spirit, introduced a regular system of military drill among the senior male pupils of their schools; the Board of Trustees in Port Hope have done the same. The system of military drill can be easily introduced into the schools of all the cities, towns, and villages in Upper Canada, and perhaps in some of the larger rural schools; and the military training of teachers in the Normal School, together with the large number of persons who are being taught and certificated in the Government military school, afford great facilities for making military drill a part of the instruction given in the Grammar and Common Schools referred to.

In the neighbouring States this subject is engaging the anxious attention of the Governments and Legislatures; and military drill is likely to become a part of the system of education in all the public schools of their cities and towns. The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session, passed a resolution directing the State Board of Education "to take into consideration the subject of introducing an organization of scholars, above the age of twelve years, for the purpose of military drill and discipline." The Board appointed a Committee (of which the Governor of the State was Chairman) to investigate the subject, and to enquire into the result of an experiment which has been tried for two or three years in one of the towns of the State—the town of Brookline. The result of the inquiry is thus stated, "The boys in the older class can already be selected from their playmates *by the improvement of their forms*. Habits of prompt, instant, and unconditional obedience are also more successfully inculcated by this system of instruction than by any other with which we are acquainted. A perfect knowledge of the duties of the soldier can be taught to the boys during the time of their attendance at the public schools, thus obviating the necessity of this acquisition after the time of the pupil has become more valuable. A proper system of military instruction in the schools of our Commonwealth would furnish us with the most perfect militia in the world; and we have little doubt that the good sense of the people will soon arrange such a system in all the schools of the state."

The Committee adds the following remarks, which are as applicable to Upper Canada, as they are to Massachusetts.

"The public schools are maintained at the public expense, in order to prepare youth for the duties of citizenship. One of these duties is to aid in the defence of the government whenever and however assailed. Surely, then, there is no incongruity, no want of reason, in introducing into the schools such studies and modes of discipline as shall prepare for the discharge of this, equally with the other duties which the citizen owes to the State.

"But can this be done without detriment to progress in other branches? Can it be done without loss of time? The Committee is satisfied that it can, and that thereby a large amount of practical knowledge and discipline in military affairs may be attained; and at the same time a very great saving of time and labour be effected, which, under a system of adult training, would be withdrawn from the productive industry of the country."

#### CONCLUSION.

With this Report will close twenty years of my labours, and those of the Deputy Superintendent, in the Department of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada. During that time the foundation of a system of Public Instruction has been broadly and gradually laid, on which a superstructure has begun to be raised, which I trust, will, under the Divine blessing, place Upper Canada in no secondary place among the future civilized and progressive countries of North America.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's  
Most obedient, humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada,  
Toronto, July, 1864.

[PART II.—STATISTICAL REPORT, 1863.] TABLE A.—THE COMMON

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES						
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Balances.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Glengarry.....	2456 50	27 61	2294 00	4816 56	997 84	696 10	2207 77
Stormont.....	1862 00	20 00	2049 00	5243 17	291 70	70 65	577 62
Dundas.....	1988 00	5 00	2003 00	5715 63	380 16	165 16	848 83
Prescott.....	1260 50	10 70	2250 00	4674 28	61 45	43 44	940 24
Russell.....	725 54	7 00	1130 00	1864 16	.....	.....	1484 38
Carleton.....	3379 90	156 07	3303 87	10960 78	1117 59	1016 17	1913 67
Grenville.....	3692 16	.....	2205 00	4684 35	382 34	2191 75	826 10
Leeds.....	2088 66	43 35	3629 00	10852 76	2313 69	4358 65	3470 89
Lanark.....	3192 00	356 25	3152 80	11035 31	982 53	1258 28	5294 41
Renfrew.....	2169 00	49 00	2100 00	10432 80	483 29	300 10	943 07
Frontenac.....	2918 19	70 97	3092 90	10787 24	2133 26	1552 56	1110 85
Addington.....	1939 00	105 36	2515 97	6256 57	1779 19	1266 52	651 09
Lennox.....	876 00	26 50	1360 95	3162 15	320 83	1222 30	717 65
Prince Edward.....	2043 00	27 00	2168 00	9452 51	1881 14	1894 29	957 89
Hastings.....	4053 00	109 98	4018 00	18254 63	459 89	1421 84	2011 80
Northumberland.....	3865 00	178 04	3844 00	19887 37	2029 18	2161 58	3035 46
Durham.....	3585 00	132 23	3585 00	19065 56	2954 60	2337 43	1942 11
Peterborough.....	2236 00	74 25	2710 00	13587 98	1011 81	1454 02	1961 84
Victoria.....	2410 00	100 00	2915 00	12719 80	341 70	700 05	1785 98
Ontario.....	4813 00	217 25	3522 00	21942 96	1602 77	4098 54	5954 35
York.....	6324 39	587 89	6297 00	37075 40	4184 62	11555 39	8545 50
Peel.....	2815 50	223 45	2838 00	16165 98	2706 38	3144 28	2257 62
Simcoe.....	4571 50	341 50	4477 00	25606 16	711 01	1322 52	4399 15
Halton.....	2340 00	121 02	2368 10	9966 40	3176 17	3929 07	2039 38
Wentworth.....	3323 00	150 49	3295 00	10810 42	3265 09	7145 21	4152 37
Brant.....	2242 00	108 18	2508 00	13004 83	1793 65	2817 29	1478 63
Lincoln.....	2116 00	68 04	2450 00	9710 18	2031 26	2242 24	3505 15
Welland.....	2255 02	75 00	2595 00	9847 76	1706 47	4253 32	4979 70
Haldimand.....	2355 50	169 00	3120 00	9106 88	1130 85	2389 43	2996 38
Norfolk.....	3102 50	122 82	3051 00	14406 97	1428 79	2159 20	2627 59
Oxford.....	4562 00	262 69	4562 00	23950 78	2284 27	2417 20	2952 92
Waterloo.....	3385 00	282 88	3000 00	24196 88	1347 54	3735 50	4470 18
Wellington.....	4566 00	519 34	6090 00	25770 56	1194 50	2690 09	7169 60
Grey.....	4159 55	281 55	6210 00	20905 31	303 05	1463 28	3984 30
Perth.....	3609 50	229 02	3553 00	19202 18	339 62	1285 67	2873 95
Huron.....	4610 00	393 38	4778 53	31164 42	757 88	1076 04	7182 32
Bruce.....	3086 50	194 33	2926 00	15062 26	114 35	1010 82	3079 82
Middlesex.....	6220 50	382 87	6393 97	32423 05	2384 32	5011 02	5491 10
Elgin.....	3391 00	155 13	3399 00	16717 16	3014 17	2518 09	3146 07
Kent.....	3080 05	166 00	2972 00	16432 58	859 68	1999 84	2465 60
Lambton.....	2471 00	624 60	5355 53	20861 22	270 14	1229 60	3967 01
Essex.....	2222 50	16 00	2234 31	11565 10	216 74	221 73	2857 35
District of Algona.....	160 00	.....	.....	.....	143 20	64 50	.....
Total.....	128335 59	7186 84	138351 93	617947 05	56418 71	94441 14	125233 09

  

CITIES.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES						
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Balances.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Toronto.....	5117 50	114 72	20000 00	1753 16	.....	488 98	6597 23
Hamilton.....	2186 00	177 40	7327 13	420 03	4636 26	386 96	3271 29
Kingston.....	1598 50	32 00	7587 42	800 22	60 75	163 47	251 16
London.....	1354 50	.....	8000 00	340 00	.....	372 47	5444 67
Ottawa.....	1689 50	60 00	5191 00	1598 11	120 00	1573 39	7853 73
Total.....	11936 00	393 12	48105 55	4921 52	4817 01	2985 25	23418 08

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.

Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during '63.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.							Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1863.	Balances.
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites & Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, & other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1863.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
13492 38	9693 14	55 22	282 12	172 08	803 72	11008 18	2484 20		
10114 14	7980 16	47 12	405 98	202 25	226 73	8862 24	1251 90		
11106 08	8776 83	20 00	44 15	308 82	287 15	9436 95	1689 13		
9240 61	7262 12	21 40	120 51	271 07	435 47	8110 57	1130 04		
5011 08	2706 11	24 30	259 50	73 12	202 41	3265 44	1745 64		
21847 15	18237 27	321 34	246 69	445 29	216 99	19466 58	2380 57		
13981 70	9514 72	2 50	427 88	123 40	760 83	10834 33	3147 37		
28557 00	20047 68	121 83	1543 47	396 83	1779 62	23889 43	2667 57		
25271 58	16854 80	888 50	517 84	427 52	1021 85	19710 51	5561 07		
10477 26	11937 83	213 23	1209 97	421 50	672 13	14544 71	1932 55		
21665 97	16518 33	147 05	1180 28	618 02	1201 55	19666 18	1999 79		
14513 70	10692 73	222 68	493 57	427 09	874 45	12700 52	1813 18		
7886 38	6093 56	68 80	257 25	133 99	485 04	7638 64	47 74		
15443 82	15189 30	72 11	803 11	315 69	1174 64	17555 15	888 67		
30829 14	22835 90	239 51	2820 69	321 98	1662 81	27880 39	2448 75		
35000 63	27045 28	399 83	1189 92	677 00	2182 86	31494 89	3505 74		
33601 93	25478 38	324 38	2169 06	335 45	1847 99	30155 20	3446 64		
25085 40	12301 45	148 50	1799 22	706 67	757 51	15713 35	7322 05		
20978 53	15582 92	200 00	460 63	289 51	1050 99	17584 06	3394 47		
42250 87	30792 10	436 58	1728 60	583 28	2690 39	36230 95	6019 92		
74570 19	45753 64	1235 78	12268 84	1094 90	6520 94	66874 16	7696 03		
30149 21	23156 73	542 75	2557 98	700 80	1688 87	28647 13	1502 08		
41428 84	30780 84	683 00	2171 66	599 69	2305 43	36540 62	4888 22		
22949 74	16504 73	243 24	2605 28	238 70	1363 03	21004 98	2144 76		
32141 58	21791 40	300 98	1698 93	537 28	2390 01	26718 60	5422 98		
23947 58	17970 32	239 28	1527 32	426 05	1836 15	22008 12	1939 46		
22122 87	14546 25	170 67	1634 30	460 86	1353 17	18163 25	3957 62		
25712 27	15311 01	166 89	4463 14	425 73	1202 37	21569 34	4142 93		
21218 94	17371 71	338 00	1352 95	230 45	1519 96	20863 07	354 97		
26898 87	19441 03	281 96	1669 74	514 99	1792 30	23700 02	3198 85		
40991 85	29350 90	668 81	3194 03	1557 13	3793 51	38564 38	2427 47		
40417 98	27939 96	606 67	4817 66	788 69	2475 32	36627 70	3790 28		
48300 09	30508 67	1072 79	6129 68	918 52	2529 53	41159 19	7140 90		
37307 04	27609 84	563 10	2986 16	528 54	2219 60	33907 24	3309 80		
31102 04	24029 71	458 04	2379 69	603 99	2456 42	29927 85	1175 09		
49942 57	34151 03	786 76	4665 32	1152 27	2519 53	43274 91	6667 66		
25474 08	18017 38	418 43	1683 98	432 67	1138 28	21690 74	3783 24		
58306 33	41656 87	904 87	4468 89	1136 76	2797 92	50905 31	7401 02		
32340 62	23600 42	316 34	1867 89	829 56	1733 64	28347 85	3992 77		
25505 78	20373 24	402 42	1594 58	469 20	1922 31	24761 75	2744 03		
34779 10	20825 72	1240 20	4147 96	448 46	2011 81	28683 15	6095 95		
19333 73	12050 65	86 39	1602 94	490 31	1100 58	15336 87	3996 86		
367 70	327 20	2 50	.....	11 36	.....	341 06	26 64		
1167914 35	829224 92	15713 05	89470 36	21954 36	69004 96	1025367 65	142546 70		

  

34071 57	19053 58	229 44	6131 30	2413 42	4670 13	32497 87	1573 70
18415 07	12191 33	1180 74	.....	711 27	2888 99	16972 33	1442 74
10493 52	6065 78	64 00	840 00	790 32	1856 68	9616 78	876 74
15491 64	8423 68	25 16	290 75	427 12	929 90	10096 81	5394 83
18104 73	6972 33	138 00	.....	965 83	1394 43	9470 59	8634 14
96576 58	52706 90	1637 34	7262 05	5307 96	11740 03	78654 38	17922 15

TABLE A.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

TOWNS.	For Teachers' Salaries, (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Balances.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amherstburgh	295 00	20 00	2215 54	400 00	75 00	108 05	1033 03
Barrie	236 00	33 00	914 00	96 60		64 97	77 27
Belleville	729 00	15 68	4115 97	582 00		50 00	50 26
Berlin	228 00		1794 00	53 67	28 64	260 50	347 70
Bowmanville	312 00	35 65	1556 74		228 70	87 96	36 00
Brantford	726 50	40 00	5580 00	189 96	327 61	449 56	223 27
Brockville	457 00	42 50	3140 00		21 62	82 75	697 08
Chatham	502 00	9 37	2499 40			441 66	1938 67
Clifton	145 50		800 00	84 74	114 37	137 70	471 69
Cobourg	574 00	12 00	2740 00	142 13	664 37		9 18
Collingwood	158 00	44 00	1127 91			29 00	266 09
Cornwall	220 00	7 00	247 43		7 50		550 94
Dundas	320 00	21 75	1004 79	102 00	554 55	305 57	8 77
Galt	352 00		3498 00				1209 54
Goderich	371 60	32 00	3225 00				98 21
Guelph	570 00	19 38	2762 14	348 35	980 50	671 60	511 71
Ingersoll	326 00	20 00	491 75	43 70	384 25	166 00	740 97
Lindsay	174 00		700 00	412 20		288 65	44 23
Milton		20 00	858 74		192 95	328 57	126 45
Niagara	244 00		1389 11	70 00		1224 12	
Oakville	166 00		1167 91	52 65	42 76	82 16	66 09
Owen Sound	254 00	46 69	1350 79				50 00
Paris	270 00		1692 00	92 82	30 00	116 00	36 53
Perth	285 00		1762 29	520 00	198 50	487 50	591 64
Peterborough	461 50	5 00	2007 00	251 00	868 29		238 56
Pictou	240 50	26 50	900 00		253 00	186 42	172 64
Port Hope	478 00		1900 00		805 82		
Prescott	291 00		884 20	239 90	437 47	172 52	77 68
Sandwich	113 00		113 00	406 39			126 75
Sarnia	240 00	15 10	1600 00	90 00	231 25		118 98
St. Catharines	733 00	25 00	3060 00	430 00		11 00	141 62
St. Marys	319 00	25 00	1700 00			14 87	912 70
St. Thomas	187 00		850 00		385 50		119 63
Simcoe		28 08	1883 06			276 00	
Stratford	333 00	13 00	1650 00		9 00	1 23	1197 95
Whitby	316 50	90 55	2660 46	41 80	10 00	272 53	77 54
Windsor	287 00	32 00	2500 00				272 92
Woodstock	383 00	27 50	1692 33		892 75	27 50	
Total	12297 50	716 75	71973 56	4649 91	7742 40	6344 41	12642 29

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Arnprior	95 00	28 00	417 52		150 37	31 27	12 07
Ashburnham	114 00	5 00	174 00			1303 06	12 48
Aurora	97 61		105 25	240 00	216 60	60 49	
Bath	83 00	8 05	85 00	63 41	39 50	170 00	
Bradford	110 00	8 00	120 00	106 00	175 66		
Brampton	91 00	19 03	1133 80				100 55
Brighton	135 00		835 00			40 75	204 24
Caledonia	133 00		400 00		211 38		455 94
Cayuga	87 00		700 00			23 36	57 47
Chippewa	125 00		476 96	260 02		5 00	66 59
Clinton	115 00	40 51	1200 00			10 50	109 37
Colborne	92 00		1062 50			47 25	212 91

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during '62.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites & Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel & other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1863.	Balances.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4146 62	1452 21	104 79	2064 57	233 76	211 62	4066 95	79 67
1421 84	330 32	106 20		79 25	177 90	1293 67	128 17
5542 91	3795 00	31 36		597 60	867 89	5291 91	251 00
2710 51	2319 50	6 00		32 80	2577 17	2577 17	133 34
2267 05	1194 00	91 30		254 96	718 92	2259 18	7 87
7536 90	4985 24	124 00		862 28	1558 26	7529 78	7 12
4440 95	2543 42	90 00		51 36	404 57	3089 35	1351 60
5391 10	2154 41	55 37		109 57	1077 65	3397 00	1994 10
1754 00	924 00		27 00	44 15	162 96	1158 11	595 89
4141 68	2024 63	330 40	200 00	401 98	271 15	4128 16	13 52
1625 00	800 00	88 00		21 03	353 27	1262 30	362 70
1032 87	694 50	34 00		27 94	276 43	1032 87	
2317 43	1597 02	71 10	24 50	42 00	577 76	2312 38	5 05
5059 54	2891 66			108 12	582 36	3532 14	1477 40
3726 21	2351 00	64 00		458 50	429 50	3303 00	423 21
5863 68	3263 00	38 76	1694 05	287 20	568 26	5851 27	12 41
2172 67	968 70	64 35		213 37	316 00	1563 32	609 35
1619 08	895 95	5 00	236 72		380 00	1577 67	41 41
1526 71	675 00	40 00	636 00		137 01	1488 01	38 70
2927 23	1203 50		800 00		7 75	2027 23	
1577 57	1089 46	6 50		52 02	219 29	1367 27	210 30
1701 48	1143 20	98 07		183 86	274 02	1699 15	2 33
2237 35	1598 32	6 00		236 90	349 79	2191 01	46 34
3844 93	2706 00			23 30	384 85	3111 15	730 78
3831 35	2551 84	10 00		157 01	1112 00	3830 85	0 50
1779 06	1422 84	53 00	10 00	5 30	207 67	1698 81	80 25
3183 82	2460 00			230 00	493 82	3183 82	
2102 77	1410 66	16 00		332 64	335 08	2094 36	8 41
759 14	640 47			71 76		712 23	46 91
2295 33	1736 00	43 20			361 97	2141 17	154 16
4340 62	3634 00	50 00		132 00	489 24	4305 24	35 38
2971 57	1438 00	50 00		92 62	485 60	2066 22	905 35
1542 13	1176 97			66 18	150 10	1393 25	148 88
2187 14	1539 00	121 08			527 06	2187 14	
3204 20	1800 00	27 50			462 08	1879 58	1324 62
3469 38	2313 32	181 10	449 31	159 15	268 87	3271 75	97 63
3091 92	2281 00	80 00		339 72	243 41	2944 13	147 79
3023 08	2211 66	55 00		162 47	593 95	3023 08	
114366 82	71305 80	2142 08	6202 15	6078 61	17166 04	102894 68	11472 14

734 23	429 92	56 00	77 65		42 79	606 36	127 87
1608 54	280 00	10 00	1189 91			1479 91	128 63
719 95	662 70			8 25	43 00	713 95	6 00
448 96	200 00	16 10		56 78	112 68	385 56	63 40
620 21	400 00	22 50		32 32	97 98	552 80	67 41
1451 07	850 00	49 03		6 05	44 25	949 33	501 74
1466 69	723 34			73 67	96 78	893 79	572 90
801 85	540 00	8 75		12 87	111 70	673 32	128 53
876 95	420 00			50 00	181 78	651 78	225 17
976 35	880 78				95 57	976 35	
1678 92	960 00	81 02	934 75		381 98	1423 00	255 92
1217 10	76 00	1 65		13 93	136 92	1163 25	53 85

TABLE A.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

VILLAGES.	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reservo Fund and other sources.	Balances.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Danville	146 00		145 00	900 00		5 05	565 03
Elora	110 00	17 00	1188 06		3 50	5 72	95 72
Embro	63 00		600 00		6 50		20 50
Fergus	127 50	10 31	600 00	28 00	206 50	2 18	159 00
Fort Erio	85 50	7 00	630 00		48 00	40 00	161 44
Gananoque	116 34	41 53	130 00	674 00	140 00	242 75	275 41
Hawkesbury	72 00		144 00	450 00	141 62	512 00	34 75
Hespeler	69 00	10 00	400 00			92 00	159 35
Holland Landing		16 15	600 00			115 00	21 77
Iroquois	71 00		80 00	198 59	62 00		25 81
Kemptville	122 00		262 00		151 89		199 43
Kincardine	112 00	54 00				166 00	
Lanark	69 00		68 60		57 90		
Merrickville	102 00		659 50	114 24		150 00	
Mitchell	130 00		850 00				9 69
Morrisburg	98 00	10 75	98 00	315 38			276 24
Napanee	194 00	5 00	360 00	40 13	181 68	13 14	95 31
Newburgh	110 00	12 50	741 30			174 82	
Newcastle	118 00	25 00	650 00		100 00		107 30
New Hamburg	99 00	25 00	1000 00		2 62		447 83
Newmarket	165 00		1000 00	27 00	88 50	57 50	86 13
Oshawa	145 00	94 00	1956 00	100 00	10 00	460 94	11 02
Pembroke	73 00		73 00	191 72	94 50		5 24
Portsmouth	101 00		532 17	90 50	47 60	40 13	149 41
Port Dalhousie	100 00	15 00	600 00		204 32		145 46
Preston	177 00	30 00	1325 71	83 52	18 00	260 49	611 06
Renfrew		13 00	361 00		181 03	202 00	
Smith's Falls	130 00	18 70	237 67		123 75		19 02
Southampton	35 00		797 62			53 50	4 43
Stirling	86 00		250 00		145 50		24 22
Strathroy	80 00		769 90			24 00	160 27
Streetsville	130 00		372 12		213 26		14 73
Thorold	184 50	20 50	377 63	107 89	345 00	6 81	544 72
Trenton	163 00		1205 11	113 00			4 51
Vienna	104 00		527 15			141 00	19 22
Waterloo	146 00	5 00	1372 00			3 00	228 93
Wellington	103 00		267 97	107 66	260 00		
Welland	83 00		562 34		75 00	103 80	
Yorkville	180 00	19 00	805 00			103 16	210 43
Total	5504 45	557 83	29337 90	4237 06	3702 18	4696 45	5992 41
Grand Total, 1863	158073 54	8854 54	287768 94	631755 54	72680 30	108467 25	167385 87
" 1862	159120 68	8850 84	274471 84	620268 12	73850 94	112524 11	147036 88
Increase		3 70	13297 10	11487 42			20248 99
Decrease	1047 14				1170 64	4056 86	

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during '63.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites & Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, & other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1863.	Balances unexpended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1762 08	963 00				123 69	161 14	1247 83
1425 34	940 00	34 00			65 50	153 97	1193 47
721 50	432 63				13 69	116 43	562 77
1133 49	871 50	52 49			17 74	77 44	1019 17
974 94	520 00	20 35	200 00		66 93	80 06	887 34
1610 83	366 34	92 33			30 00	1037 88	1396 55
1334 37	680 80		500 00		73 72	83 57	1337 29
750 35	616 00	20 00			22 30	47 25	705 35
752 92	650 00	32 30			12 60	37 86	732 76
444 40	360 00				9 65	23 96	393 61
735 32	499 99	49 04			11 80	36 44	597 27
332 00	224 00	108 00					332 00
195 50	172 60					22 90	195 50
1025 74	839 50	4 00			46 50	122 74	1012 74
998 69	800 00	1 00			33 00	67 97	901 97
796 37	400 00	21 50				374 87	796 37
894 26	713 30	10 00			5 60	129 88	858 78
1038 62	855 00	31 00			19 25	133 37	1038 62
1000 30	717 75	50 00			70 00	0 25	838 00
1574 45	550 20	51 00	236 02		42 81	106 25	986 28
1424 13	991 50	5 00			67 34	140 83	1210 67
2776 96	1727 66	188 00			230 46	630 84	2776 96
437 46	300 00		53 26			24 20	437 46
960 81	718 46	1 65			30 20	101 34	851 65
1064 78	669 37	30 00			78 42	36 69	814 48
2505 78	1511 25	83 75			34 57	200 20	1838 83
757 03	650 60	28 00			23 63	46 07	755 30
549 14	400 00	37 40			25 21	40 70	593 31
890 55	691 50		161 00			132 25	884 75
505 72	387 00					42 53	420 33
985 17	550 73		324 60		34 17	74 67	984 17
730 11	600 00				16 00	61 61	677 61
1387 07	1189 50	41 00				92 96	1323 46
1515 02	1228 48		25 88		14 00	247 26	1515 02
791 37	698 00					93 37	791 37
1754 93	1000 00	10 00			3 80	159 78	1173 58
738 63	607 66				40 00	90 97	738 63
821 14	726 00					98 14	824 14
1317 59	1086 63	38 00			10 61	160 91	1296 15
54028 28	34317 91	1282 86	3703 07	1526 86	6699 84	47530 54	6497 74
1432883 98	987555 53	20775 33	106637 73	34867 70	104610 87	1254447 25	178438 73
1396123 41	959776 31	22316 62	114719 63	37960 89	97219 65	1231993 10	164130 31
36762 57	27779 22					7391 22	22454 15
		1541 29	8081 90	3093 10			14308 42

TABLE B.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	COUNTIES.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Days.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	Number of Pupils attending School.						Average attendance of pupils.	
									Less than 50 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 to 244 days.		Number of children whose attendance is not reported.
1	Glengarry	5289	4386	161	4517	2403	2114	59	776	1077	1010	770	521	10	887	1795
2	Stormont	4961	4269	821	4590	2552	2238	67	913	1181	809	583	318	138	592	1936
3	Punjab	5494	4513	362	4875	2454	2421	94	711	1044	937	739	490	425	490	1913
4	Prescott	4183	2967	90	2957	1482	1475	18	529	709	643	507	269	4	1239	1101
5	Russell	2884	1301	64	1445	773	672	18	241	282	267	186	132	153	720	516
6	Cartoon	8190	6759	324	7079	3785	3294	99	743	1569	1515	1096	674	180	1092	2623
7	Greenville	5977	4947	310	5257	2804	2483	79	533	1402	1111	700	285	106	771	1957
8	Leeds	9432	7730	726	8450	4530	3920	206	897	2935	1719	1250	757	312	1065	2945
9	Lanark	8484	6769	433	7202	3815	3357	62	726	1779	1486	1116	619	23	1163	2718
10	Renfrew	6526	4257	184	4441	2366	2075	41	568	916	721	580	337	167	1717	1479
11	Frontenac	6832	5732	289	6081	3141	2810	100	697	1166	1458	1327	874	411	1204	2194
12	Addington	4651	3874	267	4141	2217	1824	68	788	1151	890	639	292	11	708	1618
13	Lennox	2924	1873	240	2113	1096	1017	85	292	654	515	235	78	11	254	875
14	Prince Edward	4927	4389	564	4953	2678	2277	124	497	1309	1089	722	340	306	506	1827
15	Hastings	10737	8617	583	9180	4779	4401	21	1232	2039	1913	1148	521	.....	1531	3148
16	Northumberland	9907	8285	743	9027	4763	4264	76	1160	2025	2492	1752	1463	.....	1365	3228
17	Durham	9050	7469	613	8082	4415	3667	150	1017	1743	1578	1173	576	.....	941	2851
18	Peterborough	5153	4484	272	4756	2605	2151	43	529	936	992	686	330	.....	705	1764
19	Victoria	6157	5232	231	5563	2955	2608	21	633	1091	1067	683	347	400	314	2001
20	Ontario	15246	9666	917	10583	5713	4870	65	1201	2111	2137	1553	874	66	816	4061
21	York	15316	13124	1132	14296	7861	6395	275	1593	2893	2614	2125	1204	227	1520	6291
22	Peel	7098	6236	477	6713	3705	3008	200	694	1395	1839	950	487	50	635	2045
23	Simcoe	12808	10302	636	10938	5801	5077	53	1279	2323	2039	1545	916	108	1810	3850
24	Haldon	5191	4429	433	4862	2641	2321	223	491	951	1245	1027	432	.....	588	1844
25	Wentworth	7875	6321	455	6776	3758	3018	205	744	1277	1637	956	588	.....	920	2618
26	Brant	5442	4791	350	5141	2741	2300	91	587	909	976	834	372	235	336	2436
27	Lincoln	5103	4021	334	4375	2371	2004	100	513	1193	870	510	240	65	666	1689
28	Welland	5605	4891	427	5318	2845	2493	87	654	1078	1111	616	187	177	601	1887
29	Haldimand	6184	5568	337	5915	3156	2759	56	551	1187	1478	1210	790	488	292	413
30	Norfolk	6994	6760	618	7408	3916	3492	154	1015	1608	1470	852	370	108	775	2509
31	Oxford	11751	9933	588	10801	5816	4985	62	956	2070	2268	1697	1030	112	1091	4295
32	Waterloo	8226	8167	263	8539	4695	3840	46	639	1489	1890	1332	934	.....	632	3152
33	Wellington	13407	11579	655	12261	6762	5502	82	1398	2469	3223	2401	1756	.....	1191	4339

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number in the different Branches of Instruction.

No.	Reading.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Phil.	Vocal Mus.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	5th class.															
1	70	785	825	932	1032	2446	1590	1221	288	408	2633	90	48	93	58	217	277	14	10	84
2	779	735	706	750	1178	2152	1004	318	226	554	2218	69	19	38	15	151	32	4	10	72
3	796	826	903	936	907	2233	981	866	265	244	2182	121	16	16	16	36	32			
4	782	528	522	530	532	1474	705	519	125	253	1466	39	34	25	23	69	185		31	61
5	332	242	235	217	212	798	220	242	81	206	570	10	15	20	17	25	101			6
6	1098	1170	1372	1415	1420	3455	1401	1652	464	671	3400	119	51	103	89	138	120	6		
7	922	908	1029	1052	1253	2630	1007	947	131	388	4700	38	21	88	30	17	56	27	16	33
8	1385	1309	1624	1685	2003	4263	1613	1398	335	707	2381	118	51	196	67	159	267	50	8	82
9	2302	1297	1458	1320	1511	3732	1688	1379	419	566	3677	92	33	58	38	54	263	93	8	
10	877	945	890	750	741	2080	836	860	344	159	2075	44	41	20	20	20	207			
11	1247	1249	1217	1697	945	2731	1030	1279	332	515	2865	84	30	65	38	149	125			62
12	621	715	789	755	955	2367	805	997	210	710	2224	105	22	58	16	96	190	14	18	16
13	330	380	395	415	510	1300	624	829	190	408	1229	110	16	34	24	50	85			31
14	723	878	981	992	1379	3290	1445	2068	638	1060	3160	188	45	150	40	246	204	100	11	258
15	1935	1873	1897	1515	1607	4357	1770	2378	747	1138	4446	200	65	116	41	197	588	3	5	179
16	1888	2170	2246	1691	1032	3718	3235	3304	1032	832	5055	131	33	135	30	71	182	10	56	
17	1465	1623	1688	1857	1400	4444	1531	2115	1219	1055	4539	115	60	185	89	128	329	44	79	72
18	820	926	1000	830	846	2373	1055	1335	380	592	2570	84	52	51	23	163	520	24	24	26
19	1007	1090	1203	1013	908	9748	1069	1334	417	487	2630	23	9	51	27	79	342	9	18	36
20	2003	1958	1920	1913	2469	5832	2523	3558	1000	1875	5060	355	102	292	150	453	725	16	174	91
21	2669	2839	2906	2524	2802	5972	4434	5866	2747	2474	7690	365	169	880	211	637	2065	155	157	339
22	1100	1264	1374	1391	1463	4192	1716	2200	1194	1115	3708	223	79	176	95	220	758	7	56	211
23	2245	2233	2344	1851	1663	5659	2612	3253	1141	1230	5973	141	111	137	103	202	541	281	70	290
24	735	911	960	870	1232	3192	1731	2103	1687	879	3054	145	100	184	110	205	547	54	71	114
25	1113	1152	1330	1284	1415	3773	1827	1961	1880	1878	3906	186	40	216	83	349	1396	69	33	314
26	873	917	1074	988	1209	3237	1641	1994	874	891	3231	118	46	183	189	178	1451	79	85	315
27	770	730	822	788	866	2469	913	1186	217	591	2138	84	27	102	53	197	201	80		91
28	894	900	934	960	979	2917	1343	1663	385	1006	2550	179	61	154	40	135	316	13	27	176
29	1076	1125	1254	1198	1079	3381	1406	1888	661	630	3151	83	31	122	64	125	261	17	32	58
30	1370	1410	1460	1306	1160	3994	1732	2297	600	943	3796	228	52	105	53	260	722	41	28	98
31	1520	1825	2073	2145	2373	6162	3045	4259	2019	1773	6161	378	130	281	130	558	1485	353	18	206
32	2071	1791	1657	1939	1190	4645	1745	2778	1482	802	4763	97	39	132	70	229	1240	101	183	247
33	2445	2660	2394	2229	2002	6059	2927	3751	1447	1410	5983	135	111	144	96	283	1248	225	12	289

TABLE B.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863—(Continued.)

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	COUNTRIES.—Con.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	No. of Children attending School.						Number of children whose attendance is not reported.	No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 to 244 days.			
24	Grey .....	12190	10022	466	10188	5523	4955	21	1568	2661	2620	1630	1267	539	282	1931	3491
25	Perth .....	10256	8751	291	9146	4766	4379	60	1945	1854	1829	1244	604	604	282	1234	3239
30	Huron .....	12937	11360	466	12026	6627	5393	70	1115	2318	2875	2300	1613	969	340	1776	4256
37	Bruce .....	8830	7265	258	7523	4018	3475	17	1649	1710	2088	1500	761	413	.....	889	2262
38	Middlesex.....	17653	15139	1141	16283	8840	7443	141	1787	3239	4092	3184	2448	1229	305	1343	5720
39	Egin .....	8062	7252	726	7978	4392	3583	137	775	1330	2088	1721	1290	634	7	720	2881
40	Kent .....	7331	6242	580	6822	3683	3139	33	772	1423	1799	1190	961	490	237	1105	2247
41	Lambton .....	7337	6223	328	6656	3492	3161	31	924	1231	1799	1263	817	571	48	871	2297
42	Essex .....	5598	4188	351	4839	2525	2311	27	611	977	1293	896	621	264	166	668	1583
43	District of Algoma.	281	169	9	178	91	81	.....	17	42	49	28	20	22	.....	66	75
	Total.....	310767	280826	19656	300462	161383	139079	3732	24026	60393	70101	60024	41905	22559	5031	40150	110735
	CITIES.																
44	Toronto .....	9568	8151	69	8220	4109	4111	.....	919	1517	1858	1639	1373	661	.....	1632	3227
45	Hamilton .....	4800	4370	57	4427	2261	2166	141	249	604	1092	856	978	648	.....	.....	2333
46	Kingston .....	3600	2843	30	2873	1451	1419	.....	150	372	791	561	463	531	.....	500	1579
47	London .....	3478	3228	33	3261	1769	1532	.....	137	378	474	471	621	1180	.....	117	1369
48	Ottawa .....	3760	3129	76	3205	1661	1544	.....	335	547	869	638	568	288	.....	200	1290
	Total.....	23086	21721	265	21986	11194	10793	141	1840	3418	5084	4185	4148	3311	.....	2449	9998
	TOWNS.																
49	Amherstburgh.....	625	500	36	536	311	222	9	63	96	123	79	83	93	.....	25	215
50	Barrie .....	775	500	17	517	239	235	.....	38	92	177	94	91	23	.....	254	199
51	Belleville .....	1900	1820	9	1829	926	894	49	143	230	400	435	336	276	.....	.....	774
52	Berlin .....	640	663	9	672	308	308	12	80	78	94	98	127	245	.....	40	325
53	Bowmanville .....	500	322	35	322	187	135	33	22	67	85	68	72	7	.....	.....	132
54	Braunford .....	2000	1716	35	1751	918	833	.....	178	301	388	361	400	125	.....	.....	568



PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number in the Different Branches of Instruction.

No.	Reading.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Phil-osophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of Girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class. (lowest.)	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	5th class.															
34	2330	2425	2592	1832	1147	5713	2374	3357	1275	477	5530	124	45	90	31	133	634	30	30	107
35	1824	1880	1878	1378	1343	4709	1860	2888	996	1005	4026	75	62	129	75	137	775	12	192	285
36	2409	2380	2671	2183	1798	6003	2551	3927	1014	1107	5394	105	47	151	98	224	516	46	13	147
37	1770	1743	1740	1321	913	3024	1436	2319	907	499	3672	66	36	42	23	105	744	44	.....	321
38	2778	2773	3072	2617	4126	5834	4563	6124	2161	2367	8825	310	180	402	254	721	1227	86	73	321
39	1326	1320	1431	998	2193	4842	2269	3352	1274	1518	4507	285	115	282	131	447	820	41	.....	120
40	1380	1213	1321	966	1291	3523	1523	2597	793	866	3621	159	47	113	74	183	407	61	51	9
41	1409	1229	1310	1008	1290	3319	1649	2240	644	711	3975	72	21	62	41	128	340	12	.....	4
42	1068	960	975	815	567	1976	804	1306	231	234	2189	31	9	26	11	30	36	1	.....	.....
43	56	36	58	32	11	87	14	17	.....	1	117	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57378	57343	60775	53315	57139	62208	72215	93528	35168	37159	158202	5776	2435	5437	2014	5332	22430	2226	1578	5224	.....
44	2277	1741	2071	1466	722	6209	3199	6003	2435	2417	4575	175	204	290	254	138	2084	106	2409	87
45	1304	1622	760	523	179	4059	1600	3837	2828	730	4151	86	85	111	81	141	1429	282	376	3581
46	576	654	518	505	413	1085	1182	1621	875	483	1674	112	178	201	73	228	527	205	568	.....
47	974	804	500	431	412	2237	1954	3056	1100	1142	2238	98	187	364	72	186	2825	359	632	75
48	775	772	710	369	428	1623	1148	1036	764	777	1584	139	108	141	98	20	343	.....	.....	52
5906	5683	4565	3294	2151	15862	9083	15553	8002	5540	14222	610	762	1107	578	716	7208	952	4335	3825	.....
49	131	128	115	90	63	449	235	216	354	137	398	17	17	18	32	18	354	.....	.....	18
50	159	126	99	73	57	208	192	136	67	103	234	.....	.....	15	14	12	20	98	21	120
51	599	366	343	265	317	1232	757	952	415	417	1213	35	5	10	5	150	40	62	100	.....
52	228	193	105	68	76	432	213	672	97	159	425	16	3	23	18	109	551	162	.....	80
53	33	36	97	40	53	266	183	322	198	30	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	7	85	.....
54	301	339	111	103	168	766	766	1602	323	436	1352	80	108	108	.....	80	1481	522	80	290

TABLE B.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.--(Continued.)

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	TOWNS.— <i>Contd.</i>	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	No. of Children Attending School.						Number of children whose attendance is not reported.	No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 to 244 days.			
55	Brockville	1175	937	46	983	443	500	.....	81	164	319	185	188	174	.....	.....	483
56	Chatham	1100	897	25	922	521	401	3	114	153	215	188	145	107	.....	.....	393
57	Clifton	300	295	13	308	176	132	42	47	53	60	46	46	47	.....	20	140
58	Cobourg	1055	752	15	767	447	320	150	36	136	213	115	125	90	.....	.....	346
59	Collingwood	635	425	6	431	237	198	.....	46	96	99	74	74	42	.....	.....	172
60	Cornwall	500	418	10	428	223	205	.....	74	62	100	85	92	46	.....	.....	196
61	Dundas	601	605	16	621	295	326	118	47	107	88	157	125	35	64	29	240
62	Galt	934	817	6	823	410	413	.....	30	115	189	163	200	129	.....	.....	437
63	Gederich	800	752	9	761	389	372	.....	70	103	187	165	147	87	.....	.....	341
64	Guelph	1550	1149	11	1160	627	536	31	87	302	386	184	152	52	218	.....	478
65	Ingersol	551	460	26	486	219	267	37	60	125	126	106	58	11	.....	7	175
66	Lindsay	700	594	.....	594	325	269	.....	53	91	161	117	113	59	.....	29	244
67	Milton	350	260	18	278	180	128	45	18	23	39	62	88	52	.....	50	100
68	Niagara	743	343	9	352	185	167	.....	26	41	53	58	45	34	.....	95	139
69	Oakville	400	426	10	436	190	246	25	57	90	130	58	55	10	.....	30	170
70	Owen Sound	688	480	5	485	205	280	.....	20	35	46	82	101	148	.....	.....	282
71	Paris	663	622	.....	622	329	300	.....	40	96	216	185	106	15	.....	.....	264
72	Perrin	700	537	38	575	239	276	.....	30	74	113	136	177	43	.....	15	310
73	Peterborough	900	777	44	821	423	398	83	51	56	140	180	182	173	.....	35	625
74	Pictou	460	398	7	405	214	161	9	.....	15	30	23	32	18	.....	8	201
75	Port Hope	1100	873	25	898	479	419	48	94	134	190	153	113	284	.....	.....	411
76	Prescott	650	469	25	494	245	240	20	45	96	90	108	92	42	.....	20	179
77	Sandwich	400	285	.....	285	139	124	.....	38	40	60	76	73	6	.....	.....	122
78	Sarnia	500	450	17	467	245	222	19	60	77	111	80	103	36	.....	.....	197
79	St. Catharines	1777	1260	44	1404	773	631	158	158	252	302	219	407	66	.....	.....	630
80	St. Marys	914	563	.....	563	295	268	.....	43	76	67	130	20	227	.....	.....	283
81	St. Thomas	462	370	13	383	192	191	25	14	84	113	84	67	21	.....	.....	157
82	Simcoe	414	389	38	427	219	178	.....	36	73	90	120	108	.....	.....	.....	211
83	Stratford	531	549	6	555	309	246	.....	17	90	132	137	133	40	.....	120	269
84	Whitby	781	691	25	716	365	331	.....	31	67	123	197	164	134	.....	.....	333
85	Windsor	831	644	.....	644	336	308	.....	60	68	95	116	88	219	.....	.....	200
86	Woodstock	850	756	47	803	450	353	31	61	149	212	149	135	106	.....	25	363
Total		30982	24814	654	25468	12451	12017	807	2163	4031	5563	5036	4873	3426	496	1248	11493

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.  
Number in the Different Branches of Instruction.

No.	Reading.				Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philo-osophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class. (lower).	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.															
55	325	171	133	215	119	643	549	493	235	503	54	81	105	10	31	.....	.....	94	
56	218	170	193	135	172	597	456	97	137	600	41	23	39	.....	28	.....	41	24	
57	112	87	71	58	51	185	130	51	175	16	8	1	8	3	6	20	00	00	
58	122	157	206	172	193	573	396	268	154	515	16	.....	15	10	59	25	39	54	
59	108	150	72	53	46	275	203	186	27	314	14	1	12	7	17	.....	.....	133	
60	79	65	116	87	80	428	312	428	80	319	14	.....	24	11	80	40	284	49	
61	185	94	125	110	107	455	363	385	135	411	57	21	52	18	73	80	.....	.....	
62	213	154	155	195	165	660	330	320	475	730	12	6	56	13	15	30	84	100	
63	244	157	157	122	81	761	517	517	101	517	12	1	20	12	81	31	.....	.....	
64	300	220	225	232	121	730	545	523	23	724	22	12	13	12	34	203	222	.....	
65	75	100	107	74	82	380	86	236	80	146	7	9	10	6	.....	.....	.....	7	
66	179	132	128	135	20	353	211	200	68	387	.....	.....	14	11	20	.....	.....	125	
67	86	39	23	47	45	155	86	77	19	155	6	25	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	
68	51	41	72	51	42	272	220	162	65	112	17	.....	27	8	42	287	38	107	
69	110	85	109	79	27	231	136	294	15	209	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	57	40	
70	100	100	120	80	85	250	180	230	35	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	435	
71	245	142	111	72	52	622	226	605	131	355	6	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	
72	123	205	144	63	.....	501	222	472	37	55	3	.....	30	8	.....	.....	.....	11	
73	124	162	204	162	166	707	602	736	358	622	21	9	99	41	131	538	46	54	
74	118	83	95	52	37	232	129	130	119	34	41	6	1	1	.....	.....	64	54	
75	122	79	131	85	70	354	224	354	255	354	30	45	79	31	79	.....	.....	.....	
76	133	85	57	84	128	442	132	223	38	353	29	3	5	3	50	68	30	.....	
77	83	78	57	60	7	193	118	95	2	195	7	1	3	.....	2	8	47	.....	
78	85	95	110	119	58	304	304	287	287	316	6	.....	15	2	15	.....	40	.....	
79	387	319	309	158	136	705	473	477	258	653	56	.....	22	15	95	251	30	30	
80	216	176	122	120	79	562	347	242	242	347	6	.....	76	.....	345	.....	.....	.....	
81	60	79	90	66	145	303	147	222	123	299	11	10	10	14	50	.....	.....	.....	
82	50	92	72	75	45	275	200	200	200	250	22	12	60	20	08	.....	.....	139	
83	160	170	100	75	50	395	230	395	40	350	10	8	.....	0	40	100	.....	50	
84	170	123	122	120	130	436	224	215	184	444	27	17	25	40	36	450	319	619	
85	139	113	76	63	67	290	173	231	53	307	.....	.....	14	11	28	181	141	.....	
86	230	146	120	139	168	578	363	574	467	494	47	16	61	9	28	722	19	328	
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
88	6323	5288	4870	4055	3359	18176	10638	15108	6913	4902	736	506	1140	394	1596	7167	1891	2125	

TABLE B.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	VILLAGES.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	No. of Children attending School.							Number of children whose attendance is not reported.	No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 to 244 days.				
87	Arnprior.....	300	292	8	210	123	87	10	25	10	37	5	46	87	6	90	119	
88	Asburnham.....	273	154	2	156	132	76	10	2	28	36	20	36	10	6	90	69	
89	Aurora.....	270	221	11	232	122	110	21	26	44	56	54	32	20	20	90	83	
90	Bath.....	115	65	6	71	37	34	21	10	2	17	20	32	20	20	90	32	
91	Bradford.....	280	127	13	140	101	36	21	10	10	27	43	30	20	20	90	89	
92	Brighton.....	330	285	12	297	147	150	37	37	80	71	54	35	20	30	90	114	
93	Brampton.....	450	411	8	411	189	222	21	65	57	92	99	01	18	30	90	177	
94	Caledonia.....	270	220	8	228	127	101	21	38	53	52	38	35	8	30	90	82	
95	Cayuga.....	180	169	8	169	84	85	21	10	18	49	35	50	7	30	90	89	
96	Chippewa.....	306	304	3	307	164	143	2	23	42	72	59	48	63	30	90	155	
97	Clinton.....	340	329	6	335	174	161	2	38	49	79	59	59	30	11	90	146	
98	Celborne.....	300	151	20	171	102	72	2	7	70	60	40	90	49	30	90	107	
99	Dunnville.....	300	350	30	389	212	177	2	80	70	60	40	90	49	30	90	166	
100	Elora.....	360	356	6	362	205	159	2	31	63	79	68	74	47	30	90	176	
101	Emburo.....	175	179	16	195	94	101	2	8	28	47	50	42	20	47	90	94	
102	Fergus.....	290	280	2	282	157	123	11	22	61	62	56	44	37	30	90	123	
103	Fort Erie.....	300	157	8	165	104	61	2	31	36	25	28	33	32	30	90	72	
104	Gananoque.....	337	260	8	268	116	144	2	18	30	48	62	08	34	30	90	90	
105	Hawkesbury.....	300	188	10	198	107	91	6	17	35	52	41	32	21	47	90	112	
106	Hesperider.....	235	230	3	233	130	103	6	30	31	47	50	36	39	7	90	107	
107	Holland Landing.....	215	215	12	227	120	107	2	28	48	56	62	30	3	30	90	112	
108	Iroquois.....	150	81	8	84	48	36	17	5	6	40	25	4	4	30	90	86	
109	Kempville.....	280	268	2	268	146	122	2	3	26	61	63	80	4	30	90	28	
110	Kincardine.....	329	329	2	329	160	169	2	24	45	93	66	70	31	30	90	102	
111	Lanark.....	170	100	2	102	55	45	15	24	13	25	25	12	17	30	90	140	
112	Merrickville.....	260	248	11	259	167	92	2	33	42	26	49	46	53	25	90	53	
113	Mitchell.....	426	403	7	410	214	196	2	24	50	101	136	30	16	23	90	116	
114	Morrisburg.....	271	194	8	202	103	99	2	15	40	40	30	30	47	52	90	152	
115	Napanee.....	450	423	13	436	237	209	2	71	89	110	81	59	23	10	90	152	
116	Newburgh.....	260	229	11	240	130	110	2	24	40	37	04	46	29	31	90	110	
117	Newcastle.....	240	155	9	164	93	71	8	20	30	63	38	13	13	10	90	110	
118	New Hamburg.....	312	311	2	313	173	140	10	44	54	70	52	73	20	10	90	134	
119	Newmarket.....	342	319	56	375	214	161	10	38	84	82	76	64	31	31	90	144	
120	Oshawa.....	550	525	5	530	260	270	2	22	75	75	120	123	176	75	90	298	

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number in the different Branches of Instruction.

No.	Reading.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Phil-osophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class. (lowest).	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	5th class.															
87	27	56	43	46	38	137	94	123	.....	11	141	9	3	3	2	.....	210	13	.....	.....
88	40	33	42	24	12	53	56	88	50	12	124	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	42	45	52	24	37	127	56	88	88	31	154	21	15	14	5	22	232	45	.....	.....
90	10	12	32	14	12	39	8	60	60	.....	50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	13	17	39	17	17	83	58	56	20	30	80	8	2	8	8	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	65	70	55	64	43	232	162	224	.....	54	232	11	15	15	10	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	60	90	105	120	36	261	51	231	150	56	246	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	40	27	59	46	55	201	101	126	.....	55	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	30	40	50	46	25	160	45	48	40	20	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	64	46	50	63	83	204	147	133	80	75	223	26	15	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	114	71	83	51	16	300	150	300	60	16	300	10	.....	.....	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	41	30	47	40	16	87	36	64	.....	9	87	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	73	71	96	71	75	242	251	116	75	75	242	14	12	18	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	61	41	43	60	45	181	116	232	69	68	166	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	48	24	33	56	34	147	63	123	63	31	140	21	.....	8	1	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
102	50	80	51	33	63	228	185	229	141	40	228	17	7	19	9	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	20	24	13	13	24	31	24	28	.....	11	42	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	32	41	54	35	35	139	89	76	35	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	29	40	33	53	27	100	48	63	.....	18	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	87	43	28	32	43	146	43	43	.....	21	103	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	41	56	33	44	40	143	80	40	.....	35	127	6	1	5	1	44	103	130	.....	.....
108	12	10	10	12	20	60	24	12	.....	4	40	4	3	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	22	33	64	92	67	178	73	50	14	67	213	3	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	91	95	30	107	6	191	100	91	55	6	191	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	22	25	18	20	11	31	20	20	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	72	59	40	48	40	93	59	65	35	37	89	2	2	2	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	64	93	84	53	47	346	87	196	.....	69	249	12	2	13	0	18	44	.....	.....	.....
114	.....	.....	87	26	65	113	50	60	.....	5	106	14	3	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	126	106	61	103	49	198	89	161	18	42	188	11	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	33	42	82	99	91	183	118	140	140	79	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	25	37	17	91	32	113	95	99	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	135	72	67	34	5	245	103	121	36	17	250	8	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	92	52	78	82	71	264	164	184	216	145	276	16	.....	14	6	26	293	.....	.....	.....
120	157	122	91	73	59	315	216	221	116	116	233	3	33	45	50	59	450	.....	.....	.....





TABLE C.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

	Total.		Religious denominations.													
	Common School Teachers.		Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple Reported as Protestant.	Unitarian.	Other Persuasions.	Not reported.		
Counties.....	3049	2340	1103	643	383	1163	1205	229	63	24	19	32	64	1	34	91
Cities.....	184	62	122	49	54	40	37	6	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	1
Towns.....	251	109	142	42	52	77	48	7	5	1	1	1	6	1	3	8
Villages.....	120	77	43	22	15	26	25	4	2	1	1	1	11	2	1	1
Grand Total, 1863.....	4504	3094	1410	717	504	1316	1313	246	75	26	20	34	81	1	40	101
" 1862.....	4406	3115	1291	818	484	1237	1288	218	67	32	22	24	67	5	37	57
Increase.....	98	119	119	99	20	20	25	28	8	4	1	10	14	3	44	44
Decrease.....	21	21	21	71	71	71	71	71	6	2	2	2	4	3	1	1

TABLE D.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

	SCHOOLS.						SCHOOL HOUSES.														
	Number of School Sections.	No. of Schools open.	No. of Schools closed or not reported.	No. of free Schools.	No. of Schools partly free.	No. Schools at 25cts. per month or less.	Total number of School Houses.	KIND.			TITLE.			BUILT DURING THE YEAR.		Total					
								Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Freehold.	Leased.	Rented.		Not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.
Counties.....	1042	2903	140	3080	822	3939	401	201	1548	1671	28	3358	421	33	77	23	8	43	25	99	
Cities.....	53	53	41	12	52	22	13	18	37	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Towns.....	97	97	60	10	21	98	4	15	33	2	1	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Villages.....	80	80	41	1	38	83	31	16	34	2	1	74	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Grand Total, 1863.....	1272	4113	140	2228	824	71	4173	501	335	1633	1675	29	3546	436	111	80	27	9	43	25	104
" 1862.....	1261	4104	137	2117	870	117	4134	483	329	1597	1698	27	3450	469	127	88	33	22	60	44	1160
Increase.....	12	29	117	117	39	18	6	36	2	96	33	16	9	6	13	17	19	1	56	56	56
Decrease.....	17	17	42	46	42	46	42	46	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.

TEACHERS.

Total holding Certificates.	Certificates.						No. of Scholars who attended Normal School without receiving Certificates.	No. of Schools in which Teachers were changed during the year.	No. of Schools having more than one Teacher.	Highest Salary paid.	Annual Salaries.						
	Normal School.	County Board.			Unclassified.	Unqualified.					Certificates annulled.	Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher with Board.	Male Teacher without Board.	Female Teacher with Board.	Female Teacher without Board.	
3903	149	211	1055	2009	479	42	4	22	68	729	33	600	\$	\$	\$	\$	
143	17	30	87	28	3	40	1	.....	.....	14	53	1300	250	.....	558	.....	225
208	38	23	89	53	5	37	6	.....	.....	27	71	800	198	.....	470	.....	227
111	18	11	52	24	6	8	1	.....	.....	5	30	800	180	.....	408	.....	180
4365	222	275	1263	2112	493	127	12	22	81	787	187	1300	84	161	435	130	221
4275	201	278	1191	1985	620	128	3	12	82	787	166	1300	80	174	431	132	218
90	21	.....	72	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.

Total.	SCHOOL VISITS.										LECTURES.		TIME OPEN.			
	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councilors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Members of Parliament.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Number of Examinations.	No. of Schools distributing prizes.	No. of Schools holding Recitations.	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other persons.	No. of Schools whose time is reported.	Total number of months & days open.	Average number of months and days open.
55924	7789	3943	1396	1993	408	17041	23354	7193	1076	1624	2942	2688	254	3847	42014 03	10 28
4379	928	840	78	12	6	864	1651	65	37	30	12	10	2	58	636 00	12 00
5766	625	1164	156	137	4	1357	2303	178	63	55	91	74	17	97	1151 10	11 26
3193	355	371	135	128	30	754	1390	134	37	29	90	43	47	60	944 21	11 24
69262	9697	6318	1765	2250	488	20048	28698	7570	1213	1738	3135	2815	320	4077	44745 04	10 29
67924	9363	6282	1859	2006	598	19958	27854	7712	986	1569	3279	2905	374	3998	43755 20	10 28
1338	329	36	245	.....	.....	1088	844	.....	227	179	144	90	54	79	989 14	0 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....







TABLE F.—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE

MUNICIPALITIES.	No. of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			PUPILS AND TIME.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	No. of pupils.	No. of months open.
Wellesley	9	12 50	79 39	13 31	105 20	96 00	9 20	68 6			
"	10	10 50	55 87	22 38	88 75	78 00	10 75	60 6			
"	11	35 00	120 00	60 00	215 00	180 00	35 00	90 9			
Westminster	13	7 50	20 00	11 00	38 50	31 00	7 50	26 6			
Williams W.	11	32 00	104 61	49 00	185 61	164 61	21 00	91 10			
Wilmot,	15	62 00	164 12	115 50	341 62	300 00	7 00	34 62	71 12		
"	18	19 00	15 75	67 80	119 08	86 80	31 50	29 6	29 6		
Windham	3	16 50	52 72	60 22	57 00	57 00	12 22	46 6			
Wolfe Island,	1	42 50	181 78	58 51	282 79	256 00	26 79	70 11			
"	4	18 88	12 50	128 86	743 00	908 24	132 00	28 50	742 74	76 11	
"	6	5 31		12 00	17 31	17 31			32 11		
"	*11	16 50			16 50	16 50					
York.	1	30 50		124 50	155 00	100 00	55 00	73 12			
"	21	31 00	38 00	86 08	155 08	144 00	11 08	95 12			
"	22	49 00	80 00		129 00	120 00	5 00	4 00	86 12		
Total.....	70	1891 54	40 50	3873 38	3027 65	8933 07	6136 67	108 75	2687 65	3474 10	
<b>CITIES.</b>											
Toronto	7	1630 50	31 75	1753 16	488 96	3904 37	2870 00	63 50	970 87	2922 12	
Hamilton	2	426 00		430 03	684 46	1540 49	1036 00		504 49	919 12	
Kingston	3	438 50	22 00	800 22	209 80	1470 52	995 00	59 75	415 77	820 12	
London	1	159 50		340 00	532 49	1031 99	870 00	25 16	136 63	436 12	
Ottawa	5	990 50		1598 11	1573 39	4762 00	2912 33	15 27	1234 40	1916 12	
Total.....	18	3645 00	53 75	4921 52	3489 10	12109 37	8683 33	163 68	3262 36	7013 12	
<b>TOWNS.</b>											
Amherstburgh	1	111 00		400 00	75 00	586 00	430 00	26 00	130 00	182 11	
Barrie	1	100 00		96 60	64 97	261 57	214 32	5 00	42 25	208 12	
Belleville	1	181 00		582 00	50 00	813 00	755 00		58 00	435 12	
Berlin	1	22 00		53 67	260 50	336 17	336 17			129 12	
Brantford	1	59 50		189 96	175 92	465 38	406 00		59 38	270 11	
Brockville	1	135 00		340 00	89 25	564 25	480 05		84 20	240 12	
Chatham	1	56 00		244 00	300 00	300 00	300 00			150 12	
Clifton	1	49 50		84 74	152 61	286 85	224 00		62 85	132 12	
Cobourg	1	118 00		142 13	115 92	376 05	321 63		54 42	172 11	
Dundas	1	132 00		109 06	488 56	729 62	700 00		29 62	208 12	
Guelph	1	155 00		348 55	657 06	1160 61	1043 00		117 71	332 12	
Ingersoll	1	90 00		43 70	188 09	299 70	208 00		91 70	133 12	
Lindsay	1	125 00		412 20	158 55	695 75	506 95	5 00	183 80	301 12	
Niagara	1	58 00		70 00	26 75	154 75	141 00		13 75	93 10	
Oakville	1	48 00		52 65	110 07	210 82	184 46	6 50	19 86	117 12	
Paris	1	47 00		92 82	62 00	201 82	178 32	6 00	17 50	107 12	
Perth	1	62 00		520 00	297 78	879 78	640 00		239 78	154 12	
Peterborough	1	129 50		251 00	160 00	540 50	410 00		130 50	300 12	
Pictou	1	64 50		234 62	299 12	279 59			19 53	120 12	
Proscott	1	131 00		239 90	403 54	774 44	535 66	16 00	222 78	209 12	
St. Catharines	1	226 00		430 00	11 00	667 00	534 00		133 00	451 12	
Whitby	1	35 50	9 13	41 80	282 53	368 96	266 66	18 88	83 42	97 12	
Total.....	22	2175 50	9 13	4500 78	4286 73	10972 14	9094 81	83 38	1793 95	4540 11	

\*No Report.

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

TEACHERS.	RELIGIOUS EXERCISES		NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.										MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.								
	No. of Teachers.	Religious Orders.	No. of schools opened & closed with prayer.	No. of schools using the Bible.	No. of pupils learning Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	No. of maps.	No. of schools using maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.	When first established.	
1	1		1	1	51	54	50	7	65												
1	1		1	1	40	50	40	6	54											1856	
1	1		1	1	83	75	28	15	30											1848	
1	1	1			25	10	10	7	7											1840	
1	1				84	20	26	12	4											1856	
1	1		1	1	71	60	30	16	40	29										1845	
1	1		1	1	29	29	12		21	12										1848	
1	1	1			46	20	90	8	8	2										1856	
1	1		1		65	50	50	10	15		4		4							1854	
1	1		1		60	26	15	10	4											1863	
1	1	1			32	14	12	5	6											1858	
1	1				52	37	40	12	30	9										1856	
1	1	1			95	48	52	22	43	5	4	5	1	5						1856	
1	1		1		76	20	16		14											1857	
62	29	33		1	44	5	3086	1902	1777	736	1079	235	21	19	14	64	151	109	28	1	37
<b>CITIES.</b>																					
24	12	12	12	12	5	3	2920	1340	1325	803	921	239	109	130	80	63	617	47	7	7	1841
7	1	6			2		885	643	551	324	486	115	26	31	21	54	794	16	2	2	1854
7	2	5	2	5	1	1	605	229	229	197	257	83	55	35	20	55		27	3	3	1854
4	1	3			4		436	287	287	122	241	52	6	5	5			12	1	1	1857
11	5	6			5	5	1785	944	914	443	778	341	109	80	80		195	28	5	5	1854
53	21	32	14	22	17	9	6611	3443	3306	1889	2683	880	305	281	206	172	1606	130	18	18	
<b>TOWNS.</b>																					
2	1	1			1		182	164	164	46	46	17	17					13	1	1	1853
2	1	2			2	1	208	78	62	40	42	18						12	20		1855
3	1	2			2	1	435	172	216	203	218	67						7	1	1	1850
1	1				1	1	129	129	72	22	129	62	6					12	8	8	1858
3	1	3			3	1	270	101	121	112	154	30						8	1	1	1854
2	1	1			1	1	240	100	150	56	56	25		1				6	1	1	1854
2	1	1			1	1	150	110	80	30	20	12						7	1	1	1851
1	1				1	1	132	60	65	22	40	8	2	2	2	6		5	1	1	1857
1	1				1	1	172	100	142	70	102	40	7	5	2	7		7	1	1	1858
2	1	1			1		208	163	142	95	208	68	11	11	7	15	40	11	1	1	1858
5	3	2			1	1	332	113	122	80	74	30	12	9	8	9	45	10	1	1	1855
1	1				1		133	65	60	20	75	15	7	10	6			5	1	1	1859
2	1	1			1	1	301	177	143	61	25	20		14	11	20		5	1	1	1855
2	2				1	1	93	65	62	62	62	10	5					1	1	1	1857
1	1	1			1		100	52	64	46	83	15	3					23	4	1	1859
3	1	3			3	1	107	90	107	53	107	44						7	1	1	1856
2	1	1			1	1	154	96	80	91	154	45	3		8			23	6	1	1854
2	1	1			1		240	169	225	215	279	34	3	4	7	34	17	11	1	1	1854
1																					

TABLE F.—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE

VILLAGES.	No of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			PUPILS AND TIME.	
		Am't of the Legislative Grant paid in 1863.	Legislative appropriation for maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries.	Amount raised from School Rate on supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters, and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to teachers.	Amount paid for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries.	Amount paid for other purposes.	No. of pupils.	No. of months open.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
Fergus .....	1	14 30	28 00	19 50	62 00	60 50	.....	1 50	46	10	
Fort Erie .....	1	24 50	30 00	88 00	142 50	120 00	.....	22 50	36	12	
Merrickville .....	1	22 00	.....	110 00	132 00	100 00	4 00	28 00	55	10	
Newmarket .....	1	44 00	27 00	98 00	167 00	152 00	5 00	10 00	82	12	
Napance .....	1	25 00	40 13	63 60	129 73	121 30	.....	8 43	52	12	
Oshawa .....	1	51 00	100 00	45 19	196 19	124 00	.....	72 19	105	12	
Portsmouth .....	1	33 00	90 50	81 30	204 80	178 46	1 65	24 69	102	12	
Preston .....	1	29 00	83 52	140 48	253 00	225 00	.....	28 00	69	12	
Thorold .....	1	54 50	107 89	138 81	299 20	279 50	.....	19 70	130	12	
Trenton .....	1	65 00	143 00	.....	208 00	165 25	.....	42 75	158	10	
Total .....	10	362 50	659 04	780 88	1794 42	1526 01	10 65	257 76	835	11	
Grand Total. 1863.	120	8075 54	103 38	13945 72	11684 36	33809 00	25440 82	366 46	8001 72	15859 11	
" " 1862.	109	7830 68	47 88	12931 48	10563 12	31379 16	25188 20	393 62	5797 34	14700 11	
Increase .....	11	238 86	55 50	1014 24	1121 24	2429 84	252 62	.....	2204 38	1159 ..	
Decrease .....							27 10	.....			

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

TEACHERS.		RELIGIOUS EXERCISES		NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.												MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.							
No. of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Religious Orders.		No. of schools opened & closed with prayer.	No. of schools using the Bible.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.												No. of maps.	No. schools using maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.	When first established.
			Male.	Female.			No. of pupils learning Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.						
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	46	3	27	13	28	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1860		
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36	24	12	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1860		
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	19	12	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	1855		
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	82	62	48	40	60	25	4	2	.....	6	.....	9	1	.....	1	1857	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	12	22	6	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1857	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	105	60	45	40	52	7	.....	.....	.....	7	25	.....	7	1	.....	1	1859
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	102	54	50	37	26	12	.....	4	3	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	1858	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	69	29	25	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	1	.....	1	1845	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	65	115	40	24	15	2	8	.....	7	.....	30	6	1	.....	1	1853	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	148	70	100	30	23	3	3	3	3	.....	9	1	.....	1	1858		
11	7	4	.....	.....	2	.....	760	448	381	219	244	62	15	9	13	23	65	49	9	.....	9		
171	78	93	14	38	86	29	15000	8196	7953	4413	6215	1846	463	377	320	421	2011	442	77	1	85		
162	87	75	17	40	92	32	14229	7519	7051	4163	6011	1754	290	279	185	458	2424	432	66	10	73		
9	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	771	677	902	250	204	92	173	98	135	.....	.....	10	11	.....	12		
.....	9	.....	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	413	.....	.....	9	.....		

TABLE G.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLS.	MONEYS.									
		RECEIPTS.							EXPENDI		
		Legislat'e Grant		Local Sources.			Total Receipts for Grammar School purposes, for 1863.	For Masters' Salaries.	For Building, Rent, and Repairs.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	
		For Masters' Salaries, received from 1st Jan'y. to 31st December.	For Maps, Apparatus Prizes and Libraries.	From Municipal Grants.	From Fees.	From Balances and other sources.					
	No.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1 Cornwall	930 00	22 00	496 73	52 54	1501 27	1363 25	19 40	44 00		
	2 Williamsto'n	450 00		300 00		750 00	750 00				
	3 Iroquois	374 00		439 47	30 00	843 47	813 47	5 00			
Prescott and Russell.	4 L'Original	705 00		130 00		835 00	815 00				
	5 Vankleokhill	450 00		123 70	9 50	583 20	574 00				
	6 Ottawa	988 00	28 00	1101 02	36 72	2153 74	1642 00	283 85	62 50		
Carleton	7 Richmond	254 00		30 00	248 00	540 00	500 00	30 00			
	8 Metcalfe	67 00		5 75		72 75	70 33				
	9 Brockville	798 00		355 00		1183 00	1130 83	52 17			
	10 Prescott	215 00	10 00	355 80	132 78	713 58	633 33	38 00	20 00		
Leeds and Grenville.	11 Kemptville	217 00		238 50	61 50	535 71	500 00				
	12 Gananoque			42 12	382 08	424 20	424 20				
	13 Farmersville	217 00	40 00	327 00	159 45	975 42	700 00	4 25	80 00		
	14 Merrickville	100 00		20 00		120 00	100 00				
	15 Perth	200 00		966 00	34 00	1200 00	1200 00				
	16 Smith's Falls	239 00		267 33	107 00	683 33	663 33				
Lanark and Renfrew.	17 Lanark	200 00		160 00	95 56	455 56	430 00				
	18 Renfrew	202 00				202 00	202 00				
	19 Carleton Pl.	306 00	9 25	858 88	54 56	1271 09	886 00	94 13	18 50		
	20 Pembroke			169 65	62 00	231 65	177 65	44 00			
	21 Kingston	975 00	17 00	1748 44	125 00	2865 44	2723 44	24 80	38 13		
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.	22 Newburgh	500 00	12 50	261 62	54 50	960 62	897 70	15 57	25 00		
	23 Bath	220 00	8 40	236 59	92 87	575 77	550 00		16 80		
	24 Napanea	390 00	5 00	240 00	58 39	920 76	670 00	4 00	10 00		
Prince Edw'd	25 Pictou	450 00	8 00	228 00	85 00	771 00	700 00		31 00		
	26 Consecon	236 00		59 56	2 00	381 17	708 73	654 08	265 00		
	27 Belleville	928 00	18 00	668 40	30 00	1684 40	1500 00	39 76	381 00		
Hastings	28 Trenton	100 00				100 00	100 00				
	29 Stirling	263 00		250 00	24 60	783 50	600 00	50 00			
	30 Cobourg	975 00		611 95		1586 95	1527 60				
Northumberland and Durham.	31 Port Hope	500 00	50 00	500 00	815 43	1915 43	1600 00	114 80	100 00		
	32 Bowmanville	348 00		491 26	158 52	997 78	997 78				
	33 Brighton	205 00		10 00	46 80	511 80	460 00	8 50			
	34 Colborne	305 00		200 00	134 50	639 50	639 50				
	35 Newcastle	242 09				242 00					
Peterborough	36 Peterborough	506 00	5 00	340 50		851 50	807 85	4 50	10 25		
	37 Norwood	215 00		16 00	609 25	840 25	632 61	32 90			
	38 Lindsay	590 00	116 80	120 00	100 00	1026 80	790 00		236 80		
Victoria	39 Oakwood	287 00		80 00		367 00	367 00				
	40 Omemece	247 00	16 00	67 00	8 00	401 56	287 00		32 00		
	41 Whithy	797 00	46 18	330 00	87 00	1280 18	929 79	16 65	148 18		
Ontario	42 Uxbridge	298 00		227 00	11 00	536 00	535 50				
	43 Oshawa	275 00				275 00	275 00				
	44 Toronto	1132 00	10 33	800 00	757 00	2705 93	2560 00	5 48	20 66		
	45 Newmarket	445 00		200 00	222 50	237 05	1104 55	667 50	228 40	130 00	
	46 Streetsville	264 00	10 00	200 00	90 00	113 76	677 76	615 00		20 00	
	47 Richmond H.	465 00	5 00	200 00	121 00	791 00	755 00			10 00	
York and Peel.	48 Brampton	462 00	24 00	200 00	78 00	820 96	704 84	5 00	48 00		
	49 Weston	438 00	11 54	200 00	189 75	11 54	850 83	627 75	200 00	23 08	
	50 Markham	707 00	18 00	200 00	255 00	8 82	1188 82	972 00	154 32	36 00	

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.

FUTURE.	PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.																			
	For Fuel, Books, Con-tingencies, &c.	Total Expenditure for Grammar School purposes, for 1863.	Balance over.	Number of Pupils attending during 1863.	Number of Pupils whose parents reside in the town where the Grammar School is situated.	Number of Pupils whose parents reside out of the town, but within the county.	Number of Pupils whose parents reside in other counties.	Number of Pupils reported as in prescribed G. S. subjects.	Number of new Pupils admitted during 1863.	Number of these new Pupils who had passed the entrance examination.	How many formerly Common School boys, admitted free by Scholarship.	At whose Expense the scholarships are maintained.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.							
														For Masters' Salaries.	For Building, Rent, and Repairs.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Total Receipts for Grammar School purposes, for 1863.	For Masters' Salaries.	For Building, Rent, and Repairs.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.																		
20 08	1446 73	54 54	72	47	10	15	72	21	21			\$6 \$4 \$3.								
	750 00		60	47	10	3	60	24	20			\$2.50.								
25 00	843 47		70	31	30	9	70	26	26			\$4 \$3 \$2.								
20 00	585 00		40	22	12	6	40	16	16			\$3 \$2.25 \$1.50.								
14 20	588 20		61	32	10	19	57	36	32			\$3 \$1.50.								
165 39	2153 74		101	90	3	8	101	25	25	3	The School	\$5 \$4 French \$1.								
10 00	540 00		56	41	15	21	22	14	14			\$3 to \$1.10.								
	70 33	2 42	11	9	2	11	11	11	11			\$1.								
	1183 00		34	29	5	34	5	5	5			\$6 \$4.								
22 25	713 58		48	48		48	26	26	26			\$3.								
18 71	518 71	17 00	38	28	5	5	38					\$4.50 \$3 \$1.50 \$1.								
	424 20		66	64	2	66	26	26	26			\$7½ cents.								
165 24	949 49	28 95	62	31	29	2	62	37	37			\$4 \$3.								
20 00	120 00		32	25	7	32	32	32	32			\$5.								
	1200 00		105	93	12	105						[res.								
	663 33		62	57	5	62	18	18	18			75c. res., \$3.75 non								
25 56	455 56		63	56	7	32	11	12	12			\$1.50 to 75c.								
	202 00		31	19	12	12	12	12	12			\$1.50.								
130 60	1129 32	141 77	70	50	18	2	35	20	20	8		Free.								
10 00	231 65		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22		\$1, 75c., 50c.								
69 51	2855 88	9 56	107	77	17	13	98	40		2	Queen's Coll.	\$8, \$6, \$4.								
112 35	960 62		82	51	18	13	82	19	19			Free to residents, non-res. \$4, \$3.								
8 97	575 77		33	26	1	6	33	1	1			\$2.50 to 75c.								
136 76	820 76	100 00	107	87	19	1	107	36	36			Free to municipal-ity, \$3, \$1.25.								
40 00	771 00		66	42	18	6	66	23	23			70c. to town.								
43 50	700 23	8 50	73	62	11		66	10	9	12		Non-res. \$1.50, free								
106 64	1684 40		157	149	5	3	157	51	51	36		\$3 to county, \$4.								
	100 00																			
15 00	665 00	118 50	42	37	5		42	17	17			\$3, \$2.								
59 35	1586 95		38	33		5	33	13	13			\$6.25.								
100 63	1915 43		130	105	23	2	130	46	46			\$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2.								
	997 78		89	84	2	2	88	32	32	1		\$1.50 to 50c.								
40 13	508 63	3 17	35	28	7		35	19	19			\$3.								
	639 50		40	35	10	4	49	20	20			\$3, \$1.								
	242 00		58	50	8		58	28	28			\$3.50, \$2.50, \$1.50								
28 90	851 50		83	58	23	2	83	13	13			\$3.								
94 76	760 27	79 98	24	20	3	1	18	8	8			Free.								
	1026 80		27	23	2	2	27	9	9			\$2.								
	367 00		29	23	6		29	12	12	12		\$4.								
66 90	385 90	15 66	75	64	6	5	29	6	6			Free.								
116 26	1210 88	49 30	80	45	29	6	80	55				\$4.								
0 50	536 00		52	48	4		36	14	8			Free.								
	275 00																			
119 79	2705 93		107	107			107	55	55	7	City Council	\$4 and \$5.								
18 00	1041 90	62 65	45	24	21		45	24	20			\$1.25, 2.25, 3.25.								
42 76	677 76		53	50	3		43	27	24			75c., \$1.50, and \$3.								
26 00	791 00		87	37			37	14	14	1		\$1, \$1.50, \$2.								
63 12	820 96		53	37	16		53	18	18	6		Free to residents,								
	850 83		64	42	12	10	40	22	22	2		\$3 to non-res.								
26 50	1188 82		45	24	16	5	43	11	9			\$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.								

TABLE G.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLS.	MONEYS.										
		RECEIPTS.						EXPENDI-				
		Legislative Grant.		Local Sources.				Total Receipts for Gram- mar School purposes for 1863.	For Masters' Salaries.	For Building, Rent, and Repairs.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	
		For Masters' Salaries, received from 1st July to 31st December.	For Maps, Apparatus Prizes and Li- braries.	From Municipal Grants.	From Fees.	From Balances and other sources.						
	No.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Simcoe	51	Barrie	755 00	17 00	422 00	5 00	1174 00	1060 00	16 00	34 00		
	52	Bradford	385 00		732 62	60 06	1177 68	864 90				
	53	Collingwood	254 00	5 00	134 00	5 00	398 00	388 00		10 00		
Haltou	54	Milton	480 00		160 00		640 00	640 00				
	55	Oakville	450 00		266 25	108 97	884 93	800 00	18 51			
	56	Hamilton	742 00	20 00	458 50	20 00	1240 50	800 00		40 00		
Wentworth	57	Ancaster	264 00		279 74	543 74	421 77					
	58	Dundas	340 00	25 38	462 12	222 00	8 76	1058 26	895 00	50 76		
	59	Waterdown	218 00		110 00	462 08	790 08	700 00				
	60	Brantford	430 00		168 00	1 30	599 30	599 30				
Brant	61	Paris	222 00		671 00	48 00	941 00	800 00	46 37			
	62	Scotland	225 00	13 18	12 00	320 08	570 26	528 43	5 76	26 36		
	63	Mt. Pleasant	205 00		109 00	264 25	578 25	578 25				
	64	Niagara	400 00	10 00	200 00	768 00	10 00	1388 00	1353 00	20 00		
Lincoln	65	St. Catherine	241 00	16 00	300 00	855 00	42 68	1454 68	1240 98	9 00	32 00	
	66	Grimshy	200 00		200 00	297 80	697 80	673 68	7 50			
	67	Beamsville	200 00		200 00	140 00	35 88	575 88	517 17		31 52	
	68	Welland	700 00		493 00	1193 00	1148 00	20 00				
Welland	69	Drummond	200 00	5 00	30 50	190 00	45 57	471 07	390 00	22 88	10 00	
	70	Thorold		10 00	543 78	106 50	660 28	609 00			20 00	
	71	Caledonia	600 00	11 00	250 00	68 12	11 64	940 76	800 00	17 55	26 28	
Haldimand	72	Cayuga	551 00		700 06	24 00	326 62	1601 62	1020 00	50 00	14 00	
Norfolk	73	Simcoe	945 00	13 00	197 15	116 60	13 00	1284 75	1258 75		26 00	
	74	Port Dover	236 00	10 00	14 00	198 80	458 80	428 00			20 80	
	75	Port Rowan	200 00			200 00	400 00	400 00				
Oxford	76	Woodstock	940 00		76 50		1016 50	958 07				
	77	Ingersoll	531 00		8 25	92 75	33 92	665 92	632 00			
Waterloo	78	Berlin	454 00		200 00	204 50	187 13	1045 63	995 50	6 00	5 00	
	79	Galt	550 00		400 00	934 01	921 52	3105 53	2267 57	46 69	22 33	
	80	Guelph	840 00		369 60	155 00	20 40	1385 00	1340 00		8 00	
Wellington	81	Elora	1058 00	10 00	30 00	219 00	20 90	1337 90	1277 00		20 00	
	82	Owensound	825 00		215 00		1040 00	917 54	117 69			
Grey	83	Stratford	890 00	5 00	100 00	158 00		1063 00	787 00	91 40	10 00	
Perth	84	St. Marys	470 00		318 00	12 00		800 00	788 00			
	85	Goderich	1000 00		400 00	92 50	537 75	2030 25	1000 00	66 50	18 45	
Huron and Bruce	86	Kincardine	400 00		14 50	7 59	422 09	348 00	66 42			
Middlesex	87	London	1120 00		598 21	166 88	1885 09	1820 00				
	88	Strathroy	310 00		190 00	500 00	500 00					
	89	Wardsville	338 00	10 00	176 00	96 00	620 00	600 00		20 00		
Elgin	90	St. Thomas	573 00	39 75	300 00	99 00	4 52	1016 27	755 00	70 38	79 50	
	91	Vienna	375 00	31 95	585 34	200 00	686 00	1878 29	600 00	1132 34	65 95	
Kent	92	Chatham	825 00		204 50	319 68	1349 18	950 00	16 25			
Lambton	93	Sarnia	725 00		47 50	18 69	791 19	691 66	67 00			
Essex	94	Sandwich	459 00		20 00	5 00	484 00	455 00				
	95	Windsor	480 00	8 00	108 00	180 00		776 00	660 00	100 00	16 00	
		Grand Total, 1863	43523 00	751 26	15636 04	20462 85	8786 12	89159 27	76121 90	3470 37	1825 85	
		" 1862	39111 00	660 27	16774 33	20220 37	13324 34	90090 31	73211 21	7502 85	1671 68	
		Increase	4412 00	90 99		242 48			2910 69		154 17	
		Decrease			1138 29		4538 22	931 04		4032 48		

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLS.	PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.											
		For Fuel, Books, Con- tingencies, &c.	Total Expenditure for Grammar School pur- poses, for 1863.	Balance over.	Number of Pupils attending during 1863.	Number of Pupils whose parents reside in the town where the Grammar School is situated.	Number of Pupils whose parents reside out of the town, but within the county.	Number of Pupils whose parents reside in other counties.	Number of Pupils reported as in prescribed C. S. subjects. during 1863.	Number of those new Pupils who had passed the entrance ex- amination.	How many formerly Common School boys, admitted free by Scholarship.	At whose Expense the scholarships are maintained.	Fees per term of three months per Pupil.
	No.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.									
	51	Barrie	1165 83	9 17	41	30	2	10				Classical \$6.50, Commercial \$4.50.	
	52	Bradford	135 72	1000 62	117 06	67	30	32	58	26	1	Tp Council \$3, \$3.75, \$5.	
	53	Collingwood		398 00		29	22	27	10	3	4	Master's \$3.	
	54	Milton		640 00		33	19	39	16	16		From \$1.50 to \$4.50	
	55	Oakville	66 42	884 93		58	44	53	12	10		\$3.	
	56	Hamilton	400 50	1240 50		86	75	66	67	66		75 per cent.	
	57	Ancaster	72 64	494 41	49 33	40	32	40	5	5	1	Board \$3, \$4.	
	58	Dundas	107 46	1053 22	5 04	29	26	25	5	5	4	Board \$3, \$4.	
	59	Waterdown	54 59	754 59	35 49	38	35	12	12	12		75c. to \$3.	
	60	Brantford		599 30		60	51	60	16	16		\$1.50.	
	61	Paris	94 63	941 00		56	40	13	3	56	24	\$8 to non-resident pupils.	
	62	Scotland	9 71	570 26		32	24	7	1	32	10	Free.	
	63	Mt. Pleasant		578 25		58	43	14	1	31	17	\$1.50.	
	64	Niagara	5 00	1378 00	10 00	48	34	8	6	48	5	2 by Tp Council " private per's Town Council \$6.	
	65	St. Catherine	159 73	1441 71	12 97	51	38	8	5	46	7	\$5, \$6, \$8.	
	66	Grimshy	4 80	685 98	11 82	46	42	1	3	46	17	\$3, \$4.	
	67	Beamsville	22 83	571 52	4 36	29	20	9	29	13	13	Masters \$2, \$3, \$4.	
	68	Welland	25 00	1193 00		77	20	55	2	71	33	\$3, \$5.	
	69	Drummond	13 75	436 63	34 44	19	10	9	19	11	11	1	Head master \$4, \$6.
	70	Thorold	40 23	660 28		39	32	4	3	39	15	75 per cent.	
	71	Caledonia	41 37	888 20	52 56	45	35	10		45	10	75 per cent.	
	72	Cayuga	292 45	1376 45	225 17	57	30	25	2	57	27	Free for residents, \$1.50 for non-res. Non-residents \$4.	
	73	Simcoe		1284 75		83	59	24		83	23	Free.	
	74	Port Dover	10 00	458 80		47	46	1		21	28	Free.	
	75	Port Rowan		400 00		50	44	5	1	28	10	10	School Section \$1.50.
	76	Woodstock	46 80	1004 87	11 63	45	26	17	2	38	22	1	Do \$1.
	77	Ingersoll		632 00	33 92	86	74	12		24	18	2	75 per cent.
	78	Berlin	28 64	1035 14	10 49	31	23	2		31	12		\$3.
	79	Galt	83 17	2419 76	685 77	88	31	11	46	88	32	4	\$4.
	80	Guelph	20 00	1368 00	17 00	86	71	15		86	37		Municipality 75 per cent.
	81	Elora	40 90	1337 90		58	28	28	2	35	26		\$1.50, \$2, \$3.
	82	Owensound		1035 23	4 77	65	56	7	2	20	20		\$1.
	83	Stratford	138 08	1026 49	36 52	68	55	6	5	68	31	4	Board \$1, \$2.
	84	St. Marys	12 00	800 00		64	56	6	2	64	12		Free.
	85	Goderich	155 23	1240 18	790 07	44	32	12		44	20		\$2.
	86	Kincardine	6 19	420 61	1 48	37	31	5	1	37	13	13	Free for residents, \$2 for non-res.
	87	London	54 25	1874 25	10 48	68	44	18	6	68	36		\$5.
	88	Strathroy		500 00		42	35	6	1	42	19		Free.
	89	Wardsville		620 00		46	19	20	7	46	16		\$1, \$3.
	90	St. Thomas	105 25	1010 13	6 14	96	48	45	3	96	46		Free to county, \$1 to town.
	91	Vienna	80 00	1878 29		72	56	15	1	72	32	20	Free.
	92	Chatham	93 50	1059 75	289 43	77	35	35	7	77	59		\$2 to town, \$1 to county.
	93	Sarnia		758 66	32 53	49	45	3	1	49	2		\$1.50.
	94	Sandwich	29 00	484 00		24	19	1	4	24	24		
	95	Windsor		776 00		39	3						

TABLE H.—METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS AT

Under the authority of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, a special grant of \$400 per distribution of the general Grammar School Fund; provision is also made for declared to be the duty of the Master to make the prescribed meteorological Senior County Grammar Schools have been established, only 20 have contributed (as will be seen from the following table), make the returns prescribed by law. stations only from which returns are received.

(The following tables and corresponding returns were sent down to the Committee

NAME OF METEOROLOGICAL STATION.	
1	Niagara .....
2	Hamilton .....
3	Belleville .....
4	Barrie .....
5	Chatham .....
6	Port Sarnia .....
7	Milton .....
8	Cornwall .....
9	Guelph .....
10	Whitby .....
11	Perth .....
12	Picton .....
13	Brantford .....
14	Stratford .....
15	L'Orignal .....
16	Ottawa .....
17	Woodstock .....
18	Cayuga .....
19	Peterborough .....
20	Lindsay .....

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

NAME OF METEOROLOGICAL STATION.	
1	Niagara .....
2	Hamilton .....
3	Belleville .....
4	Barrie .....
5	Chatham .....
6	Port Sarnia .....
7	Milton .....
8	Cornwall .....
9	Guelph .....
10	Whitby .....
11	Perth .....
12	Picton .....
13	Brantford .....
14	Stratford .....
15	L'Orignal .....
16	Ottawa .....
17	Woodstock .....
18	Cayuga .....
19	Peterborough .....
20	Lindsay .....

‡ The returns required by law have only been received in part, or

THE SENIOR COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

annum is made to each Senior County Grammar School, with participation in the the establishment of a Meteorological Station at each of these Senior Schools, and it returns every month to the Educational Department. Out of the 31 Counties in which the necessary sum of half-price to purchase the necessary instruments, and but few of these Steps, it is hoped, will shortly be taken to enforce the law, or to restrict the grant to those

of the House of Assembly on Emigration at its request.)

No. of Months the station has been established, to December, 1863, inclusive.	No. of Monthly Abstracts received at the Education Office, to Dec., 1863, inclusive.	Character of Abstracts received.		
		Well prepared.	Indifferently prepared.	Badly prepared.
72	18	16	2	...
72	60	57	3	...
72	56	54	2	...
72	21	21	...	...
72	16	...	11	4
72	26	26	...	...
71	3	...	...	3
71	53	53	...	...
64	1	1	...	...
64	51	50	1	...
63	11	16	...	...
63	27	27	...	...
54	26	24	2	...
41	35	35	...	...
28	...	...	...	...
28	10	14	...	...
26	...	...	...	...
22	4	4	...	...
14	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...

HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE DIFFERENT STATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

When established.	CHARACTER OF ABSTRACTS RECEIVED.		
	Well prepared.	Indifferently prepared.	Badly prepared.
1858	5	...	...
1858	12	...	...
1858	11	...	...
1858	1	...	...
1858	...	...	...
1858	...	...	...
1858	11	...	...
1858	...	...	...
1858	3	...	...
1858	1	...	...
1858	...	...	...
1859	1	...	...
1860	0	...	...
1861	...	...	...
1861	...	...	...
1862	...	...	...
1862	...	...	...
1862	...	...	...
1863	...	...	...

not at all, from these stations during the year 1863.



TABLE I.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

No.	THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN ENGLISH.											Total in Latin.	In Arnold's 1st Latin Book.	
		Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling and Dictation.	In Elementary Reading.	In advanced Reading.	In Derivations, &c. (Sullivan's).	In Art of Reading and 5th Book.	In Sullivan's Literary Class Book.	In Elements of Political Economy, 5th Reader.	In Outlines of English Literature.	In Elementary Composition.			In Advanced Composition.
1	Cornwall	72	72	72	7	50	35	40				20	40	53	33
2	Williamstown	37	35	27	27	10		27		27	10	50	20	20	20
3	Iroquois	70	65	60	14	56		56			25	45	28	16	16
4	L'Orignal	40	40	40	12	28		28			28		17	4	4
5	Vankleekhill	56	30	33	4	42	7				11	7	11	6	6
6	Ottawa	101	101	101	54	47	47			101	54	47	51	24	24
7	Richmond	56	21	48	12	23	21	23					10	2	2
8	Metcalfe	11	11	11				9			6		11	11	11
9	Brockville	29	12	29	5	29		29					29	6	6
10	Prescott	48	48	48		48		48			48		19	19	19
11	Kemptville	36	36	26	26	10					48		19	19	19
12	Gananoque	47	47	25	25	22	25					25	22	10	7
13	Farmersville	60	56	43		19		10			31	31	17	12	12
14	Merrickville	32	32	32	4	28					27	5	9	9	9
15	Perth	105	105	105		105	105				67	38	52	43	43
16	Smith's Falls	62	62	62	19	43					8		16	13	13
17	Lanark	60	38	60	21	39		39			15	10	9	4	4
18	Renfrow	31	28	19	13	18	17	28		20	10	12	12	4	4
19	Carleton Place	60	50	50	20	40	25	40			20		18	12	12
20	Pembroke	22	22	22	4	18	4	18			14		5	5	5
21	Kingston	107	80	50	3	65	65	35		20	80	12	88	54	54
22	Newburgh	82	82	82		82	82	82			82		41	80	80
23	Bath	33	33	33		33	33				33		9	7	7
24	Napanee	103	103	103	103	103	103	103		80	80	20	29	12	12
25	Picton	66	54	22		20		20			40	12	29	20	20
26	Consecon	73	47	25	30	29	25	27				11	18	13	13
27	Belleville	157	157	157	43	114	50	157			18	31	51	18	18
28	Trenton														
29	Strling	42	42	42	35	7		42		42	30	35	7	18	7
30	Cobourg	38	38	38		38	38				20	18	38	16	16
31	Port Hope	130	130	130		130		94			94		67	25	25
32	Bowmanville	96	96	96		96	49	74		96	43	6	27	12	12
33	Brighton	35	35	35	7	28	16	16		16	21	6	35	27	27
34	Colborne	49	49	49		49	49	49			20	20	36	20	20
35	Newcastle	58	58	38	28	18	28	30			26	16	20	15	15
36	Peterborough	83	83	83	51	32		32			51	32	38	12	12
37	Norwood	33	20	19	14	2		33			4	5	16	14	14
38	Lindsay	18	16	27	7	11				11		11	17	5	5
39	Oakwood	43	43	43	33	10	19	30			12		14	14	14
40	Omece	47	44	25	25	22		22			7		12	2	2
41	Whitby	80	80	30		80		30		50	25	50	30	45	25
42	Uxbridge	62	44	42	12	40	30	30		24	30	18	10	12	11
43	Oshawa														
44	Toronto	107	107	98	15	84	32				16	27	25	93	35
45	Newmarket	44	44	39		39	39	32		7		10	34	28	23
46	Streetsville	53	38	53	10	43		38			43		16	12	12
47	Richmond Hill	37	37	37		37		28			20	17	24	17	17
48	Brampton	52	53	50		53						17	41	22	22
49	Weston	64	50	50		50		50			32	32	64	43	22
50	Markham	45	45	20	15		38					7	11	32	7
51	Barrie	41	36		13	28						8	2	26	3
52	Bradford	67	67	52		15		9			43	15	51	36	36
53	Collingwood	29	29	29	9	20	27				9	20	25	20	20
54	Milton	39	39	27		39		39			30	4	31	29	29
55	Oakville	58	40	40									30	17	17
56	Hamilton	86	86	43		43	43				59	13	6	68	38

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	IN LATIN.											IN GREEK.							
	In Arnold's 2nd Latin Book.	In Latin Grammar.	In Written Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody and Verse Composition.	Reading Cornelius Nepos or other Elementary Reading.	Reading Caesar's Commentaries.	Reading Virgil or Ovid.	Reading Cicero.	Reading Sallust or Horace.	Average attendance in Latin.	Total in Greek.	In Arnold's 1st Greek Book.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Greek Exercises.	In Greek Prosody and Verse Composition.	Reading the Anabasis or any Elementary Reader.	Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssey.	
5	47	15	10			6	14	5	5		11	11	11	6		2			
20	16	16				21	16	4	17	24	20	14	14	14		5	2	1	
4	16	28				6	6		6	12	7	5	5	7					
4	17	2			4		1		2	8	2								
5	11	11			5	6	5		5	7	7								
7	51	51			10	5	12		10	40	6	6	6	6	6	6	1		
10	2	2							1	5	1	1		1					
11	11	11			10				6	6									
6	29	29			20	4	12	15	1	11	25	11		11	10				
19	14	4							14	11									
1	6	1			2	3	3	1	3	3	6	3	3	6		3			
3	7	10								8	2	2	2						
4	8									8	1	1							
9	9	9			9					5	1	1	1	1					
9	52	1			1		8		1	35	12	12	12	12		6	1		
2	13	15			1				1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2	9	2							4	4	4	4	4	4					
6	4	10							4	2	2	2	2	2					
2	10	13				8	2	1	3	12	4	3	4	4		3			
5	5	5			5					5									
27	76	38			38	16	7		5	56	18	16			6				
9	41	41			2				21	3	3	3	1		1				
9	9	8			2		2		9	2	2	2	2	2					
7	7	7			4		3	2	2	4	3	3	3	3					
2	20	6			1		2	5	5	13	6	4	6	3		3			
2	3	3			3		1		1	11	2	1				1	1		
20	25	12			8		7		8	35	9		9		9				
5	6	12			7		3	2		9	2	2	2	2					
22	38	38			8		13	13		4	38	12	6	12	6		5	3	
15	42	67			12		16	14	16	14	43	14	8	5	14		8	1	
15	12	15						4		1	20	7	7	7		5			
4	17	4			4		12	12	16	16	16	4	4	4		4			
4	24							5	1	6	20	13	8		4		1		
5	15	5			5			6		12	7	7	4						
10	38	38			5		7	9	4	6	12	7	7	4					
14	16	2			1		1	2		16	4	4	2		2				
5	14	14								12	12	5	3	1	3				
6	2	4					4	3		3	2	2	2						
20	15	45			10		30	12	18	1	35	28	25	20	25	11	5	3	
1	8	6			2		1			1	8	2	2	2					
22	93	9			32		14		14	78	33	14	33	14		15	12	5	
15	28	28			5		5		8	18	8	8	8	4		8	4		
3		4					4	2		2	10	4	3		1	1			
12	24	17			17		6	6		3	18	4	3		1	1			
41	31	8			12		11		9	25	14	11	14	14		5	2	2	
43	20	20			20		20	23		19	34	30	19	30	22	22	6	12	5
1	13	18			7		10	7		8	24	16	7	7	2	7	2	2	
26	18	4					3	6		6	12		9	1		5	1		
36	13	13					13	3	34	38	25		5	18	12	18	12	7	
25	5				5					18									
31	7	4			4		10	2		8	15	10	8	4	10		7	1	
14	30	12			12		12	5		10	22	12				9	2		
39	9	6																	



TABLE I.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN FRENCH.					IN MATHEMATICS.										
	Total in French.	In Elements of French Grammar.	In Advanced French Grammar.	In Written French Exercises & Compositions.	In French Dictation and Conversation, Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.	Total in Arithmetic.	Total in Algebra.	Total in Euclid.	In First Four Rules of Arithmetic, Reduction & Fractions.	In the higher Rules of Arithmetic.	In the last Four Rules of Algebra.	In Equations and the higher Rules of Algebra.	In Euclid, Bb, I & II.	In Euclid, B. III & IV & Def'n of V & VI.	In Elements of Plane Trigonometry.	In Mensuration and Surveying.
1 Cornwall						72	25	37	27	45	17	8	20	17	2	
2 Williamstown						45	30	26	16	29	20	16	21	5		
3 Iroquois	14	8	5	9	4	65	39	13	16	55	15	24	7	6		
4 L'Orignal	26	24	4	2	2	40	9	10	14	26	2	7	5			
5 Vankleukhill	7	4	3	7	3	38	23	18	31	7	13	10	13	5	2	9
6 Ottawa	39	11	18	39	39	101	40	44	54	47	18	23	22	22	10	2
7 Richmond	8	8		8	8	48	4	4	18	30		4	3	1		
8 Metcalfe						10	2	1	6	4		2	2	1		
9 Brockville	6	6	6	6		33	26	22	6	27	4	22	4	18	10	6
10 Prescott	12	10	2	12	2	48	8	13	22	26	3	5	5	8	5	
11 Kemptville	4	4				30	10	9	7	23	4	1	4	4		
12 Gananoque	4	5	3	8		3	47	3	21	26	2	6	1	3		
13 Furnersville						57	45	27	57	28		17	15	12		5
14 Merrickville	16	4	12	16	16	3	32	8	4	28	2	6	1	2		
15 Perth	53	38	15	53	15	105	105	33	19	86	19	86	12	21		
16 Smith's Falls	10	5	5	10	5	62	34	28	38	24	31	3	22	6		3
17 Newark	14	10	4	4	4	4	57	5	47	10	2	3	2	3		3
18 Renfrew	9	5	4	4	4	31	4	4	7	24		4	4	5		
19 Carleton Place	20	15		20	3	60	26	12	20	40	6	6	7	5		10
20 Pembroke	14	14		14	14	22	5	6	13	9		5	5	1		
21 Kingston	30	28	2		2	107	65	53	15	92	15	50	21	32	8	35
22 Newburgh	45	36	9	45		82	47	24	82	3		44	2	22	2	14
23 Bath	3	3		3		33	10	7	33	8		2	3	4		
24 Napanee	24	24		24		103	25	10				25	5	5		60
25 Pieton	2	2				66	28	12	37	29	10	18	6	6		1
26 Coneseon	5	5		5	5	73	17	4	35	38	4	13	1	3	1	1
27 Belleville	33	12	21	6		157	26	22	71	86		26	16	6	4	9
28 Trenton																
29 Stirling	14	9	5	14	8	23	7	2	4	19	3	4	1	1		
30 Cobourg	22	22		22		38	29	36	18	20	24	5	31	5		
31 Port Hope	37	9	28	37	9	130	94	27	36	94	30	64	16	11	8	30
32 Bowmanville	36	17	19	36	36	4	96	21	29	67	8	13	18	1		1
33 Brighton						35	16	16	29	16	13	3	9	7		
34 Colborne	6	6		6		49	46	25	49	6		40	2	23	6	5
35 Newcastle	18	12	6	10		58	23	17	22	36	10	13	11	6		
36 Peterborough	35	19	16	28	35	53	65	41	53	29		36	16	25		9
37 Norwood	17	15	2	7	3	34	5	5	28	6	2	3	5	4	3	3
38 Lindsay	18	4	4	10		25	6	9	7	18	4	2	5	4		2
39 Oakwood	2	2		2		43	14	8	23	20	10	4	3			
40 Onemece	9	7	2			47	16	15	22	25	2	14	3	12		
41 Whitby	60	56	4	20	20	80	71	71	80	50	4	51	30	41	3	12
42 Uxbridge	9	3	6	6	4	45	8	9	10	34	1	7	7	2		8
43 Oshawa																
44 Toronto	38	23	15	15		107	70	73	34	73	25	48	25	48	9	7
45 Newmarket	23	11	12	23	23	12	44	30	8	36	9	21	9	12		4
46 Streetsville	6	6		6		43	9	7	3	12	7	2	7			
47 Richmond Hill	15	8	7	15		37	17	14	12	25	8	9	7	7		
48 Brampton	20	10	10	20	10	53	22	13		53	9	13	9	9		2
49 Weston	13	6	7	7	10	50	39	39	12	38	10	20	10	20		38
50 Markham	19	14	5	5		45	25	18	7	38	8	17	2	16		3
51 Barrie	17	7	10	14		9	40	9	21	6	34	9	12	9		9
52 Bradford	11		11	11		60	51	46	10	50	23	23	26	20	7	
53 Collingwood						29	22	3	7	22		22	3			3
54 Milton	15	15		15		39	20	17	3	36	7	13	7	10	1	25
55 Oakville	29	19	10	10	10	58	51	12	20	38	24	27	8	4		
56 Hamilton	40	28	12	12		86	23	20	30	56	9	14	11	9		

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN GEOGRAPHY.				IN HISTORY.			IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.				IN OTHER STUDIES.									
	Total in Geography.	In Ancient Geography.	In Modern Geography.	In Canadian Geography.	Total in History.	In Greek and Roman History and Antiquities.	In other Ancient History.	In History of Great Britain and Ireland.	In History of Canada.	Total in Physical Science.	In Elements of Natural History, 3rd and 4th National Readers.	In Elements of Natural Philosophy, Physiology and Geology.	In Elements of Chemistry.	Total in Writing.	Who Write Well.	Who Write Indifferently.	In Book-keeping.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	Schools in which the Bible is used.	
1 Cornwall	72		30	72	14			15	10	10	10		72	36	36	8				1	
2 Williamstown	40	10	30	12	37		18	20	27				27	5	5					1	
3 Iroquois	50	5	50	27				21	6	14			27	30	20	10	23			1	
4 L'Orignal	39		39	39	23			15	40	13			40	24	16	5				1	
5 Vankleukhill	43	5	38	14	36			25	4	4			47	12	35	14				1	
6 Ottawa	101	27	101	54	101			101	54	47			101	60	41	25	14			1	
7 Richmond	40		40	40	21			21	21	30			48	30	18					1	
8 Metcalfe	10		10	10	10			6	10	6			10	4	6					1	
9 Brockville	33	25	33		29		24	29		29			29	29	29					1	
10 Prescott	44	44	44		48		44	48		34			26	48	10	38	2	7		1	
11 Kemptville	35	6	35	23	36			10	23	35			26	27	10	17				1	
12 Gananoque	47	10	47	47	40			17	16	15			10	47	37	10	3			1	
13 Furnersville	12		12	12	32			30	2				30	26	4	16				1	
14 Merrickville	105	105	105	105	27			25	3	22			22	105	97	8	3			1	
15 Perth	62	62	62	60	60			60	60	60			60	62	16	46	15			1	
16 Smith's Falls	35	6	35	23	36			22	2				20	57	15	42	6			1	
17 Newark	47	10	47	47	40			7	7	28			28	31	12	19	7			1	
18 Renfrew	26		26	26	7			7		28			28	31	12	19	7			1	
19 Carleton Place	50	50	50	50	30			12	15	25			12	60	20	40	1			1	
20 Pembroke	20	20	20	20	2			22	2	22			22	6	16	1				1	
21 Kingston	64	26	64	64	78			54	82	47			82	60	27	17	10			1	
22 Newburgh	82	15	82	82	82			82	20	20			82	87	49	33	26			1	
23 Bath	33		33		20			20		8			33	16	17					1	
24 Napanee	103	60	103	60	80			50	50	103			103	103	30	23	80			1	
25 Pieton	51		51	51	50			47	3	24			20	5	66	30	36	4		1	
26 Coneseon	68		68	68	34			28	18	30			27	30	43	5				1	
27 Belleville	157	21	157	16	157			92	66	157			157	70	87	18				1	
28 Trenton																					1
29 Stirling	23		23	23	5			5		23			23	9	23	18	5	7		23	1
30 Cobourg	38	38	38	38	38			38	38	38			38	38	20	18					1
31 Port Hope	130	94	130	130	25			94	36	94			94	120	6	60	30	21			1
32 Bowmanville	89		89	89	7			60	39	86			49	96	70	26	46	32	86		1
33 Brighton	21	16	21	9	35			7	21	21			5	16	5	11	21				1
34 Colborne	110	40		49	9			49	17	49			7	49	30	19	12				1
35 Newcastle	50		50		41			13	14	23			23	43	27	16	6				1
36 Peterborough	83	32	63	63	75			75	18	83			83	83	37	46	9		83		1
37 Norwood	16	3	16	6	14			5	4	5			5	23	5	20	7				1
38 Lindsay	16		16	16	15			3	4	10			12	4		5					1
39 Oakwood	40	8	40	40	16			8	16	16			28	28	4						

TABLE H.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN ENGLISH.											Total in Latin.	In Arnold's 1st Latin Book.	
	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling and Dictation.	In Elementary Reading.	In Advanced Reading.	In Derivations, &c. (Sullivan's.)	In Art of Reading and 5th Book.	In Sullivan's Literary Class Book.	In Elements of Political Economy, 5th Reader.	In Outlines of English Literature.	In Elementary Composition.			In Advanced Composition.
57 Ancaster.....	40	16	40	19	11	11	16	.....	16	.....	9	.....	16	8
58 Dundas.....	22	22	22	5	18	12	12	.....	10	.....	12	.....	22	15
59 Waterdown.....	38	38	38	.....	38	38	38	.....	38	.....	13	.....	25	13
60 Brantford.....	60	48	39	40	20	60	40	.....	20	.....	40	.....	60	33
61 Paris.....	56	56	56	.....	20	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	25	23
62 Scotland.....	32	24	30	.....	10	30	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	22	11
63 Mount Pleasant.....	58	58	58	.....	58	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
64 Niagara.....	48	25	.....	13	35	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	37	37
65 St. Catharines.....	51	49	40	15	36	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	36	46
66 Grimsby.....	46	46	46	15	31	46	31	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	31	22
67 Beamsville.....	29	29	29	.....	29	29	29	.....	19	.....	3	.....	26	6
68 Welland.....	77	73	70	2	75	70	70	.....	70	.....	35	.....	26	19
69 Drummondville.....	19	19	19	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	6
70 Thorold.....	38	38	38	5	33	38	33	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	5
71 Caledonia.....	45	45	45	15	30	15	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6
72 Cayuga.....	57	50	45	25	32	50	57	.....	57	.....	40	.....	17	34
73 Simcoe.....	83	83	83	7	76	76	76	.....	76	.....	36	.....	40	70
74 Port Dover.....	42	42	30	.....	31	16	24	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	16	21
75 Port Rowan.....	50	32	50	4	46	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	20	20
76 Woodstock.....	30	23	17	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	14	.....	8	36
77 Ingersoll.....	66	64	35	.....	64	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	12	24
78 Berlin.....	31	31	31	31	31	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	25	.....	6	31
79 Galt.....	88	88	88	29	59	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	20	88
80 Guelph.....	88	81	35	35	51	86	51	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	46
81 Elora.....	56	55	56	10	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	35	14
82 Owen Sound.....	65	65	65	30	35	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	35	14
83 Stratford.....	65	65	65	11	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	28	.....
84 St. Mary's.....	64	64	40	40	24	40	40	.....	24	.....	40	.....	24	25
85 Goderich.....	37	34	37	.....	37	37	37	.....	37	.....	6	.....	21	16
86 Kincardine.....	37	34	35	.....	34	34	34	.....	34	.....	14	.....	20	11
87 London.....	63	63	49	30	33	46	33	.....	33	.....	30	.....	33	53
88 Strathroy.....	42	42	42	16	26	16	26	.....	26	.....	16	.....	26	16
89 Wardsville.....	46	46	46	.....	46	46	46	.....	46	.....	46	.....	46	25
90 St. Thomas.....	90	90	90	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	44	64
91 Vienna.....	71	71	47	20	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	24	25
92 Chatham.....	77	71	77	.....	77	.....	77	.....	19	.....	58	.....	19	25
93 Sarnia.....	49	42	47	12	37	.....	33	.....	33	.....	14	.....	35	30
94 Sandwich.....	23	19	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6
95 Windsor.....	26	26	36	10	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7
Grand Total, 1863.....	5196	4803	4356	1081	3505	2159	2727	333	942	756	2230	1413	2701	1426
do 1862.....	4872	4405	4110	835	3656	2307	2803	182	1126	467	2005	1532	2258	1392
Increase.....	324	398	246	246	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	289	225	.....	44	44
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	148	76	.....	184	.....	.....	119	.....	.....

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	IN LATIN.										IN GREEK.							
	In Arnold's 2nd Latin Book.	In Latin Grammar.	In Written Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prose and Verse Composition.	Reading Cornelius Nepos or other Elementary Reader.	Reading Caesar's Commentaries.	Reading Virgil or Ovid.	Reading Cicero.	Reading Sallust or Horace.	Average attendance in Latin.	Total in Greek.	In Arnold's 1st Greek Book.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Greek Exercises.	In Greek Prose and Verse Composition.	Reading the Anabasis or any Elementary Greek Reader.	Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssey.
.....	16	10	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	10	5	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	44	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	12	5	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	37	37	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	46	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19	19	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	34	7	3	12	6	3	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	70	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	3	1	4	5	6	1	.....	.....	17	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	21	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	28	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	6	7	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	88	31	20	7	17	22	1	.....	.....	88	50	26	20	11	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	6	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	11	6	10	8	8	2	.....	.....	22	10	6	6	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	11	25	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	13	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	33	48	45	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18	11	18	17	5	7	5
.....	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	25	25	15	18	9	17	2	.....	.....	25	16	10	6	10	6	16	1
.....	.....	28	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	24	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	18	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	9	10	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
659 1953	1448	363	364	462	486	38	525	20	711	402	558	402	94	353	120	60	.....	.....
561 2163	1374	311	279	548	452	52	447	20	756	401	650	400	40	306	121	33	.....	.....
95	69	52	85	34	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	48	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	86	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



TABLE K.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

No.	THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	MASTERS.					
		HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.	Number of Masters engaged.	Date of appointment of Head or Classical Master.	Annual Salaries.		Estimated value of School-house and site.
					Head Master (average).	Assist. Master (average).	
1	Cornwall	Rev. H. W. Davies, M. A., Trinity Coll., Toronto	2	1858	\$ 900	\$ 400	\$ 1800
2	Williamstown	John McLaren, B. A., Queen's College, Kingston	1	1860	750		2700
3	Iroquois	W. A. Whitney, B. A., Victoria Coll., Cobourg	2	1860	650	150	2000
4	L'Orignal	Alexander McNaughton*	1	1853	550		800
5	Vankleekhill	Spencer A. Jones, Certificate	1	1860	574		800
6	Ottawa	John Thorburn, A. M., McGill Coll., Montreal	5	1862			rented
7	Richmond	J. Lawton Bradbury, B. A., Trinity Coll., Toronto	1	1862	500		500
8	Metcalfe	Joseph Morrison, A. M., Hobart Univ.	1	1863	500		
9	Brockville	J. J. Dunlop, A. M., Dublin	2	1854	680	400	
10	Prescott	J. W. Jolly, Certificate	1	1863	600		600
11	Kemptville	James Dingwall, A. B., Queen's Coll., Kingston	1	1863	500		
12	Gananoque	George Thomson, A. B., Queen's Coll., Kingston	1	1863	600		
13	Farmersville	H. S. Tarbell, A. B., Queen's College, Kingston	1	1862	700		6000
14	Merrickville	Silas Minor, M. A., West Reserve Coll.	1	1863	360		
15	Perth	Rev. John McClure, Certificate	2	1863	800	400	
16	Smith's Falls	David Lennox, A. B., Queen's College, Kingston	1	1863	600		
17	Lanark	Peter McLaren, A. B., Queen's Coll., Kingston	2	1859	500	160	600
18	Renfrew	Benjamin J. M. Freer, Certificate	1	1860	500		1000
19	Carleton Place	William Tytler, B. A., University of Toronto	1	1863	500		800
20	Pembroke	George Washington, B. A., Victoria Coll., Cobourg	1	1863	400		1400
21	Kingston	Samuel Woods, B. A., University of Toronto	5	1862			5000
22	Newburgh	William Lewin, B. A., Dublin	2	1857	700	400	3600
23	Bath	James Shier, A. B., Queen's Coll., Kingston	2	1863	600	200	
24	Napanee	Robert Phillips, Certificate	2	1855	700	320	800
25	Pictou	F. F. MacNab, A. B., Queen's Coll., Kingston	5	1861	700		
26	Consecon	W. E. Scott, B. A., Victoria Coll.	2	1861	500	400	1500
27	Belleville	Alexander Burdon*	2	1840	1000	500	8400
28	Trenton						
29	Stirling	S. D. Pope, A. B., Queen's Coll., Kingston	1	1860	600		200
30	Cobourg	F. W. Barron, M. A., University of Toronto	1	1859	1200		1400
31	Port Hope	John Gordon, Certificate	2	1856	1000	600	3000
32	Bowmanville	Rev. George Blair, M. A., Glasgow	2	1863	720	360	6000
33	Brighton	Charles R. Dickinson, B. A., Dublin	1	1861	460		1000
34	Colborne	James B. Dixon, A. M., Wesleyan U.	1	1856	700		4000
35	Newcastle	William Daunt, Certificate	1	1861	640		
36	Peterborough	James M. Dunn, Certificate	1	1860	800		20000
37	Norwood	Arthur C. Verner, B. A., Dublin	2	1863	550	200	2000
38	Lindsay	Robert Hudspeth, Certificate	1	1861	500		
39	Oakwood	George Young, B. A., Victoria Coll., Cobourg	2	1863	600	350	2000
40	Omencee	John Shaw, Certificate	1	1863	800		
41	Whitby	Thomas Kirkland, Certificate	3	1863	800	480	2000
42	Uxbridge	Henry B. Houghton, B. A., Dublin	1	1862	535		
43	Oshawa						
44	Toronto	M. C. Howe, LL.D., Dublin	4	1853			12000
45	Newmarket	S. Arthur Marling, M. A., University of Toronto	1	1854	667		2000
46	Streetsville	George Wright, A. B., Victoria Coll.	1	1862	400		
47	Richmond Hill	L. H. Evans, B. A., Trinity Coll., Toronto	1	1862	600		1200
48	Brampton	John Seath, B. A., Queen's University, Ireland	1	1862	600		1100
49	Weston	Rev. J. B. Logan, M. A., Victoria Coll.	2	1857	600	320	6000
50	Markham	Edward T. Crowle, Ph. D., Giessen, Germany	1	1858	730		600
51	Barrie	Samuel Johnson, M. A., Dublin	3	1862			
52	Bradford	J. Campbell, M. A., Victoria Coll., Cobourg	2	1860	720	240	800

OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.														
Schools in which the daily exercises are opened & closed with prayers.	Number of months open in 1863, including prescribed vacations.	Schools united with Com. Schools.	Number of Maps in each School.	Number of Globes in each School.	Schools using Black Boards.	Schools having complete set of Apparatus.	Estimated value of all Library Books, Apparatus, & Furniture.	Schools in which Gymnastics and Military Drill have been introduced.	Number of Pupils who received Prizes at Examinations.	Number of Pupils who were matriculated at any University in 1863.	Number of Pupils who obtained Honors or Scholarships at matriculation, 1863.	Names of Universities at which Pupils were matriculated, 1863.	Number of Pupils who passed the Law Society Examination, 1863.	Number of Pupils who passed the Examination as students of Surveying, 1863.
1	13		15	2	1		\$ 360		17	2		Queen's, McGill	1	
2	12		13	1	1							Queen's, McGill	1	
3	13		16	2	1	Part	300							
4	13		8	2	1	Part								
5	13		6	2	1	Part								
6	13		25	2	1	1	600	1	26	2		Toronto, McGill		2
7	10		7	1	1		40							
8	10	1	8	1	1									
9	12		14	1	1			1		5		Toronto, Queen's		
10	12		11	1	1	1	875		3					
11	12		10	15	1					1		Toronto		
12	12		12	1	1	1								
13	12		9	2	1	Part	175	1						
14	12				1									
15	12	1	15	1	1					1	1	Toronto		
16	11	1	17	2	1	Part								
17	12	1	18	2	1	Part				3		Queen's		
18	11	1	12	1	1	1	125		18					
19	12		14	3	1	Part	250	1	20					
20	6		6		1		160							
21	12		21		1		350	1	36	3	2	Queen's		
22	12		13											1
23	12	1	10	2	1	1	40		20	1	1	Queen's		
24	12		10	3	1	Part	150		30					
25	12	1	12	3	2	Part			14	1		Toronto		
26	12	1	10	3	1	Part	40							
27	12	1	10	1	1	Part	160	1	24					
28	12													
29	12	1	8	1	1		15		3			Toronto		
30	12		20	1	1			1	24	1	1	Toronto		
31	12	1	30	2	1		700			2	2	Toronto, Queen's	1	
32	11	1	60	2	1	Part	1400		31					
33	12		19	2	1	Part	80	1		1		Detroit		
34	12	1	12	2	1	1			3					
35	12	1	14	1	1	Part			15					
36	12	1	20	2	1			1		1		Victoria		
37	12	1	10	1	1	Part								
38	12	1	10	1	3	Part								1
39	12	1	7	1	1	Part		1						
40	12	1	17	1	1	Part			23	1		Toronto		
41	12		8		3		180	1	27	5	5	Toronto, Victoria	1	
42	12	1	20		1				20					
43	12													
44	12		12		1		1500	1	40	3	2	Toronto, Queen's	1	
45	12		24	1	2	Part	1000	1						
46	12	1	10	2	1				17					
47	12	1	12	1	1		300	1	8					
48	12	1	17	2	1	Part	200		20					
49	12		10		1		300	1	14	6		Trinity, Victoria		
50	12		12	1	1	Part	250		25	2	2	Toronto, Queen's		
51	11		7	2	1	1				2		McGill, Queen's	2	
52	12		5	2	1					2	2	Toronto, Victoria		

TABLE K.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF

No.	THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	MASTERS.				
		Number of Masters engaged.	Date of appointment of Head or Classical Master.	Annual Salaries.		Estimated value of School-house and site.
				Head Master (average).	Assist. Master (average).	
53	Collingwood	1	1862	400		
54	Milton	1	1862	640		
55	Oakville	1	1857	800	3000	
56	Hamilton	1	1863	800		
57	Amenster	1	1861	600		
58	Dundas	1	1855	800	5000	
59	Waterdown	1	1863	700	3000	
60	Brantford	2	1863	600		
61	Paris	1	1857	800	8000	
62	Scotland	2	1862	600	216	
63	Mount Pleasant	1	1863	600	3000	
64	Niagara	2	1853	953	400	700
65	St. Catharines	2	1862			4000
66	Grimsby	1	1857	660	700	
67	Beamsville	1	1861	600		
68	Welland	1	1860	940	300	
69	Drummondville	1	1862	400	3000	
70	Thorold	1		600		
71	Caledonia	1	1862	600	300	
72	Cayuga	1	1862	600	1500	
73	Simcoe	1	1857	1000		
74	Port Dover	1	1863	550	6000	
75	Port Rowan	1	1862	420	350	
76	Woodstock	1	1846	940	3000	
77	Ingersoll	1	1862	600	9000	
78	Berlin	2	1863	800	80	
79	Galt	5	1853	1200	500	2600
80	Guelph	2	1862	800	540	
81	Elora	2	1853	763	160	500
82	Owen Sound	2	1862	700	500	5000
83	Stratford	1	1855	800	4000	
84	St. Mary's	1	1861	800		
85	Goderich	1	1844	1000		
86	Kincardine	1	1860	600	800	
87	London	2	1841	1200	600	200
88	Strathroy	1	1860	500		
89	Wardsville	1	1863	600	4000	
90	St. Thomas	1	1862	800	400	
91	Vienna	1	1863	600	3000	
92	Clatham	1	1862	800	7600	
93	Sarnia	1	1863	700		
94	Sandwich	1	1863	500		
95	Windsor	1	1863	600		
Grand Total, 1863		141	26 in '63	675	355	†
do 1862		131	27 in '62	710	406	
Increase		10				
Decrease				1	35	51

\* Appointed under the old law. † This item being incompletely reported, the total cannot be given.

UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.														
Schools in which the daily exercises are opened & closed with prayers.	Number of months open in 1863, including prescribed vacations.	Schools united with Com. Schools.	Number of Maps in each School.	Number of Globes in each School.	Schools using Black Boards.	Schools having complete set of Apparatus.	Estimated value of all Library Books, Apparatus, & Furniture.	Schools in which Gymnastics and Military Drill have been introduced.	Number of Pupils who received Prizes at Examinations.	Number of Pupils who were matriculated at any University, 1863.	Number of Pupils who obtained Honors or Scholarships at matriculation, 1863.	Names of Universities at which Pupils were matriculated, 1863.	Number of Pupils who passed the Law Society Examination, 1863.	Number of Pupils who passed the Examination as Students of Surveying, 1863.
1	12	2	1	1					17					
1	12	7	1	1	Part									
1	12	4	1	1	1	1200	1	6						
1	12	14	1	1	1		1	1				Toronto		
1	12	4	1	1	Half		1	2	3			Toronto	1	
1	12	21	1	1	1					1	1	Toronto		
1	12	10	1	1	Part	500	1	16	1	1	1	Toronto	1	
1	12	26	1	1			1							
1	12	11	1	1			269	16						
1	12	18	1	1			100			1	1	Toronto		
1	12	9	1	1					17	1		Queen's		
1	12	20	1	1					14	1	1	Toronto		
1	12	13	2	1	Part	105						Laval	1	
1	12	11	1	1						1	1	Toronto		
1	12	1	2	1						1	1	Toronto		
1	12	8	1	1										
1	12	1	1	1					15					
1	12	1	1	1					12	3				
1	12	18	2	7	Part	100								
1	12	26	1	1	Part		1							
1	12	1	1	1		75		16						
1	12	10	1	1		20		15						
1	12	13	1	3		160				1		Toronto		
1	12	35	3	2	Part				20	1	1	Toronto, Trinity Coll.		
1	12	15	1	1										
1	12	28	1	8	1	600	1	33						
1	12	21	2	3										
1	12	40	3	1					16					
1	12	20	1	4		250			12					
1	12	13	1	1			1		21					
1	12	16	1	1					16	2		Toronto		
1	12	22	2	2					12					
1	12	19	1	1	Part			15						
1	12	22	1	1		100				3	3	Toronto		
1	12	10	1	1										
1	12	14	2	2	Part				20	1		Toronto		
1	12	30	2	1		250			60					
1	12	15	2	1	Part				10					
1	12	22	2	1	1	400	1							
1	12	8	2	1		300			10					
1	11													
1	12	11	1	1		45			13					
81	11 1/2	56	1423	135	128	13 sets, 31 parts.	†	25	882	70	38	Queen's 15, McGill 4, Toronto 35, Victoria 5, Trinity 3, Laval 1,	13	3
77	11 1/2	52	1542	130	88	21 sets, 22 parts.		16	927	61	25		19	2
4	2 1/2	4			5	11 parts, 8 sets.		9		9	3			1
									45					6

TABLE I.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA, 1868.  
ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, WEEKLY AID GRANTED, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.	Applicants for Admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.			Admitted by Fees.			Who had been Teachers before.			Who attended formerly.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 28th Session, inclusive .....	4153	2331	1822	463	247	216	30600	2081	1606	49	36	13	1939	1391	518	1133	542	591
Twenty-ninth Session, 1863.....	163	80	83	20	10	10	143	70	73	.....	.....	.....	76	33	23	62	16	36
Thirtieth Session, 1863.....	166	95	71	18	11	7	148	84	64	.....	.....	.....	71	58	13	51	28	23
Grand Total .....	4482	2506	1076	501	265	233	3981	2238	1743	49	36	13	2086	1502	584	1236	586	650

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS WEEKLY AID GRANTED, CERTIFICATES, &c. —Continued.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL, FOR UPPER CANADA.	Who received Weekly aid.			Amount of Aid granted.			WHO LEFT.			Received Certificates of standing in Class from the Masters.			Received Provincial Certificates.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Regularly.			Irregularly.			Total.	Male.	Female.
							Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.			
From the 1st to the 28th Session, inclusive .....	2075	1250	825	\$41895 00	445	234	236	181	55	420	313	107	1626	877	749
Twenty-ninth Session, 1863 .....	55	40	15	1232 50	27	12	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	95	49	46
Thirtieth Session, 1863 .....	61	42	22	1242 00	12	9	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	116	64	52
Grand Total.....	2191	1332	859	\$44369 50	718	466	252	191	59	420	313	107	1837	990	847

\* A very large proportion of these students have attended two or three Sessions, so that this number greatly exceeds that of the different individuals who have entered the institution as students, and the same remark applies to the number of certificates granted, as reported in the last column of the above table.









TABLE M.—THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.

	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income, or Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	No. of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academies & Private Sch'ls.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees, or Legislative Aid.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.					\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Counties.....					120	1880	8 133	7152 00		120	1880	7152 00
Cities.....	11	1200	110000 00	40000 00	44	1630	11 141	22500 00		55	2830	172500 00
Towns.....	5	620	40000 00	4000 00	125	2389	10 165	24078 00		130	3009	68078 00
Villages .....					51	754	9 58	4488 00		51	754	4488 00
Grand Total, 1863..	16	1820	150000 00	44000 00	340	6653	9 497	58218 00		356	8473	252218 00
“ 1862..	13	1373	94800 00	33750 00	342	6784	10 481	56233 00		355	8157	184783 00
Increase .....	* 3	447	55200 00	10250 00	.....	.....	.....	16 1985 00		1	316	67435 00
Decrease.....					2	131	1					

\*N. B.—The increase here reported may be attributed to the fact of more complete information having been obtained by the Department this year (1863) than in any previous year.



TABLE N.—STATEMENT No. 2.—THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

The following is a full and interesting statement of the number and classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Upper Canada Educational Department, from 1853 to 1863, inclusive.

Number of volumes sent out during the years	Total volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tables and Sketches—Practical Life.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library.
1853	21922	4158	1602	287	606	526	231	940	132	192	897	2684	1141	2917	5178	208	21922	
1854	66711	10633	5332	1930	2172	1321	636	4756	629	321	3253	5751	4350	6755	19307	578	66711	
1855	28559	5475	2033	318	558	663	200	1808	207	76	1452	3361	2926	3081	6046	432	28559	
1856	13659	2498	652	118	397	287	77	663	55	51	418	1522	1019	1811	3832	258	13659	
1857	29832	5295	1763	221	632	817	195	1729	131	67	1257	2391	2253	3516	9219	244	29832	
1858	7887	1867	503	86	132	98	61	279	27	12	186	713	843	711	2215	81	7887	
1859	9308	1670	551	135	209	192	130	432	87	18	300	1169	711	1157	2461	172	9308	
1860	9072	1561	475	111	223	290	100	526	61	17	339	875	797	1115	2529	142	9072	
1861	6188	1273	202	59	101	72	64	223	33	2	172	601	769	880	1896	117	6188	
1862	5599	927	211	45	99	43	75	211	45	21	165	412	661	830	1766	112	5599	
1863	6274	707	394	42	97	80	67	282	26	6	292	547	652	864	2256	112	6274	
Totals	265122	35764	13981	2656	5546	4329	1859	11567	1439	756	5333	20627	16116	23311	56563	2469	132465	337588

Distinct volumes returned for exchange, &c..... 616

Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes, &c., not included in the above..... 336972

Grand total, Library Books, &c., despatched up to 31st December, 1863..... 8295

345-63

TABLE O.—Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books supplied by the Department to Grammar and Common Schools during 1863. This table is not printed, by order of the Joint Committee on Printing. The information it contains will be found, however, in the Chief Superintendent's Report on page 12

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TABLE P.

THE SUPERANNUATED, OR WORN-OUT COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

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TABLE P.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers, 1863.

No.	NAME.	Age in 1863.	Years of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863, deducting subscriptions.	No.	NAME.	Age in 1863.	Years of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863, deducting subscriptions.
1	John McAuley.....	81	22	26 25	83	William Benson.....	66	23	27 62
2	Robert Mason.....	83	28	15 50	84	William Kearns.....	71	25	30 38
3	Magnus Swanson.....	80	18	9 25	86	James Leys.....	71	17	8 63
4	Donald Currie.....	75	15	20 75	87	John Healy.....	74	26	14 25
5	John O'Connor.....	90	35	44 12	88	Ilector McRea.....	67	20	10 50
11	Thomas J. Grafe.....	56	18	9 25	89	William Campbell.....	78	30	37 25
12	James Benton.....	67	25	30 38	90	J. Carruthers.....	78	24	13 00
14	Henry Gough.....	78	30	37 25	91	Not heard from.....			
15	James Breakenridge.....	59	32	58 00	92	Emily Cozens.....	58	27	14 88
16	John Gillon.....	81	25 1/2	13 94	93	William Dermott.....	65	13	6 13
17	Robert C. Mills.....	77	23	12 37	95	Hugh Hagan.....	45	18 1/2	9 56
19	Peter Stewart.....	80	22	11 75	96	Walter Hiek.....	75	25	30 38
20	David Thompson.....	74	38	21 75	97	J. Higginbotham.....	72	22	26 25
21	John Price.....	71	24	13 00	98	J. B. Hingston.....	70	24	16 00
22	William Gordon.....	76	30	16 75	100	W. H. King.....	79	19 1/2	22 81
23	Crawford Railway.....	52	17	8 62	101	William Leonard.....	78	13	6 13
24	Benjamin Warren.....	79	27	14 88	102	R. McLeod.....	63	17	8 63
25	Thomas McMaster.....	67	20	10 50	106	R. Williams.....	68	14 1/2	7 06
26	Resumed teaching.....				107	Daniel Wing.....	60	26	14 25
27	William McEdward.....	73	20 1/2	17 93	108	William Taylor.....	77	31	17 37
28	Withdrawn.....				109	William Kane.....	81	36	45 50
29	George Fieldhouse.....	77	30	16 75	110	Matthew Devereux.....	66	23	12 38
31	John McKenzie.....	72	17 1/2	20 06	111	Michael O'Kane.....	71	20 1/2	10 81
32	Donald McDonald.....	77	13	13 87	112	Not heard from.....			
33	James Brennan.....	79	35	44 13	114	Alexander Jenkins.....	69	18	9 25
40	William M. Hynes.....	69	34	19 25	115	Isabella Kennedy.....	61	22	26 25
41	Jane Johnston.....	59	21	11 13	116	Henry Livesley.....	77	25	26 25
42	W. R. Thornhill.....	65	22	11 75	117	William Millar.....	78	7	4 25
43	William Irvine.....	81	17 1/2	8 94	118	Robert Beattie.....	68	20 1/2	10 81
45	John Fletcher.....	55	18	9 25	119	John L. Biggar.....	71	25	20 38
46	John B. Emms.....	67	27	33 12	120	William Corry.....	73	17	8 62
47	John Nowlan.....	72	24	13 00	121	Marianne Ederington.....	52	20	23 50
48	W. P. Huston.....	79	23	12 38	122	Peter Fitzpatrick.....	71	23	27 63
49	George Reynolds.....	68	28 1/2	15 81	123	James Guthrie.....	72	14	15 25
51	William Martin.....	72	14	15 25	125	Woodus Johnson.....	70	19	9 88
52	Not heard from.....				126	James Kehoe.....	61	19	9 87
53	Michael Koen.....	72	25 1/2	31 06	127	William Leaby.....	74	12	12 50
54	Alexander Miller.....	77	28 1/2	15 81	128	James McQueen.....	56	22 1/2	12 06
55	John Donald.....	64	20 1/2	10 81	129	John Miskelly.....	65	12 1/2	5 81
56	Angus McDonell.....	68	33 1/2	18 94	131	Patrick Wood.....	72	16	8 00
57	Resumed teaching.....				132	Nicholas Fagan.....	69	13	13 57
59	Gilbert McAuley.....	83	18	9 25	135	Andrew Power.....	45	17	8 63
60	Gideon Gibson.....	78	19	22 12	136	James Rausay.....	58	17	8 62
61	William Begg.....	69	17	19 38	137	Catharine Snyder.....	54	16	20 75
63	Donald McDougall.....	63	14	6 75	139	John Tucker.....	70	21	11 12
65	Rosert Thompson.....	59	20	10 50	140	John Brown.....	65	26	31 75
68	Patrick McKee.....	90	17	19 38	141	John Monaghan.....	59	15	7 38
71	Thomas White.....	73	23	12 84	142	Richard Youmans.....	59	20	10 50
72	Joshua Webster.....	69	22 1/2	11 75	144	William Ferguson.....	63	24	13 00
73	Norman McLeod.....	71	16	8 00	145	Thomas Flanagan.....	66	20	10 50
74	Samuel P. Stiles.....	79	40	23 00	146	Patrick Jones.....	74	36	45 50
75	M. Kineborough.....	83	31	38 37	147	Jessie Loomis.....	72	19	9 87
77	Arch. Campbell.....	80	7	3 25	148	Edward Ryan.....	72	25	30 38
78	William Foster.....	63	22	11 75	149	Daniel Sheehan.....	79	20	23 50
79	William Glasford.....	53	18	9 56	150	Clement L. Clarke.....	66	19 1/2	10 19
80	John Hoyt.....	90	25 1/2	13 62	152	Not heard from.....			
81	William Powers.....	64	30	16 75	153	Andrew Lorimer.....	75	8	7 00
82	John Vert.....	53	21 1/2	25 56	154	Robert Lucas.....	71	13	6 12

TABLE P.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers, 1863.—  
*continued.*

No.	NAME.			No.	NAME.		
	Age in 1863.	Years of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863, deducting subscriptions.		Age in 1863.	Years of Teaching in Upper Canada.	Net amount of Pension paid from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863, deducting subscriptions.
			\$ cts.				\$ cts.
155	Alexander Middleton.....	64 20	10 50	188	Thomas Sanders.....	71 30	37 25
156	George Miller.....	80 12	5 50	189	George Townley.....	79 19	9 87
157	Jeremiah O'Leary.....	63 22	11 12	190	George Weston.....	65 23	12 06
158	A. McCormick.....	66 16	18 00	191	John Williams.....	78 30	16 75
160	John Dewar.....	52 16	8 00	192	Edmund Bradburne.....	55 23	13 63
161	Thomas Baldwin.....	65 13	6 13	193	Robert Hamilton.....	70 15	7 38
162	James Bodfish.....	60 20	10 50	194	John McDonnell.....	63 14	6 75
163	Anne Jackson.....	72 21	24 88	195	John McGarvey.....	74 20	10 50
164	William Mitchell.....	68 26	31 75	196	Joseph D. Thomson.....	54 14	6 75
165	E. Redmond.....	63 27	15 50	197	Nicholas Wilson.....	52 20	10 50
166	William Hildyard.....	57 19	22 12	198	Henry Bartley.....	56 23	27 63
167	Michael Murphy.....	75 7	2 37	199	John Cameron.....	59 15	7 38
168	John McKenna.....	54 18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 43	200	Melinda Clarke.....	53 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 82
169	Mary Richards.....	68 33	41 37	201	James Brown.....	58 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 18
170	W. B. P. Williams.....	59 9	8 37	202	Daniel Callaghan.....	66 30	16 75
171	Julius Ansley.....	59 18	20 75	203	William Hull.....	58 28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	35 18
172	Thomas Baker.....	68 19	9 87	204	John McNamara.....	74 13	60 13
173	Thomas Buchanan.....	58 20	10 50	205	Resumed teaching.....	76 16	60 00
174	Matthew M. Hutchins.....	56 22	26 25	206	James Robinson.....	48 18	9 25
175	John Muir.....	60 21	23 35	207	Jane Tyndall.....	59 21	24 87
176	Not heard from.....			208	William Bell.....	62 11	11 12
177	Helen McLaren.....	52 21	11 13	209	William Brown.....	45 13	13 88
179	Ralph McCullum.....	54 23	12 38	210	James Armstrong.....	50 23	91 63
180	Edward Potts.....	68 23	12 38	211	C. F. Mozier.....	54 27	96 88
181	Alexander McFarling.....	70 21	24 88	212	Eliza Barber.....	45 18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	65 00
182	Daniel D. Barrett.....	59 19	22 12	213	D. Livingstone.....	68 9	45 00
183	William Clarke.....	67 12	12 50	214	J. MacFarlane.....	57 27	
184	John Dods.....	58 21	11 12	215	James Macay.....	52 25	
185	John Gilson.....	80 34	19 25	216	J. C. Van Every.....	60 20	72 00
186	P. G. Mulhern.....	63 29	16 12	217	Benjamin Woods.....	63 20	94 00
Net amount of Pensions paid in 1863.....				\$3245 43			

NOTE.—Where the number is omitted the Pensioner is dead.

TABLE P.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE FORGING SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS ARRIVED.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	NATIVES OF
Glengarry .....	Church of England and Episcopalian 73	Ireland .....
Stormont .....	Church of Scotland and Presbyterian 59	Scotland .....
Dundas .....	Church of Rome 23	England .....
Prescott .....	Methodist .....	Upper Canada .....
Carlton .....	Baptist .....	United States .....
Grenville .....	Congregationalist .....	Lower Canada .....
Leeds .....	Protestant .....	Wales .....
Janark .....	Universalist .....	Nova Scotia .....
Renfrew .....	Society of Friends .....	New Brunswick .....
Frontenac .....	Christian Disciple .....	Total .....
Addington .....	Second Advent .....	217
Prince Edward .....	Not given .....	10
Hastings .....	Total .....	217
Northumberland .....		
Durham .....		
Peterborough .....		
Victoria .....		
Ontario .....		
York .....		
Total .....		217

Of the 217 teachers admitted to the Fund, 40 died during or before 1863, 5 were not heard from, 3 resumed teaching, and 1 withdrew from the Fund. Of the remaining 168, the average length of service as Common School Teachers in Upper Canada was 21 years. The average age of each pensioner in 1863 was 68 years. Of the 21 teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 206 males and 11 females.

TABLE Q.—THE NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER WITH SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT THEREOF, AND OTHER MONIES RAISED BY TRUSTEES.

COUNTRIES.	AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID.					AMOUNT RAISED FROM LOCAL SOURCES AS AN EQUIVALENT.					TOTAL.		
	For Common School purposes.	For Grammar School purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.	To Normal School Students.	To Superannuated Teachers.	Total Legislative Aid, 1863.	For Common School purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.	Subscriptions to Superannuated Teachers' Fund.	Total from local sources as an equivalent.	Other moneys raised by Grammar and Common School purposes.	Total from local sources, 1863.	Grand Total—Legislative Aid and local sources, 1863.
Georgary	\$ 246 50	\$ 150 00	\$ 27 61	\$ 19 50	\$ 215 11	\$ 5119 22	\$ 2294 00	\$ 27 61	\$ 5 00	\$ 2926 61	\$ 886 66	\$ 11813 27	\$ 14162 49
Stormont	1862 00	150 00	20 00	73 00	157 01	2039 61	2049 00	20 00	4 00	2073 00	6163 14	8236 14	10275 14
Dundas	1988 00	1155 00	48 07	2011 07	48 07	2011 07	2039 00	5 00	5 00	2049 00	7163 03	9113 68	11184 15
Prescott	1260 50	1155 00	109 72	5355 92	109 72	5355 92	2930 00	10 70	2940 70	5976 91	8237 61	10773 53	13750 44
Russell	725 54	321 00	7 00	19 50	729 51	729 51	1130 00	7 00	1137 00	3141 51	4278 51	5011 08	6209 62
Carleton	3379 00	321 00	156 07	19 50	184 08	463 65	3393 87	156 07	3475 94	1318 14	1861 08	22673 73	26143 67
Greenville	3682 16	217 00	83 35	73 00	118 53	3918 69	2965 66	4 00	2969 66	8981 51	10293 51	14212 23	18195 40
Leeds	2088 66	217 00	63 62	42 00	63 62	2199 62	3629 66	83 35	3716 35	21858 26	25374 61	27472 94	31667 34
Lanark	3192 00	246 00	365 50	22 50	146 11	4052 11	2132 80	365 50	3528 30	19169 87	22699 17	26731 28	31930 45
Renfrew	2149 00	246 00	49 00	20 12	29 12	2247 12	2160 00	45 00	2349 00	12120 26	14259 26	16606 38	18755 64
Frontenac	2918 19	246 00	70 97	22 00	127 95	3117 69	3092 90	70 97	3163 87	9812 61	12469 31	15793 90	18913 09
Addington	1929 00	246 00	105 36	22 00	124 89	2181 29	2515 97	105 36	2621 33	9818 01	12469 31	14660 63	17273 94
Lennox	876 00	246 00	26 50	61 00	155 49	962 50	1300 95	26 50	1327 45	5796 53	6783 88	7656 38	9032 26
Prince Edward	2643 00	296 06	27 00	61 00	155 49	2922 69	2188 00	27 00	2215 00	11931 53	16316 53	18953 53	20570 12
Hastings	4053 00	296 06	109 98	42 00	146 25	4351 33	3918 00	146 25	4064 25	22678 18	26170 16	30321 39	34374 55
Northumberland	3565 00	246 00	178 61	25 38	169 90	3824 69	3541 00	178 61	3719 61	9496 55	12695 50	16210 19	19735 79
Durham	3585 00	246 00	172 23	147 50	25 38	3873 98	3583 69	172 23	3755 91	26107 47	29861 70	33749 68	37334 66
Peterborough	2230 00	215 60	74 25	19 50	126 88	2652 13	2716 03	74 25	2790 28	15366 15	21351 10	24046 38	26837 56
Victoria	2416 00	521 00	116 00	19 50	49 39	3125 49	2943 00	116 00	3059 00	13536 69	18611 69	21606 53	24672 02
Ontario	4313 00	288 00	217 25	61 50	142 12	4912 21	3522 00	217 25	3739 25	34208 48	37556 73	42886 91	46643 14
York	6221 30	1614 00	622 13	200 00	112 65	8958 87	6267 00	622 13	6889 13	63242 83	67229 31	76183 18	82832 52
Peel	2815 50	1614 00	223 45	123 00	162 87	3241 57	2988 00	223 45	3211 45	9949 43	12516 29	15335 74	18551 24
Simcoe	4571 50	191 00	131 69	19 50	127 63	5469 13	3127 00	131 69	3258 69	16197 31	19450 31	21406 33	23966 64
Huron	2349 00	482 00	139 43	21 50	14 00	2546 69	948 10	139 43	1087 53	17939 79	19029 73	20929 73	22959 46
Wentworth	3323 00	430 00	116 36	161 00	63 62	4188 61	3295 00	150 49	3449 49	24974 42	28323 91	33712 52	36034 03
Brant	2212 00	430 00	116 36	161 00	67 63	3616 99	2368 00	116 36	2484 36	14633 73	15114 09	17325 82	19540 81
Lincoln	2116 00	400 00	68 61	40 00	53 37	2677 61	2160 00	68 61	2228 61	15291 47	15492 08	17611 69	19703 77
Welland	2255 02	200 00	80 00	22 00	32 44	2589 46	2595 00	80 00	2675 00	20573 32	23454 32	26227 78	28882 10
Haldimand	2255 50	169 00	169 00	61 50	80 12	2366 12	3120 00	169 00	3289 00	15401 51	18593 51	21350 66	24644 17



TABLE Q.—THE NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN EQUIVALENT THERETO, AND OTHER MONIES RAISED BY TRUSTEES.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT OF LEGISLATIVE AID AS AN EQUIVALENT.										Total Legislative Aid.	Total from local sources.	Total.	
	For Common School Purposes.	For Grammar School Purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	To Normal Schools.	Teachers.	Total Legislative Aid, 1863.	For Common School Purposes.	For Public School Libraries, Maps, Apparatus and Prizes.	Subscriptions to Superannuated Teachers' Fund.	Sources as an equivalent.				Trunk and other money raised for school purposes.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Norfolk	3102 50	436 00	132 82	42 00	50 37	3763 69	3051 00	132 82	3183 82	26002 53	21086 53	27580 01		
Oxford	4862 00		262 69	196 50	103 87	5125 06	4562 00	262 69	4825 69	21312 47	20171 16	41296 21		
Waterloo	3435 00		282 88			3667 88	3000 00	282 88	2982 88	23107 22	26750 10	40117 98		
Wellington	4866 00		281 55	61 00	21 31	5167 86	6990 00	519 31	6609 31	36305 41	42914 79	48882 40		
Grey	1159 50		229 62	161 50	52 18	4000 03	3553 03	229 62	3782 65	23172 40	27251 42	31251 41		
Perth	3609 50		393 38	22 50	38 51	5064 89	4778 53	393 38	5171 91	39707 28	44939 19	50003 58		
Huron	4610 00		194 33	19 50		3300 33	2926 00	194 33	3124 33	19672 92	22197 25	25197 58		
Bruce	3686 50		492 37	192 00	45 12	7187 90	6393 97	492 37	6786 34	15691 08	51880 42	59008 41		
Middlesex	6230 50	338 00	155 13	106 50	13 88	3703 70	3289 60	155 13	3534 73	25240 36	28794 49	32498 25		
Elgin	3391 00		166 00	19 50	12 87	3279 16	2972 00	166 00	3138 00	21121 70	24250 70	27539 16		
Kent	3080 08		621 60	19 50	12 87	2127 97	5875 52	621 60	3990 13	25703 27	31683 50	34811 47		
Lambton	2471 00		16 00	22 50	9 25	2270 25	2231 31	16 00	2250 31	14811 92	17095 92	19365 48		
Essex	2222 50					160 00				207 70	207 70	387 70		
District of Algoma	160 00													
Total	128336 50	7623	7324 81	2432 50	2951 35	148672 25	138351 93	7324 81	145843 74	802043 55	1037887 20	1186559 51		

CITIES.

Toronto	5117 50	1132 00	125 05			6374 55	20000 00	125 05	20125 05	10277 90	30402 05	36777 50
Hamilton	2186 00	742 00	197 40	22 50	19 13	3167 63	7327 15	197 40	7524 35	9005 61	16330 17	19697 20
Kingston	1508 50	975 00	49 00		11 13	2633 63	7587 42	49 00	7636 42	3100 01	10730 46	13370 09
London	1334 50	1120 09				2451 50	8000 00		8000 00	6922 23	14922 23	17376 73
Ottawa	1639 50	983 00	97 00			2781 50	5191 00	97 00	5288 00	12185 97	17473 97	20258 47
Total	11936 00	4957 00	408 45	22 50	30 26	17414 21	43105 55	408 45	43574 00	41491 78	90065 78	107479 99

TOWNS.

Amherstburg	295 00		20 00			315 00	2215 54	20 00	2235 54	1596 08	3831 62	4140 62
Barrie	236 00	735 00	50 00			1021 00	914 00	50 00	964 00	610 84	1574 84	2595 81
Bellefleur	720 00	928 00	33 68			1690 68	4115 97	33 68	4149 65	1386 98	5536 63	7927 31
Berlin	228 00	454 00				682 00	1794 00		1794 00	1280 14	3074 14	3750 14
Bowmanville	312 00	348 00	45 65			705 65	1556 74	45 65	1602 39	956 79	2559 18	3264 83
Bramford	726 50	430 00	40 00			1196 50	5580 00	40 00	5620 00	1319 70	6939 70	8136 20
Brockville	457 00	798 09	42 50	13 00		1310 50	3140 00	42 50	3182 50	1143 95	4326 45	5636 95
Chatham	502 00	825 00	9 37			1336 37	2499 40	9 37	2508 77	2895 14	5403 91	6740 28
Clifton	145 50					145 50	800 00		800 00	808 50	1008 50	1754 06
Cobourg	574 00	975 00	12 00			1587 00	2740 00	12 00	2752 00	1415 63	4167 63	5754 63
Collingwood	158 00	254 00	40 00			461 00	1127 91	49 00	1176 91	385 09	1562 00	2023 00
Cornwall	220 00	930 00	20 00			1210 00	247 43	29 00	276 43	1078 71	1355 14	2065 14
Dundas	320 00	340 00	47 13			707 13	1004 79	47 13	1051 92	1616 64	2668 56	3376 69
Galt	352 00	350 00				1202 00	3498 00		3498 00	3468 07	6963 07	8165 07
Goderich	371 00	1000 00	32 00			1403 00	3225 00	32 00	3457 00	1090 46	4337 46	5770 46
Guelph	570 00	840 00	10 38			1429 38	2762 14	19 38	2781 52	3037 78	5819 30	7248 08
Ingersoll	326 00	531 00	20 00			877 00	491 75	20 00	511 75	1449 84	1961 59	2538 59
Lindsay	174 00	500 00	116 80			880 80	700 00	116 80	816 80	948 28	1765 08	2845 88
Milton	244 00	400 00	10 00			654 00	358 74	20 00	378 74	787 97	1066 71	2166 71
Niagara	166 00	450 00	15 10			616 00	1167 91	15 10	1182 01	678 59	1846 50	2462 50
Oakville	254 00	825 00	46 69			1125 69	1350 79	46 69	1397 48	218 31	1615 79	2741 48
Owensound	270 00	222 00				492 00	1692 60		1692 00	994 35	2686 35	3178 35
Paris	285 00	200 00	10 00			496 75	1762 29		1762 29	2797 64	4589 93	5050 88
Perrin	461 50	506 00	10 00			977 50	2007 50	10 00	2017 00	1688 35	3705 35	4682 53
Peterborough	240 50	450 00	34 50			725 00	900 00	34 50	934 50	890 56	1825 06	2350 06
Pictou	478 00	500 00	50 00			1027 00	1900 00	50 00	1950 00	2121 25	4071 25	5108 50
Port Hope	291 00	215 00	10 00			632 13	881 20	10 00	891 20	1406 15	2300 35	2832 48
Prescott	113 00	459 00	15 10			572 00	113 00	15 10	587 10	1042 14	1155 14	1727 14
Sandwich	240 00	725 00	41 00			986 00	1600 00	41 00	1641 00	1282 51	2897 61	3877 11
Sarnia	733 00	241 00	25 00			1015 00	3000 00	25 00	3031 00	1759 30	4793 30	5755 30
St. Catharines	319 00	470 00	39 75			814 00	1700 00	39 75	1739 75	1725 00	3464 75	3771 57
St. Thomas	137 00	373 00	41 08			799 73	530 00	39 75	569 75	889 30	1758 65	2358 40
Simcoe	333 00	800 00	18 00			986 08	1888 08	11 08	1924 14	561 67	2485 81	3471 89
Stratford	316 50	197 00	186 73			1151 00	1650 00	18 00	1668 00	1448 20	3116 20	4267 50
Whitby	287 00	480 00	40 00			827 38	2500 00	40 00	2540 00	520 92	3069 92	3838 20
Windsor	383 00	940 00	27 50			1350 50	1692 33	27 50	1719 83	969 25	2689 08	4039 58
Woodstock												
Total	12297 53	21506 00	1131 86		237 51	35172 87	71975 56	1131 86	73109 42	50681 51	123793 93	158966 80

VILLAGES.

Amurport	65 00		28 00			123 00	417 52	28 00	445 52	165 71	611 23	734 23
Ashburnham	114 00		5 00			119 00	174 00	5 00	179 00	1310 51	1489 51	1698 51
Arthurs	97 61					97 61	165 25		165 25	517 08	622 34	719 93
Bath	83 00	220 00	16 45			319 45	85 00	16 45	101 45	603 83	705 28	1024 73



TABLE R.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1863.

MUNICIPALITIES or UPPER CANADA.	COMMON SCHOOLS.			GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			GRAND TOTAL.					
	Number of Common Schools.	Number of Common School Pupils.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1863. \$ cts.	Number of Grammar Schools.	Number of Grammar School Pupils.	Amount expended for Grammar School purposes during 1863. \$ cts.	Number of other Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions during 1863. \$ cts.	Amount expended for Superannuated Teachers, Normal Schools, Normal School Students. \$ cts.	Total Number of Educational Institutions.	Total Number of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes during 1863. \$ cts.	Balances Unexpended. \$ cts.	Total amount available for Educational purposes during 1863. \$ cts.
Glengarry	71	4517	11005 18	1	60	750 00	1	9	48 00	220 11	72	4577	11978 29	2484 20	14462 49
Stormont	71	5018	9895 11	1	72	1446 73	4	60	300 00	192 01	76	5160	11833 85	1306 44	13140 29
Dundas	73	5161	10626 93	1	70	843 47	2	25	100 00	48 07	76	5256	11618 47	1719 92	13338 39
Proscott	64	3155	9447 86	2	101	1423 20	1	9	48 00	225 85	66	3256	11090 91	1147 12	12244 03
Russell	27	1415	3265 44	2	67	610 33	1	9	48 00	219 58	28	1445	3513 41	1745 64	5058 08
Carleton	107	7079	19466 58	2	118	1352 29	5	84	560 00	230 53	109	7146	20296 49	2382 99	22679 48
Grenville	87	6278	14538 70	3	162	2556 69	6	59	667 00	127 62	162	9920	16681 52	3223 83	20005 35
Leeds	163	9699	28575 37	3	353	3881 86	5	41	230 00	209 92	129	8373	31926 64	4071 38	35998 02
Lanark	118	7979	23523 47	6	353	3881 86	5	41	230 00	209 92	129	8373	27845 25	6379 45	34224 70
Renfrew	84	4862	16343 83	2	115	1536 39	2	79	516 00	29 12	88	4941	16888 95	2062 16	18951 10
Frontenac	111	6384	20517 83	2	115	1536 39	2	79	516 00	29 12	88	4941	20513 76	2108 95	22622 71
Adirondack	72	4452	14124 30	2	115	1536 39	2	79	516 00	29 12	88	4941	16308 02	1876 58	18284 60
Lennox	43	2549	8497 42	1	107	829 76	3	15	90 00	90 00	47	2671	9424 03	183 22	9608 15
Prince Edward	83	5520	19992 50	2	139	1471 23	4	120	6450 00	216 99	89	5779	28130 81	977 42	29108 25
Hastings	141	11532	35117 23	3	199	2419 40	9	359	12950 00	192 25	133	12080	50708 90	2891 64	53603 54
Northumberland	120	10265	37680 09	4	180	2977 08	14	423	15653 00	73 88	138	10868	56384 05	4147 18	60531 23
Durham	99	9466	36136 29	2	218	2913 21	12	192	2295 00	200 00	113	9870	41844 50	3616 81	45461 31
Peterborough	64	5733	21024 11	2	107	1611 77	5	120	460 00	130 88	71	5960	23226 70	731 16	23957 86
Victoria	77	6157	19161 73	3	131	1779 70	2	20	252 00	69 49	82	6317	21262 92	3451 64	24714 46
Ontario	111	11829	42379 66	3	132	2021 88	6	84	425 00	92 90	120	12045	44919 50	6166 86	51086 36
York	142	15464	70827 69	4	191	3872 55	9	155	2222 00	429 05	155	15810	77351 29	8125 21	85470 50
Peel	79	7348	30274 77	2	106	1498 72	7	86	540 00	203 87	88	7540	32600 66	2056 32	34662 98
Simcoe	141	12026	39649 39	3	137	2564 45	9	211	1340 00	150 13	153	12374	43703 97	5631 73	49335 70
Halton	68	5576	23860 26	2	97	1624 93	12	254	1122 00	30 00	72	5927	26587 19	2393 76	28981 95

Wentworth	75	7397	29030 98	3	107	2802 22	12	290	690 00	237 12	90	7893	32360 52	5517 89	37777 21
Brant	67	7514	31728 91	4	206	2688 81	11	220	1878 00	228 63	82	7940	36519 85	1092 92	48511 27
Lincoln	70	6371	26212 20	4	174	4077 21	17	335	4441 00	93 57	97	6880	34823 98	4259 48	39083 46
Welland	87	6561	26738 74	3	135	2289 91	9	206	778 00	54 44	99	6902	29861 09	4924 47	34785 56
Haldimand	31	6701	23436 00	2	102	2264 65	10	99	817 00	141 62	93	6902	26659 27	1222 92	27882 19
Norfolk	105	7835	25887 18	3	180	2143 55	6	109	1700 00	92 37	114	8124	29523 08	3198 85	33021 93
Oxford	110	19285	43713 55	2	131	1636 87	26	492	10205 00	304 37	138	12908	56559 79	3241 10	69100 89
Waterloo	98	11357	47491 05	2	119	3454 90	3	54	400 00	4 00	101	11380	51349 95	7958 75	59308 70
Wellington	133	14071	49223 10	2	144	2705 90	24	395	1480 00	82 31	159	14610	53491 31	7516 50	61007 81
Grey	153	10923	35606 39	1	65	1035 23	3	30	210 00	87 68	157	11018	36969 30	3402 13	40371 43
Perth	90	10675	34775 62	2	132	1826 48	9	263	1050 00	161 50	101	11063	37813 60	3328 30	41351 90
Huron	138	13116	48000 91	1	44	1240 18	22	206	944 00	65 01	161	13365	50250 10	8136 86	53896 96
Bruce	110	8036	22897 49	1	37	420 01	3	50	175 00	23 50	114	8133	23526 60	3780 62	27317 22
Madison	134	16518	51839 48	2	88	1120 00	4	71	511 00	237 12	100	16677	53757 60	7402 62	61159 62
Elgin	102	8621	30532 47	2	168	2888 42	2	42	240 00	157 63	106	8831	33818 52	4147 79	37968 31
Kent	100	7744	23158 75	1	77	1059 75	6	75	320 00	33 38	107	7896	29471 88	5027 56	31499 41
Lambton	96	7123	30324 32	1	49	758 66	4	50	300 00	32 37	101	7222	31915 23	6254 61	38199 99
Essex	79	6304	23000 18	2	63	1260 00	6	137	6866 00	62 13	87	6304	31218 31	4271 23	33519 54
District of Algoma	2	178	841 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	178	311 06	20 61	367 70
Toronto	15	8220	32497 87	1	107	2705 93	20	1254	87825 00	.....	36	9381	123028 80	1573 70	124602 50
Hamilton	9	4427	16972 33	1	86	1240 50	9	326	16635 00	41 63	19	4849	34889 46	1442 74	36323 20
Kingston	11	2873	9616 78	1	107	2865 88	17	760	36970 00	11 13	29	3740	49453 79	886 30	50340 09
London	7	3261	10998 81	1	63	1874 25	2	130	15435 00	.....	10	3459	27403 06	5405 67	32811 73
Ottawa	11	3203	9470 59	1	101	2153 74	7	350	15635 00	.....	19	2656	27259 33	8624 14	33583 47
										Salaries and Con-tingencies of Nor-mal and Model Schools.....				14842 77	

CITIES.

(Towns and Villages are included in their respective Counties.)





TABLE S, 1863.—Continued.

No.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
1	803493	850551	952229	208957	277912	287623	311316	324888	360578	362083	373589	1380091	403302	412367
2	239258	283607	202795	208957	277912	287623	311316	324888	360578	362083	373589	1380091	403302	412367
3	57	54	60	61	64	65	61	72	75	81	88	86	91	95
4	224	175	181	186	206	307	267	276	301	321	305	337	342	340
5	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3
6	3059	2985	2992	3093	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772	3848	3854	3910	3995	4013
7	16	18	18	32	44	41	51	100	94	105	115	109	109	120
8	252	855	901	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936	2315	2602	2903	3111	3228
9	3349	3339	3262	3386	3326	3710	3815	4094	4288	4372	4379	4459	4554	4588
10	684	632	751	756	806	1100	1335	1335	1335	1373	1373	1373	1373	1320
11	2070	2191	2643	3221	4287	3726	3386	4073	4459	4381	4546	4765	4982	5352
12	4063	4557	5684	4440	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372	718	700	700	6781	6653
13	370	556	615	735	622	613	772	746	777	718	700	700	700	700
14	151891	168159	179587	194736	201168	222979	213935	262073	233692	288598	301104	316287	320033	341049
15	150678	175895	182310	203888	215356	240917	262888	285314	306626	314246	328839	344117	357572	375776
16	\$33716	\$391308	\$128948	\$48764	\$678865	\$680108	\$770680	\$860232	\$777616	\$859325	\$895391	\$918113	\$953776	\$487555
17	\$56756	\$77336	\$100306	\$128072	\$175472	\$219164	\$238428	\$351926	\$265191	\$250721	\$264183	\$273305	\$272217	\$266892
18	\$410472	\$468644	\$529314	\$617836	\$754340	\$899272	\$1078108	\$1212158	\$1043135	\$1110046	\$1169774	\$123418	\$1231993	\$1254447
19	No Reports	Included	in other	Education	al Instit'ns.	\$46251	\$47659	\$57552	\$32940	\$61564	\$64005	\$71034	\$73211	\$76121
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														
25	3476	3277	3388	3539	3539	3565	3689	4083	4292	4235	4381	4336	4406	4504
26	2697	2551	2541	2601	2508	2622	2787	2905	2905	3115	3100	3031	3115	3094
27	779	726	817	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1237	1120	1181	1365	1291	1410
28	91	93	91	93	93	94	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

\* Balances due, but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total (24) the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of \$1893,483 for Educational purposes during 1863; and for 1862, \$1703216—the increase in 1863 being \$100277.

Note.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions—Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

TABLE T.—THE GRANTS TO COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1863.

## LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1863.		
			To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
<i>Counties.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Glengarry .....	2428 50	5 50	2276 00	158 00	2434 00
Stormont .....	1862 00		1862 00		1862 00
Dundas .....	1988 00		1988 00		1988 00
Prescott .....	1634 00		1469 00	165 00	1634 00
Russell .....	783 00	22 00	783 00	22 00	805 00
Carleton .....	3326 00	13 00	3292 00	52 00	3344 00
Grenville .....	2260 10		2205 00	55 10	2260 10
Leeds .....	3629 00		3629 00		3629 00
Lanark .....	3146 00		3130 00	16 00	3146 00
Renfrew .....	2047 00	29 00	2070 00	6 00	2076 00
Frontenac .....	2918 84	10 00	2755 00	173 84	2928 84
Addington .....	1944 00		1885 00	59 00	1944 00
Lennox .....	876 05		876 00		876 00
Prince Edward .....	2057 00		2043 00	14 00	2057 00
Hastings .....	4054 00	77 00	4088 00	43 00	4131 00
Northumberland .....	3862 00		3844 00	18 00	3862 00
Durham .....	3585 00		3585 00		3585 00
Peterborough .....	2242 00		2204 00	38 00	2242 00
Victoria .....	2416 00	7 00	2423 00		2423 00
Ontario .....	4236 00		4236 00		4236 00
York .....	6432 00		6297 00	135 00	6432 00
Peel .....	2812 00		2791 00	21 00	2812 00
Simcoe .....	4564 00	34 00	4561 00	37 00	4598 00
Halton .....	2349 00		2349 00		2349 00
Wentworth .....	3327 00		3295 00	32 00	3327 00
Brant .....	2242 00	26 00	2368 00		2368 00
Lincoln .....	2203 00		2167 00	36 00	2203 00
Welland .....	2244 00		2244 00		2244 00
Haldimand .....	2354 00		2318 00	36 00	2354 00
Norfolk .....	3070 00		3056 00	14 00	3070 00
Oxford .....	4562 00		4562 00		4562 00
Waterloo .....	3383 00		3246 00	137 00	3383 00
Wellington .....	4350 24		4650 00	200 24	4350 24
Grey .....	4143 58		3932 00	211 58	4143 58
Perth .....	3593 00		3553 00	40 00	3593 00
Huron .....	4628 50	8 50	4597 00	40 00	4637 00
Bruce .....	2980 00	13 00	2926 00	67 00	2993 00
Middlesex .....	6281 00		6181 00	100 00	6281 00
Elgin .....	3391 00		3391 00		3391 00
Kent .....	3077 08		2965 00	112 08	3077 08
Lambton .....	2471 00		2471 00		2471 00
Essex .....	2241 60		2191 00	50 64	2241 64
District of Algoma .....	160 00	48 00	208 00		208 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>128653 48</b>	<b>398 00</b>	<b>126962 90</b>	<b>2089 48</b>	<b>129051 48</b>
<i>Cities.</i>					
Toronto .....	5133 06		3487 00	1666 00	5153 00
Hamilton .....	2195 00		1760 00	435 00	2195 00
Kingston .....	1580 00		1160 00	420 00	1580 00
London .....	1327 00		1175 00	152 00	1327 00
Ottawa .....	1686 00		709 00	977 00	1686 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11941 00</b>		<b>8291 00</b>	<b>3650 00</b>	<b>11941 00</b>

TABLE T.—THE GRANTS TO COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1863.—*Continued.*

## THE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1863.		
			To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
<i>Towns.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Anherstburgh .....	265 00	.....	184 00	81 00	265 00
Barrie.....	244 00	.....	136 00	108 00	244 00
Belleville.....	721 00	.....	548 00	173 00	721 00
Berlin .....	224 00	.....	206 00	18 00	224 00
Bowmanville .....	312 00	.....	212 00	.....	312 00
Brantford .....	717 00	.....	627 00	90 00	717 00
Brockville.....	472 00	.....	322 00	150 00	472 00
Chatham .....	512 00	.....	446 00	66 00	512 00
Clifton .....	148 00	.....	96 00	52 00	148 00
Cobourg.....	572 00	.....	456 00	116 00	572 00
Collingwood.....	158 00	.....	158 00	.....	158 00
Cornwall.....	220 00	.....	229 00	.....	220 00
Dundas.....	327 00	.....	188 00	139 00	327 00
Galt.....	352 00	.....	352 00	.....	352 00
Goderich.....	371 00	.....	371 00	.....	371 00
Guelpb.....	583 00	.....	415 00	168 00	583 00
Ingersoll.....	291 00	.....	236 00	55 00	291 00
Lindsay.....	219 00	.....	98 00	121 00	219 00
Milton.....	104 00	.....	104 00	.....	104 00
Niagara.....	238 00	.....	196 00	52 00	238 00
Oakville.....	166 00	.....	118 00	48 00	166 00
Owen Sound.....	254 00	.....	254 00	.....	254 00
Paris.....	272 00	.....	223 00	49 00	272 00
Perth.....	283 00	.....	223 00	60 00	283 00
Peterborough.....	457 00	.....	332 00	125 00	457 00
Pictou.....	237 00	.....	176 00	61 00	237 00
Port Hope.....	478 00	.....	478 00	.....	478 00
Prescott.....	297 00	.....	160 00	137 00	297 00
Sandwich.....	113 00	.....	113 00	.....	113 00
Sarnia.....	240 00	.....	240 00	.....	240 00
St. Catharines.....	722 00	.....	507 00	215 00	722 00
St. Thomas.....	187 00	.....	187 00	.....	187 00
Simcoe.....	.....	213 00	213 00	.....	213 00
Stratford.....	323 00	.....	333 00	.....	333 00
Whitby.....	310 00	.....	281 00	29 00	310 00
Windsor.....	287 00	.....	287 00	.....	287 00
Woodstock.....	383 00	.....	383 00	.....	383 00
Total.....	12069 00	213 00	10169 00	2113 00	12282 00
<i>Incorporated Villages.</i>					
Arnprior.....	95 00	.....	95 00	.....	95 00
Ashtburnham.....	114 00	.....	114 00	.....	114 00
Bath.....	83 00	.....	83 00	.....	83 00
Bradford.....	110 00	.....	110 00	.....	110 00
Brampton.....	187 00	.....	187 00	.....	187 00
Brighton.....	135 00	.....	135 00	.....	135 00
Caledonia.....	133 00	.....	133 00	.....	133 00
Cayuga.....	87 00	.....	87 00	.....	87 00
Chippewa.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....	125 00
Clinton.....	115 00	.....	115 00	.....	115 00
Colborne.....	92 00	.....	92 00	.....	92 00
Dunnville.....	146 00	.....	146 00	.....	146 00
Elora.....	119 00	.....	119 00	.....	119 00
Embros.....	63 00	.....	63 00	.....	63 00
Fergus.....	128 00	.....	113 00	13 00	126 00



TABLE T.—THE GRANTS TO COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1863.—Continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.					
MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	AMOUNT OF APPORTIONMENT FOR 1863.		
			To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
<i>Incorporated Villages.—(Continued.)</i>	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fort Erie .....	81 00		61 00	20 00	81 00
Hawkesbury .....	144 00		144 00		144 00
Hespeler.....	69 00		69 00		69 00
Holland Landing.....	85 00		85 00		85 00
Iroquois .....	71 00		71 00		71 00
Kemptville .....	122 00		122 00		122 00
Kincardine.....	112 00		112 00		112 00
Lanark .....	69 00		69 00		69 00
Merrickville.....	104 00		80 00	24 00	104 00
Mitchell.....	139 00		139 00		139 00
Morrisburg .....	98 00		98 00		98 00
Napanee .....	204 00		168 00	36 00	204 00
Newburgh.....	110 00		110 00		110 00
Newcastle.....	118 00		118 00		118 00
New Hamburg.....	99 00		99 00		99 00
Newmarket .....	159 00		121 00	38 00	159 00
Oshawa.....	231 00		187 00	44 00	231 00
Pembroke.....	73 00		73 00		73 00
Portsmouth.....	102 00		68 00	34 00	102 00
Preston.....	176 00		148 00	28 00	176 00
Renfrew .....	80 00		80 00		80 00
Richmond.....		59 00	59 00		59 00
Smith's Falls.....	130 00		130 00		130 00
Southampton.....	70 00		70 00		70 00
Stirling .....	86 00		86 00		86 00
St. Mary's Blanchard.....	319 00		319 00		319 00
Strathroy .....	86 00		86 00		86 00
Streetsville .....	130 00		130 00		130 00
Thorold .....	185 00		130 00	55 00	185 00
Trenton .....	160 00		98 00	62 00	160 00
Vienna.....	104 00		104 00		104 00
Waterloo .....	146 00		146 00		146 00
Wellington.....	128 81		103 00	25 81	129 81
Welland .....	83 06		83 00		83 00
Yorkville.....	180 00		180 00		180 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5983 81</b>	<b>59 00</b>	<b>5663 00</b>	<b>379 81</b>	<b>6042 81</b>
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>					
Counties and Districts .....	128658 48	398 00	126962 00	2089 48	129051 48
Cities .....	11941 00		8291 00	3650 00	11941 00
Towns.....	12069 00	213 00	10169 00	2113 00	12282 00
Villages .....	5983 81	59 00	5662 00	379 81	6042 81
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>158647 29</b>	<b>670 00</b>	<b>151055 00</b>	<b>8232 29</b>	<b>159317 29</b>



TABLE U.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT., &c.—Continued.  
Statement No. 1.—Continued.

1863.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
	VILLAGES.—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	VILLAGES.—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Smith's Falls.....	130 00		Waterloo.....	146 00	
	Southampton .....	35 00		Wellington.....	103 00	
	Stirling .....	86 00		Welland.....	83 00	
	St. Mary's.....	319 00		Yorkville.....	180 00	
	Strathroy.....	86 00				5146 00
	Streetsville.....	130 00				149546 00
	Thorold.....	130 00		Balance unexpended .....		4885 82
	Trenton.....	98 00				154431 82
	Vienna .....	104 00				
1863.		RECEIPTS.			AMOUNT.	
January 1...	To balance unexpended, per account of 1862 .....			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
July 8...	To proportion of warrant for this service .....			116725 73	3403 09	
October 30...	Do do do .....			34303 00		151028 73
						154431 82

STATEMENT No. 2.—Poor School Fund.  
(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 120.)

1863.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
Jan 1 to Dec. 31	By payments to various counties in aid of the following schools:	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Carleton :</i>			<i>Norfolk :</i>		
	Osgoode, No. 14 .....	23 00		Charlotteville, No. 3 .....		30 00
	Do 15 .....	25 00	50 00	<i>Wellington :</i>		
	<i>Lanark and Renfrew :</i>			Amaranth, No. 4.....		29 00
	Admaston, Nos. 6, 7, 8.....	50 00		<i>Grey :</i>		
	Bagot, No. 5 .....	20 00		Normanby, No. 2 .....	25 00	
	Dalhousie, No. 9.....	8 00		Do 12 .....	12 00	37 00
	Darling, No. 1.....	6 00		<i>Perth :</i>		
	Do 4.....	6 00		Logan and Elms, No. 6....		25 00
	Do 5.....	8 00		<i>Huron and Bruce :</i>		
	Lavant, No. 1.....	6 00		Bruce, No. 9 .....	25 00	
	Do 2.....	8 00		Bruce & Kincardine, No. 3	25 00	
	Ross, No. 4 .....	10 00		Huron, No. 8.....	10 00	
	Do 5 .....	30 00		Kincardine, No. 8.....	15 00	
	Do 7 .....	15 00		Kinloss, No. 4.....	10 00	85 00
	Sherbrooke, South, No. 2...	8 00	175 00	By balance unexpended on December 31.....		452 00
	<i>Frontenac, Lennox and Ad-</i>					1417 93
	<i>dington :</i>					1869 93
	Barrie, No. 2.....	10 00				
	Do 3.....	10 00				
	Do 4.....	10 00	30 00			
1863.		RECEIPTS.			AMOUNT.	
January 1...	To balance unexpended per account of 1862 .....			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
						1869 93

TABLE U.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 3.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 65, sections 33 and 34.)

1863.		RECEIPTS.		Amount.		1863		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Jan. 1...	To Balance unexpended per account of 1862.....			878	25	Jan. 1	By Sundry Payments on account of 1862 and 1863, as detailed in Table E:				
13...	To proportion of Warrant for this service.....	3000	00			to Dec. 31.....	Cities.....	3645	00		
July 8...	do do	4000	00				Towns.....	2175	50		
Oct. 30..	do do	4472	00				Villages.....	363	50		
				11472	00		School Sections.....	1891	54		
						Dec. 31	By Balance unexpended.....			8075	54
	Total.....			12350	25		Total.....			4274	71
										12350	25

STATEMENT No. 4.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 63, Sections 3 and 9.)

1863.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.
Jan. 1	By sundry payments on account of the apportionment for 1862 and 1863, to the following					Wentworth .....	1564	00	
Dec. 31..						Brant .....	1082	00	
	<b>COUNTIES.</b>					Lincoln.....	1041	00	
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1754	00			Welland .....	900	00	
	Prescott and Russell.....	1155	00			Haldimand .....	1151	00	
	Carleton .....	1309	00			Norfolk.....	1381	00	
	Leeds and Grenville.....	1547	00			Oxford .....	1471	00	
	Lanark and Renfrew .....	1197	00			Waterloo.....	1304	00	
	Frontenac, Lennox and Ad-dington.....	2085	00			Wellington.....	1898	00	
	Prince Edward .....	686	00			Grey .....	825	00	
	Hastings.....	1291	00			Porth.....	1270	00	
	Northumberland and Durham	2575	00			Huron and Bruce .....	1400	00	
	Peterborough and Victoria.....	1845	00			Middlesex .....	1768	00	
	Ontario .....	1370	00			Elgin.....	948	00	
	York and Peel.....	3913	00			Kent .....	825	00	
	Simcoe .....	1374	00			Lambton.....	725	00	
	Halton .....	930	00			Essex .....	939	00	
						By balance unexpended on Dec 31 .....			45523 00
									3257 34
									46780 34

1863.		RECEIPTS.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Jan. 1.....	To Balance unexpended per account of 1862.....				
" 13.....	Proportion of Warrant for this service .....	22333	00		1915 34
July 8.....	do do do .....	22532	00		
					44865 00

TABLE U.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—*Continued.*  
 STATEMENT No. 5.—Model Grammar School and Examiners and Inspectors of  
 Grammar Schools.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120, clause 1.)

1863.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		1863.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1	To balance unexpended per account of 1862 .....		1574 83	Jan. 1	By Salaries & wages, Model to Grammar School.....	6876 64	
" 13	" Proportion of warrant for the Model Gram- mar School.....	2000 00		Dec. 31	" Books, apparatus and school requisites .....	106 08	
July 8	Do do do .....	4000 00			" Advertising and print- ing .....	46 90	
	To Model Grammar School Fees:		6000 00		" Light, water and fuel...	101 75	
	First quarter, to 31st March .....	905 34			" Furniture repairs and contingencies .....	354 93	
	1st April to close of the school.....	205 67	1111 01		" Aid granted to facilitate the attendance of stu- dents in training for grammar school mas- terships, \$1 each per week .....	66 00	7552 30
					By T. J. Robertson, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Examiners for 1863.	80 00	
					" The Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., Inspector of Grammar Schools and Secretary to the Com- mittee of Examiners, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1862.....	125 00	
					" The Rev. W. F. Cleck- ley, B.A., Inspector of Grammar Schools for 1863, on account.....	400 00	
					" The Rev. J. Ambery, M. A., Inspector of Gram- mar Schools for 1862, balance .....	125 00	730 00
							8282 30
					By balance unexpended..		403 54
			8685 84				8685 84

TABLE U.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &amp;c.—Continued.

## STATEMENT No. 6.—The Normal and Model Schools.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, sections 119 and 120.)

1863.		RECEIPTS.		Amount.		1863.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.		
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Jan. 1	To Balance unexpended per account of 1862 .....				79	19	Jan. 1	By salaries and wages .....	9834	65		
Jan. 13	To proportion of Warrant for this service .....	5000	00				to	" Books, Apparatus and School Requisites .....	1091	02		
July 8	do do do .....	5500	00			Dec. 31	" Printing .....	150	88			
Oct. 30	do do do .....	3000	00				" Light, water and fuel .....	1133	50			
	To balance of Trust Fund Account transferred .....	165	21				" Premium on Insurance .....	563	50			
	Interest on debenture .....	9	00				" Furniture, repairs to roof, furnaces, &c., and Contingencies .....	1492	27			
	To Model School Fees and other receipts .....	3954	85							14265	82	
					17629	06		By aid granted to facilitate the attendance of Students at the Normal School during 29th and 30th Sessions .....	2455	00		
								" Expenses of grounds, and gardener's wages .....	513	95		
											2968	95
							Dec. 31	By Balance unexpended .....			17234	77
											473	48
	Total .....				17708	25		Total .....			17708	25

## STATEMENT No. 7.—Public School Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 20.)

1863.		RECEIPTS.		Amount.		1863.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.		
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Jan. 1	To Balance unexpended on account of 1862 .....				1853	25	Jan. 1	By Books and Maps purchased in London, Edinburgh, New York and Boston, including exchange and duty .....	4120	46		
" 13	To proportion of Warrant for this service .....	4000	00			Dec. 31	By Books, Maps, Map mounting and colouring, and School Apparatus in Toronto .....	9658	80			
Jan. 1	do do do .....	5000	00				By paid for Freight, Cartage, Printing, Boxes, Wrapping Paper, Fittings, Fuel, Insurance, Packing, Charges of Publishers, Salaries, and miscellaneous expenses .....			3446	57	
to	To net am't received from Municipalities, School Sections, &c., for Libraries, as per Table N. .... \$1888.90			1883	90						17225	83
Dec. 31	Less entered in '64 .....		5				Dec. 31	By Balance unexpended .....			6543	57
	To Amount received for two Libraries despatched in 1862 .....		25	25								
	To net am't received from Municipalities, School Sections, &c., for Maps, Apparatus and Prizes, as per Table O .....			7945	03							
	To Sales in Depository of Text Books, &c., for school purposes, during the year .....			3561	97							
					22416	15						
	Total .....				22769	40		Total .....			23769	40

TABLE U.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &C.—*Continued.*

## STATEMENT No. 8.—Superannuated Teachers.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.)

1863.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		1863.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 13	To proportion of warrant for this service. ....	2000 00		Jan. 1	By balance per account of 1862.....		1123 02
July 5	“ do do .....	2000 00		Jan. 1	“ payments during the year on account of 1862 and 1863, as per Table P.....	3245 43	
Jan. 1	“ subscriptions from teachers during the year..	175 00	4175 00	Dec. 31	“ subscription returned to teacher on withdrawing .....	26 00	
Dec. 31							
Dec. 31	“ Balance .....		219 45				3271 43
			4394 45				4394 45

## STATEMENT No. 9.—Journal of Education for Upper Canada.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.)

1863.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		1863.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1	To balance unexpended per account of 1862.....		108 54	Jan. 1	By printing and mailing to “Journal of Education” for 1863, and for miscellaneous expenses of the publication..		1593 53
July 5	“ proportion of warrant for this service .....	2000 00		Dec. 31	“ Balance unexpended .....		558 81
Jan. 1	“ sales, subscriptions and advertisements during the year .....	45 80					
Dec. 31			2045 80				
			2152 34				2152 34

TABLE U.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—Continued.  
STATEMENT No. 10.—Educational Museum, Library, and Practical Science Fund.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.)

1863.		RECEIPTS.		Amount.		1863.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Jan. 1	To Balance unexpended per account of 1862.....			2018	95	Jan. 1	By books and documents purchased at Sir A. Mac-Nab's sale.....	212	00		
July 8	To proportion of Warrant for this service.....	2800	00			Dec.31	By books, periodicals and documents purchased in Toronto.....	333	17		
	To proceeds of Photographs of Statuary sold.....	4	27	2804	27		" G. Harding, for railing for statuary, gas fittings, &c.....	282	45		
							" A. F. Potter, for brass railing for paintings—3 rooms.....	766	00		
							" W. J. H. Rodd, cleaning, restoring and varnishing paintings, per contract....	637	89		
							" J. Moser, painting ceiling (fresco).....	390	00		
							" Silliman & Dana, for a set of the "Journal of Science," and expenses..	210	25		
							" F. W. Christern, foreign periodicals .....	31	46		
							" W. Myles, 25 cords wood.....	112	50		
							" A. Hamilton, coloring walls and graining.....	185	45		
							" P. Power and others, carpentering and repairs	192	56		
							" Scrubbing rooms .....	90	00		
							" Premium on Insurance..	143	00		
										3586	73
						Dec.31	By Balance unexpended.....			1236	49
	Total.....			4823	22		Total.....			4823	22

STATEMENT No. 11.—Trust Fund.

1863.		RECEIPTS.		Amount.		1863.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Jan. 1	To Balance unexpended per account of 1862.....			87	99	Oct 1	By Balance transferred to Normal and Model Schools Account.....			165	21
" 8	" Interest on Debentures..	38	61								
July 8	do do ..	38	61	77	72						
	Total.....			165	21		Total.....			165	21





APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR,  
AND  
COMMON SCHOOLS  
IN  
UPPER CANADA,  
FOR THE YEAR 1863.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN UPPER CANADA, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES FOR THE YEAR 1863.

I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

1. *Hector McRae, Esquire, Charlottenburgh.*—You will perceive, by my Annual Report for 1863, that all the Common Schools in this township (with the exception of Nos. 15 & 16) have been in operation during the year, and that the average length of time they had been kept open is eleven one-third months. The schools are in general advancing in progress, notwithstanding the many obstructions and difficulties the teachers have daily to contend with, through the want of desirable apparatus to afford them the means of laboring with greater facility and success. Prizes have been distributed in one section only, No. 2. The teacher stated to me that they had very beneficial effects on the pupils, consequently that the Trustees intended to continue distributing them. There are no libraries established in this township yet, except at Martintown. I have said and done all I could to impress on the minds of Trustees and constituents the benefits that would be derived from the establishment of libraries, but all to no purpose. The reported non-attendance of children at any school is, I regret to say, more than I could wish. The causes for such are various. Neglect of parents is certainly one cause; but a rate bill at all, and especially one at 25 cents per pupil a month, is, I hesitate not to say, a much greater cause of non-attendance; and altercations between Trustees and constituents, and between teachers and parents of pupils, are also a frequent cause. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is duly observed, but the examination questions are not always printed; yet all the questions are taken down in writing by the candidates, and have to be all answered in writing. I feel happy to state that there have been no complaints entered with me against any of the teachers of this township for immorality or misconduct; and were all the schools operating on the free school system, the column allowed for non-attendance would appear a mere blank. I will only add, in conclusion, that, with all our shortcomings, the schools in Charlottenburgh are in a healthy condition.

2. *Angus McDonell, Esquire, Kenyon.*—In forwarding my Annual Report, I have much pleasure in stating that, with one exception, all the schools in this township have been in

operation for the whole year, and a very satisfactory improvement was the result. It affords me, also, much gratification to be able to state that, out of the 1157 children of school age in this township, 1134 of them received education during the past year, as may be seen by my annual report. The present state of education in this township, as compared to that of a few years ago, shows a great gain. This must be attributed, in the first place, to the many new and commodious school-houses which have been lately built in this township; and, in the second place, to the faithful services rendered by efficient teachers. I regret to mention that many of the school-houses are badly furnished with respect to maps; but I am inclined to believe that before long Trustees will turn their attention to the purchase of maps for the school-houses entrusted to their care.

3. *The Reverend Duncan Cameron, Lochiel.*—By the accompanying report you will observe that during the year there was one new school section formed in the township, and one Separate School in School Section No. 12. All the schools under my supervision were in operation during the year, except School Section No. 10, where there are two Separate Schools. I may state that a number of the schools in the township are in good working order, while others are not. I believe the change of teachers almost every year in these sections to be very much the cause of this difference. I find that when good teachers are for years in the same school they have very good scholars. No doubt there are other reasons for the difference, but this I consider the chief one. I may also remark, regarding the two Separate Schools in the township, that I have visited them, and that the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, the priest, and the three teachers, received me with the greatest kindness, and gave me every facility for examining the schools. I was well pleased with the manner in which the scholars acquitted themselves at these examinations. It is but just to state, in conclusion, that music is taught in the female department with great efficiency.

## II. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

4. *Austin Shearer, Esquire, Cornwall.*—You will find by my Report that in this township 24 schools have been in operation during the past year, and 22 of that number have been conducted on the free school system. The average attendance is something better than last year. I know of no cause for the non-attendance of some children in this township, except the want of sufficient interest on the part of their parents. The Revised Programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed.

5. *The Reverend Alexander Matheson, Osnabruck.*—In forwarding my Annual Report, it gives me much pleasure to state that all the schools in this township were in operation during the past year; and although I cannot give a very flattering account of the progress made in every case, yet I feel satisfied that the labour of the teacher has not been in vain. By the report you will see that most of our schools have been open during the whole year, the average for each being 10 months and 18 days. Another gratifying fact is, that out of 1,841 children of school age, only 192 are returned as not attending any school. This is an improvement which, I hope, will continue till none shall be returned under the heading of "Number not attending any school." The want of maps and apparatus is a great drawback to the successful working of our admirable school system. No doubt something might have been done if people only had a will to do it, and yet I felt a difficulty in pressing the matter very much during the last year, as we really have had "hard times" here. The wheat crop has been almost a total failure for two years. I understand that new school houses are to be built in sections Nos. 3 and 4 during the ensuing summer, and I have no doubt they will be a great improvement on the old ones. During the past year I delivered twenty-nine lectures on Education in this township. Many of them were well attended, as I always lectured in the evening. I intend to apply to our Township Council at its first meeting, for a grant of money to purchase some prize books, so that we may have a competitive examination of all our schools about the end of the year. I hope they may see it their duty to grant it. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. I regret that so many of our schools are opened and closed without invoking the Divine blessing. Had the Council of Public Instruction enjoined, instead of recommended it, I think it would be more generally attended to. May the Divine blessing rest on all who are engaged in instructing the rising generation, as well as those who are interested in their welfare.

## III. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

6. *John J. McLaughlin, Esquire, Williamsburgh.*—"I regret to say that I find a growing desire on the part of the people generally to employ the cheapest teachers they can find; and it is as transparent as a sunbeam, that where this practice prevails, thorough education is either dying or dead. Although every one knows that, in the common transactions of the day, a good article of any kind always commands a good price, yet how strange it is, that even in this nineteenth century, amid the meridian glare of science, there are so many to be found that make education the only exception to this general rule. I feel pleasure, however, in stating to you that there are a few schools in this township whose progress realizes the highest anticipations. Many things do not answer the purpose for which they were made, no matter how good the material of which they are composed, and how elaborate the workmanship. It is just so with teachers. Many who stand a creditable examination and give promise of being useful members of the profession, become worse than useless when they take charge of a school; and when they find their services justly depreciated, will accept of any wages for their incompetent services, to the great injury of society. I have still to reiterate the old story in regard to libraries. Public moneys are still used in making and repairing roads in preference to making and repairing minds. Such is the will of the people, and they have it all their own way. At our County Board of Examination, oral instead of written questions are used. We consider it the most efficient method of testing the attainments of candidates. The non-attendance of some children, mentioned in my report, may be attributed to many causes, which I am only able to preface with, perhaps, an indifference or negligence of parents, indigence, procrastination, or something else, which might be of no public utility if known. You will observe in my report that the *Journal of Education* is regularly received by all the sections, and I trust it will ultimately exercise that influence on the public mind which has been so long and so fondly anticipated."

## IV. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

7. *W. D. McNeill, Esquire, Plantagenet North.*—"I regret I cannot make such a flattering report of the educational progress of this township as I should wish. With but few exceptions, a want of combination and unanimity prevails amongst the different school corporations, which is much to be deprecated. This is, in a great measure, attributable to a diversity in religious sentiments, which I find exercises a material and disadvantageous influence upon the different schools. There is besides an apathetic indifference to the course of education exhibited by parents and guardians, which does not fail to impart itself to the pupils, and is most discouraging to the teacher. The attendance of the scholars is, consequently, very irregular; parents keeping their children at home whenever labor is required in the fields, or otherwise, thus forming a break in their studies, which all the efforts of the teacher cannot remedy. Religious instruction is very much neglected for the reasons above specified; and to insist upon a strict adherence to the general regulations, in a community comprising so many different denominations, would not, in my opinion, be attended with any beneficial results. The establishment of a Church of England, as well as a Presbyterian Mission in the township, however, will, I hope, do much towards elevating the religious character of the people, and will, through them, be felt throughout the schools. The township is too poor to attempt the establishment of school libraries, nor do I think it would be advisable to do so until a greater degree of efficiency is attained throughout the schools. From the foregoing remarks, I feel I should not be doing justice were I not to except school section No. 1, which, as will be seen from the annual report, does not require to raise anything for the support of its school by rate-bill or local assessment, all the expenses being defrayed by the Government grant and County assessment. This school is, in every respect, in a most efficient state."

## V. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

8. *Samuel Barnard, Esquire, Cumberland.*—"It is very gratifying to state that six out of nine of the schools have been kept open during the whole of the year. We have been expecting for the last two or three years to have received a grant from Government for a Grammar school, in the County of Russell, as teachers have to travel from forty to sixty

miles to the Board of Examination, and many of them are not able to pay the expenses for travelling so long a distance. As to the cause of the non-attendance of pupils, a good deal of it is, no doubt, owing to the want of proper appreciation of the value of education. Something is to be attributed to the negligence and poverty of parents, not less to distance from school. I am afraid there is almost utter neglect of religious instruction in these cases. I was delayed by the Trustees of some of the sections, in getting some of the statistics necessary to fill up my annual report. In some cases it is difficult to get Trustees to do their duty, and in several cases I had to return their reports. Upon the whole, I think the cause of education is making progress in this township. One good sign is the favorable moral and religious character of the teachers. In all the schools, God's word is read, not as a class-book, but devotionally, and nearly all the schools are opened and closed with prayer. This speaks well for the teachers, and is calculated to work for the good of the rising generation. I believe, the Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions printed, but I cannot say positively. I live forty miles distant from the Board, and have never had occasion to attend since I came into office. As to public school libraries, having none in this township, I have nothing to report. Prizes have been given in two schools—Nos. 5 and 6. The prizes were given by the Clergyman, Local Superintendent, Trustee, and teachers. After the examination the prizes were distributed to the children, and all went home with smiling faces, happy and contented. The *Journal of Education* is thankfully received, and its valuable information very much appreciated.

9. *Hugh McDougall, Esquire, Clarence.*—There are two libraries in this township, (in S. S. Nos. 1 and 2). The Trustees of the former school section, in their annual report, omitted making any returns respecting the library. I have every reason, however, to believe that the books are properly taken care of, and the regulations respecting them strictly observed. The average attendance is not what it ought to be, although the common excuse "too far from school," cannot any longer hold good in this township. In 1862, the Municipal Council passed a By-Law to re-arrange the old school sections, and form new ones, so that now we have 10 sections, making the school-houses sufficiently near to all those who wish to avail themselves of them. The principal cause of non-attendance, I think, is the indifference of parents in regard to the education of their children. This is quite evident from the few who visit the teacher in the school-room, and by the poor attendance at our examinations. The *Journal of Education* is now regularly received by all the Trustees, and much appreciated. For your promptness in answering my communications, regarding school matters during the past year, please accept my thanks.

#### VI. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

10. *The Reverend William Lohead, Gloucester.*—The cause of education is, on the whole, progressing in this township. The Council has granted a sum of money to purchase books, to be distributed as prizes, to such as, at a public examination soon to take place, shall be found to excel in the various branches taught in the schools. It is to be hoped that the stimulus given to both teachers and scholars by the approaching examination, may be apparent in the general progress made. There are various reasons for the large number of children of school age whose names are not found in the Register. The apathy or indifference of parents is the principal reason. In many cases poverty is pleaded, inability to "rig out," as they term it, their children; and the distance at which they live from the school-house. There are only three school section libraries in the township, and there does not seem to be much interest taken in them by the inhabitants. I can say little about their influence upon the neighbourhood. The County Board of Public Instruction, examines candidates for certificates of qualification by printed questions, and is guided by the Programme appointed for that purpose.

11. *The Reverend James Godfrey, A.B., Huntley.*—I will answer, as briefly as possible, the queries which could not be replied to in the Report itself.

(1.) *The cause of non-attendance.*—Taking into account the extreme poverty of many people in this township, and the great distance of others from any school, the wonder to me is that so few are returned as not attending any school.

(2.) *Is new course of study observed?*—I fear only very imperfectly. Several of the

teachers have replied in these words, "have not seen it." When next I visit the schools, I shall take care to point it out to the teachers. It is very important they should all know it, and regulate their teaching by it. I believe their doing so would go a great way towards remedying the evils consequent upon the frequent change of teachers.

(3.) *Revised Programme for County Board Examinations.*—I believe it is substantially followed; the questions are printed. I take pleasure in saying that the examinations are more thorough than they were a year or two ago. I fear I have incurred some illwill by my representations to the County Board two years ago. That body censured me for my annual report of them, calling my remarks upon this subject "unnecessary and uncalled for." But I know better than they what discontent prevailed in the country at having incompetent teachers, passed with First or Second Class Certificates.

(4.) *Libraries.*—I am sorry to say that none of the sections has a library. A small one was procured a few years ago, for No. 2, but the person who took charge of the books kept no account of them, and since his death, which happened soon after, they have been altogether lost sight of.

(5.) *Distribution of Prizes.*—I hope the books distributed this summer past, have excited a desire in the pupils, to make good use of their time. I noticed particularly in No. 5, that several of the children exerted themselves to the utmost, between the time it was announced that prizes would be distributed, and the examination. They acquitted themselves very respectably.

(6.) *Journal of Education.*—Two sections have not stated whether they get it regularly or not, and one has replied in the negative. I suppose the true state of the case is that no person makes it his business to go regularly to the post office, and that sometimes it is taken out by neighbours, who neglect to forward it to the Secretary-Treasurer.

(7.) The teacher of No. 6 was sick during the month of August, but as she made up the time, she will be paid in full. I notice in the reports that some of the teachers have received a larger sum than their salary for the year amounts to. I take the reason to be that they were not paid in full the previous year.

(8.) I never noticed Olney's Geography, nor O'Kelly's History in any of the schools, nor were they ever reported to me previous to this time. I shall speak to the teachers about such books.

(9.) My lectures, as I formerly remarked, are mere addresses to the children, unless when I am able to attend a quarterly examination. I am sorry for this, but cannot help it, as I cannot spare time to go and give notice before my visits. Even if I did, I should not often be able to keep such appointments, as my other duties claim my attention more imperatively.

I think it would be a good thing if the office of County Superintendent were restored. The time of his visit might be published a sufficient time before, and if he were a good speaker, and familiar with the best modes of teaching, his lectures could hardly fail of doing a great deal of good. He would need, however, to be appointed with reference to his qualifications and fitness for his office only, and this point could not always be secured if the appointment rested with elective bodies, which do not long consist of the same individuals, and consequently are often deficient in a proper sense of responsibility.

12. *The Reverend James Whyte, Osgoode.*—Notwithstanding the scarcity of money that has pressed upon this section of the country during the past year, the schools of this township have, for the most part, been making progress, and especially towards the close of the year when matters began to brighten. The Free School was all but universal, only one school employing the rate bill. Maps and other apparatus have been provided in one or two instances. A large addition, almost equivalent to a new school-house, has been put to the Metcalfe school-house, and the Trustees have employed the services of an assistant teacher for the present year. One thing deserves notice, viz: we have had no third class teachers in this township during 1863. Perhaps it would be better if third class certificates were never granted. The salaries of several teachers have been higher than formerly, but some are very poor, bringing down the average to the low figure of \$206.00. The hard year, however, may have had an influence in this matter. Neither Trustees, parents nor teachers, appear to take the deep interest which they ought to take, in the libraries of the townships. Only five of the sections have books in circulation. Five of the schools had no public examination. Prizes were given only in two or three instances in

individual schools. A public examination of the schools of the township was again held, as on the previous year, in Metcalfe Village, the Township Council having liberally granted enough to purchase \$30.00 worth of prizes. Six additional prizes were given on the occasion by gentlemen present. Great emulation was excited, and I have little hesitation in saying that the results were manifestly good. Five of the schools were opened with prayer, and eight made use of the scriptures. The more frequent reading of the scriptures would decidedly raise the tone of morality in our schools. The general regulations for County Boards are observed in this county, and the questions are printed. As usual, a sad irregularity is reported of attendance on the part of scholars. This has a very bad influence on the plans and efforts of the teachers. Various causes have been assigned, such as distance from school, inability to spare and send the children to school, and especially carelessness on the part of parents. Some blame may perhaps rest on the teachers in not using every effort to secure a larger and more regular attendance. Some may also rest on the Superintendent in not referring to this in his public lectures. With regard to those public lectures, many of the Superintendents cannot, I suspect, find time to do themselves or their subjects justice. Might it not be advisable to have some one employed to lecture on education throughout the Province? The *Journal of Education*, which is regularly received in this township, is of great service in this respect, but the living voice of a public lecturer would have a wider and more weighty influence on the community.

#### VII. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

13. *James Clapperton, Esquire, Augusta.*—In transmitting to you my Annual Report, I have little of importance to add to the remarks made in my former reports. The schools are about in the same condition as they were last year. There have been more female teachers employed than there were in 1862. The reason why Trustees have engaged them is, that the schools may be carried on at a lower salary. I have endeavored to impress upon the trustees and others the importance of employing only good and efficient teachers. The reason of the children not attending school, in most cases, is carelessness or indifference on the part of parents. No religious instruction is given in any of our schools, excepting what is imparted by the teacher. The Revised Programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, but the examination questions are not printed. The library is kept according to the regulations, and the books read. So far as I could ascertain, it is exerting a good influence upon those who use it. There were prizes given in four of our schools; and from the information I have been able to obtain, they were the means of inciting the pupils to greater exertions in their studies.

#### VIII. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

14. *Lewis Chipman, Esquire, Bastard and Burgess South.*—In transmitting my Annual Report for this municipality, I think I am justified in saying that the schools, with two or three exceptions, were never in as prosperous a condition as at present. We have more efficient teachers than formerly, and greater inducements to parents to send their children to school—all the schools being free for the past year with three exceptions. The rate-bill on pupils is only \$83.54 for the whole township. Our Clergy Reserve money, for the year 1863, amounted to \$674.40, which, with the Government grant, makes the school fees light, and is in some instances sufficient to pay the salary of the teachers.

15. *Charles N. Hagerman, Esquire, Escott Front.*—I am happy to be able to inform you that all the schools in the township have given general satisfaction, except No. 16, which, owing to the inhabitants (or rate-payers) being equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and the Trustees, who are Protestants, having hired a teacher obnoxious to the Catholic portion, had the effect of causing a falling off of nearly one-half the average that should have been. Efforts are now being made to put matters on a more satisfactory footing, which I trust will prove successful. There are forty-eight children in this township not attending any school, more than half of which number are in No. 22, this section being a union with the township of Yonge. Escott elects the Trustees, and has matters all her own way (having a majority); and Yonge, from sectional jealousy, refuses to send its children to school; but the difficulty is now adjusted,—and I

trust that 1864 will furnish a more satisfactory account than the present. The cause assigned by Trustees for the non-attendance in other sections is generally neglect of parents, but I apprehend the fault in most cases is with the Trustees themselves. In most cases they are the children of parents who should be on the list of indigent. The children lack books, paper, pens, &c., which should be supplied at the expense of the section, and then the parents would have no excuse. Trustees generally have false ideas of economy; in this, as also in the selection of teachers, they almost invariably look for a cheap, instead of good teacher, and drive (as they term it) a good bargain for the section. Most of the schools are opened and closed with prayer, and with good results, except in one or two instances, which may properly be termed mixed schools, and here dissatisfaction has been apparent. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is not observed, and the questions are not printed. There is only one common school library in this township, viz.: No. 6, in union with Yonge, in which the school-house is situated. The books were procured from the Department, and are read with advantage by both old and young. Prizes were distributed in but one section in 1863, a great oversight, and bad economy on the part of Trustees. The prospect is, upon the whole, encouraging; and I trust I will be able, in 1864, to induce Trustees to put their shoulders to the wheel for the general advancement of educational interests irrespective of the mighty dollar.

16. *John T. Dickey, Esquire, Yonge Front.*—The schools in this township have made considerable progress within the last two years. The system, which is pursued at present in many of our common schools, is far superior to that of former times. In my visits to the various schools under my jurisdiction, I have spared no pains in trying to induce the teachers to adopt the best and latest methods of conducting a common school. I have also introduced several new systems in many of the schools—such as the Object-Lesson, the Routine Class, and also that of the pupils questioning each other with regard to their various studies. There has been a new brick school-house built in S. S. No. 4, last summer. Great progress has been made in this section within these last two years. The great success of this school is in a great measure attributable to the competency and energy of its Trustees. In the first place, the Trustees showed their wisdom by employing competent teachers, and also in keeping their school open the longest time possible during the year. In concluding, I would suggest that our Municipal Council should have the power of appointing their Local Superintendent, instead of the County Council, who, in a great many cases lately, have appointed men as superintendents, contrary to the wishes of the people, through political influence and other causes. This ought not to be. Another great drawback to the usefulness of the superintendent is the frequent changes of those holding the office. He is merely beginning to understand his business when succeeded by another. Thus, you see, no man will go to any great trouble in finding out the best and latest improvements in teaching, when he is dismissed at the end of the year. Very many of our superintendents seldom go near a school, and if they do, it is merely a peep in and off again. These are very popular men, and no heed is paid to this kind of neglect; and thus it is that many of our townships receive no benefit from their Local Superintendents.

17. *The Reverend C. F. Denroche, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear.*—*Cause of the non-attendance of pupils*—"Indifference; kept at home; no boots, &c." The recommendation of the Council of Public Instruction, that the daily exercises of each Common School be opened and closed by reading a portion of the scriptures and by prayer, is followed in some instances, where Mr. or Miss Teacher happens to see the necessity of it; otherwise it is not. As there are no binding regulations with regard to religious instruction, every parent or guardian doing what is "*right in his own eyes*," the general regulations are of course but partially followed. The result, consequently, must be evil. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. There are only three libraries, and these are not extensively used. The distribution of prizes in Sections Nos. 12 and 14 will exert an influence for good.

18. *John Ferguson, Esquire, Elmsley South.*—Under the heading of "cause of non-attendance," I have to regret that many of the reports handed into me by Trustees are marked "Indifference of parents;" but I am at a loss to determine why this feeling should exist in any school section. Surely parents cannot have any indifference to their own welfare, and that of their children, which they eventually must have, if they have any indifference—a



all. In the first place, they pay their money for no value to themselves or to their children; and, in the second place, their children are being deprived of one of the best of privileges—a good education. The Revised Programme is used at our Circuit Board (No. 5), which materially assists the examiners and the examined. I can only boast of having to report one library in this township, viz.: in School Section No. 4, and its influence is beneficially felt; for, it not only tends to cultivate the minds of the young, and I might add the aged, but it also tends to improve society and store the young mind with much useful and pleasing knowledge. I am sorry that there are not more prizes distributed than can generally be boasted of, but I hope the time is fast approaching when there shall be a means instituted, in every section, to reward diligence and industry, and establish some means of competition, by which our schools will be much improved. I have, lastly, to regret that the general instructions, with regard to religious instruction, are not followed, and that more regard is not paid to this all-important fact of the education of the rising generation. And I can see nothing to hinder this part of the instructions, except apathy on the part of the Trustees and a want of zeal in the teacher.

19. *Joel Landon, Esquire, Leeds and Lansdowne Front.*—You will see by the report that eight of the fifteen schools in operation are free, the remaining seven partly free; thus showing a near balance in favor of the free school system. In many of our school sections there are men of large property, whose families are past school age; they consequently do not feel interested in the education of the rising generation. Sections being thus deprived of the full aid and co-operation of the wealthier portion of the community, feel unable to employ expensive teachers, and thus the continued evil of employing cheap and inefficient teachers. Under such circumstances, it is almost impossible to elevate the standard of public instruction. I believe the only way to settle the free school question on a sure basis is by Legislative enactment, for this reason—education is a public good, and should be considered as a public debt, and consequently should have claims upon property for its support. I long to see the time when every common school in Canada will be free. With a few exceptions we have a superior class of school-houses, but I am sorry to say that maps and other school apparatus are still wanting in some of them. There is another department, in which more interest should be taken, that is the establishment of common school libraries. It is to be lamented that trustee corporations are so indifferent to this source of improvement. The present school system is well adapted to the wants of the country, and the only thing we want, in order to secure a thorough and practical education to the rising generation is to impress upon the minds of the people the advantages they possess and induce them to comply more fully with the provisions of our school law. Respecting the non-attendance of pupils, the reason generally given is, negligence of parents. The religious instruction is almost universally neglected in schools. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, but the questions are not printed. The average time during which the schools have been kept open is nearly eleven months. I think upon the whole we are making some progress in common school education. I had almost forgotten to mention that some changes have taken place during the year in the numbers of the school sections, the village of Gananoque having been incorporated during the year, in which sections Nos. 2 and 3 were located. Our Township Council has changed No. 17 to No. 3, and No. 18 to No. 2, in which last section no school has yet been opened. I beg to tender my thanks for your prompt attention to communications during the past year.

#### IX. COUNTY OF LANARK.

20. *John A. Murdoch, Esquire, Bathurst.*—A good many children still appear to be absent from school, yet I believe that in most cases this may be attributed to the great distance from the school-house. The reason generally assigned is negligence, or indifference on the part of parents. But it frequently happens from the great distance children have sometimes to travel in thinly settled localities. They cannot be expected to attend, especially in winter; or even in the summer season, till they have attained sufficient age and strength to make the journey. On the whole, however, the attendance at our school is yearly becoming more numerous, and there appears to be a growing desire on the part of parents to secure the services of duly qualified and efficient teachers. Two school

sections, which had been long dormant, have re-opened their schools, and one new section has been formed in a remote corner in Dalhousie. The small sums which you have been good enough to apportion to the poor and weak sections within my limits have done a great deal of good. Without such assistance the Trustees in certain sections in Darling, Dalhousie, and Lavant would have found it very difficult to keep open their schools for the entire year. They feel very grateful for the aid extended to them. With regard to the Boards of Public Instruction, though strict in requiring teachers to come up to the standard of qualification, as required by the Revised Programme, neither in the Perth or Lanark sections of the Board have printed questions been as yet introduced. In future, however, it is intended to adopt this plan in conducting the examinations. Since our school laws came into force, teachers have gradually risen in character and respectability. Many of them are able and efficient, and their instructions cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to the rising generation.

21. *The Reverend John McKinnon, Beckwith.*—The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed for the examination in December, when the larger number of candidates is present, but not for the summer examination when verbal questions are substituted. I am sorry to say that the libraries are small and not well kept, and for the most part the books are not much read.

22. *The Reverend Robert Brewster, Montague.*—Some of the schools are in a very prosperous state. The cause of non-attendance is partly neglect of parents, and in many instances their poverty. Religious instruction is in some instances given, and with good results. The Revised Programme for the County Board is observed, but there are no printed questions. There is one school library; the books being covered and labelled, and general regulations complied with. No prizes were given during the year. A new school-house has been erected in Union Section Nos. 10 and 12, at a cost of \$400. It is a fine frame building, and very creditable to the neighborhood.

23. *The Reverend Alexander Mann, Pakenham.*—During the last year the schools under my supervision were, on the whole, conducted in a satisfactory manner. They were not all, indeed, taught with equal ability and success; this could not have been expected. In general, the efficiency of the teacher corresponded with the remuneration afforded. This, however, was not uniformly the case. The person who had the lowest salary discharged her educational duties with credit to herself and with advantage to the public. The attendance of pupils in the latter part of the year was less than in the former. This seems to have been caused chiefly, if not wholly, by the state of the roads. For a considerable time they were in such a condition as to render it inexpedient for those of tender years to attend school, and this was especially the case with those who resided at a distance from the school-house. I may add that, in my opinion, the instances are few in which absence from the means of instruction proceeded from total indifference on the part of the parents or guardians of youth. The common school library books were evidently read by comparatively few of the inhabitants of this township. In order to subserve intended purposes, it would be necessary to obtain additional books for the respective libraries at present in existence, and to procure libraries for those sections where they do not exist. I believe the rules as to libraries were observed. The reports of Trustees testify to that effect. I am aware, however, that some of the books are not in such a state as could be desired. As the books have been long in circulation, the bindings of the volumes which have been much used require to be renewed. The law relative to religious instruction was only partially observed. I am, therefore, unable to state what has been the result. But in so far as the teachers are concerned, I have reason to believe that, with one exception, they discharged their duties in this respect with fidelity. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations was observed, but the examination questions were not printed. Prizes were distributed, last year, in only one of the schools in this township. As regards this, I have to state that, in the judgment of the teacher, the effects were beneficial. I may mention that I am of the same opinion.

24. *The Reverend John McMorine, Ramsay.*—Comparing the last year on which I reported with this, I can find little difference to note, but, on looking back for several years, I can see a decided improvement. A few years ago some of our schools were always vacant, at least for a part of the year; now, never. Teachers were scarce, now they are

abundant. Many of them held only third-class certificates, now there is scarcely one who has below a second-class, and many have a first. Trustees, having a choice among teachers, are more likely to engage such as are efficient. Still there is much room for improvement, as cheapness is too often preferred to efficiency, especially in the weaker sections. But the greatest evil that we have to complain of is irregularity of attendance. It prevails to such a degree as to be very perplexing and discouraging to a teacher, and to do immense injury to the pupils. There is also a want of ambition in most parents to give their children thorough common school education. They speak lightly of some of the branches taught, and few are resolved that their children shall get all the education that a common school can give them. Still, a great deal of good is being done. We have heard of no quarrels or dissensions in any of the school sections this year. The causes of non-attendance are chiefly indifference of parents, but sometimes also their necessities. No minister, that I am aware of, visits any of the schools after school hours with a view to impart religious instruction. In the country the thing is impracticable. The Bible, in almost all schools, is read every day, and the school is opened and closed with prayer. In the examination of teachers the Revised Programme is used, and the questions are printed. The books in the libraries are beginning to look used and worn, but they seem to be carefully kept, being covered, labelled, and numbered. The influence of the libraries are slow to appear, but, no doubt, they are doing good. But few schools give prizes, but where they are given they promote greater regularity of attendance, and more active attention and study in school.

#### X. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

25. *James Johnston, Esquire, Horton.*—Two years ago we had six schools in Horton, this year we have ten—union and others. I have to state that education is the general cry of all the inhabitants. Our system is gaining fast, and the free school system will soon be the only one looked for. The time is at hand, I hope, when all will share and participate in general education in the Township of Horton.

26. *The Reverend Michael Byrne, Bromley, &c.*—I send you, by this mail, Reports of the Schools in the Townships of Bromley, Grattan, Algona, and Brudenell. I have embodied therein all the information I could possibly gather. The general remarks that I made last year, regarding the schools in these localities, are equally applicable to this year's report also.

27. *John Condon, Esquire, Brougham.*—There are three schools in this township, two of which were open this year. The school in Section No. 1 was open the whole year, and the Separate Protestant School was open six months. The other Common School, in Section No. 2, I think will be opened this year, for the Trustees and others in the section are going to get a union school section formed between that part of the township and the Township of Grattan. The cause of non-attendance, in a few cases, is neglect; and in others, bad roads in winter, and the long distances for young children. As to public school libraries, we have none in this township, nor were prizes distributed. As to the County Board, I understand they are acting in a very prudent manner, but I have not had the pleasure of attending since my appointment to office.

28. *The Reverend William Tomblin, Westmeath.*—The causes which I mentioned last year as operating against the progress of our schools, have not yet passed away. Some improvement, however, is apparent with returning prosperity. In the wealthier sections the attendance has been tolerably good, considering the extent of the sections and the state of the roads. Some prizes have also been distributed, with good effect. One new section has been formed, a school-house built, and a teacher engaged. In other matters, I might repeat the remarks of last year.

29. *The Reverend H. Cameron, Ross.*—I am happy to say that education is on the advance in this township. During the past year another school section has been formed, and has had a school in operation for more than six months. In several of our sections we have succeeded in procuring a superior class of teachers. Last year we had only second and third class teachers, three of whom either resigned or were dismissed, and have been replaced by others of superior qualifications. Another pleasing feature, which I may notice as indicating progress, is, that one of our teachers, a young man, has during the past

year prosecuted his studies in private with so much diligence and success that he has raised himself to the position of a first class teacher. Doubtless, good teachers are what our schools most need; but there are other things necessary to enable the teacher to do his duty efficiently, and without which the efforts of the most zealous teacher will be greatly neutralized. Our school-houses are neither formed for comfort nor convenience, while the seating in many of them is not only in the last degree uncomfortable, but injurious to the physical constitution of the young. This we hope, in some measure, to improve, by endeavoring to get Trustees to build all new school-houses after some approved model, and by the introduction of patent seats. In regard to maps, some advance has also been made. In the beginning of last year only four schools in the township had any maps; since then, other two sections have succeeded in getting a partial supply, and a few days ago five dollars were put into my hands to procure some for another. It affords me also great pleasure to state that the Municipal Council are zealously seeking to promote the educational interests of the township. At one of its late meetings a respectable sum was voted for the purpose of procuring prizes, to be competed for at a general examination of the children of all the schools in the township. Before concluding this report, I cannot omit mentioning one great drawback to the interests of education in this section of the country generally. There is, I am sorry to say, a prevailing practice among second and third-rate teachers of applying for other schools before the incumbent has signified his intention of leaving, or the Trustees expressed a wish for a change. The practice cannot be too strongly reprobated. It is not only to the last degree mean and despicable, but manifests an utter want of principle. A teacher should not only be a scholar but a gentleman; but when he acts like the lowest mercenary, from motives of pure selfishness, he merits only the contempt of every right-thinking mind. The evils of such a practice are deeply to be deplored. It affords a strong temptation to ignorant or penny-wise Trustees to part with a good teacher for an inferior one, who offers his services at a lower rate, and excites the worst of feelings between the teachers themselves. Little now remains for me to do except to answer your questions. With regard to the causes of non-attendance much may be said. The Trustees, in their reports, have assigned the indifference of parents as the grand cause. This I believe to be true in general, though there may sometimes be other causes. It is exceedingly to be regretted that our excellent school system should fail through the indifference of those who, above all others, should be most interested in the welfare of the young. As the free school system is now generally adopted, I think it only just that, as all have to contribute to support the school, all parents should be obliged to send their children regularly to school between certain ages—say 8 and 12—and that parents who do not send their children between these ages be assessed for a sum equivalent to what the section loses out of the school funds by the non-attendance of their children. This, I am convinced, would be a sufficient remedy for nine-tenths of the non-attendance in this township. The general regulations with regard to religious instruction are not followed, the young being taught in Sabbath Schools and Bible classes. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, but hitherto the questions have not been printed.

#### XI. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

30. *John T. Grunwell, Esquire, Barric.*—In transmitting my Report for the past year, I have the pleasure to state that the schools in this township, "though far from being in a state of proficiency," are, nevertheless, progressing slowly, though certainly not so rapidly as in the older settlements of the country. Indeed, this could not be expected; the want of maps, globes, and other equally useful appliances extensively used in the older and more richly populated districts, causes a blank in the higher grades of popular instruction. No doubt time will remedy these evils, and when the country becomes more developed, and its wealth and resources are at the command of the inhabitants, then we may predict that the children of the woods will enjoy as high a reputation for learning and intelligence as their more fortunate kinsmen of the front. The cause of non-attendance is generally attributed to a lack of means to send the children to school. As yet we have no libraries, but the Township Council, I believe, intends to establish one. I have brought it before its notice. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the

questions are printed. The regulations in regard to religious instruction were only partly observed. Corporal punishment is not used in school No. 4, and it is stated that good results are observed from this practice. The fact that some of the schools were not free during the past year, has proved very detrimental to the cause, and I impressed this fact on the minds of the people, and the result is that all, without exception, are free for the current year. Before closing my report, I must not omit to state that there are two school-houses in the course of construction in the township of Clarendon, which will open the current year.

31. *Gilbert French, Esquire, Kennebec.*—One of the schools that was in operation in 1862 has not been in operation during the past year. The reason, as furnished by Trustees, is inability to pay the teacher. This township has been recently settled, and the people are extremely poor. The one school now in operation has not been properly attended, as you see from the report. One of the chief causes of such non-attendance is evidently a want of appreciation, on the part of the parents, of the importance of education. The prospects, however, in regard to the progress of education in this township, are somewhat encouraging. A greater interest than usual is just now being awakened with respect to schools—some two or three sections have been organized, and preparations are being made for the erection of school-houses, and the commencement of schools.

32. *John Canning, Esquire, Olden.*—The causes of the non-attendance of children in each section are the want of proper clothing, and the bad state of the roads. We have no Separate Schools in this township, and we have a few Roman Catholic children attending Section No. 1. My care is to have them treated as well as any of the other children, and so they are. The national authorized books only are used. We are much in want of new books, but we are not able to get them yet, the township being generally poor, as it is not more than six years since the first settler came in.

33. *John Spring, Esquire, Storrington.*—The non-attendance arises from various causes, with which I am not acquainted. Neither do I believe the Trustees assign what is correct. Perhaps they do not see either parents or children through the year—then how can they state the cause of non-attendance but by conjecture? The Trustees, some time previous to the annual meeting, divide the section into three parts, and go to every house to ascertain the number in each family between the age of five and sixteen years. If a roll was kept, with the names of the children, male and female, in the section, and given in charge of the teacher, to be kept along with the register, the Trustees, when making their visits, would see at once who attended and who did not. Then they should make it a point to see parents or guardians, and ask them the reason their children were kept from school. The County Board annulled the teachers' certificates on the seventh of January last, in the county of Frontenac, and re-examined teachers, which had a good effect, by setting aside some unqualified teachers, and making others exert themselves in order to become qualified. I think that there is some improvement in the schools under my supervision, and more attention paid to the young children than formerly, so that the parents have no room for complaint.

34. *George Malone, Esquire, Wolfe Island.*—There are now fourteen common schools and four R. C. separate schools in this township. Two of the latter were opened last year, and one of them, a handsome brick building, is in a very flourishing state of efficiency. In a former report, I expressed the fond hope of soon being able to tell that the log cabins in which our children were packed to receive instruction, would give way to more suitable edifices, but I am sorry to say my anticipations are not yet realized; and worse, the prospects appear gloomy in this respect. The establishment of the Separate Schools alluded to has so weakened and crippled the Common Schools in some sections, that they can only barely exist, with little expectation, for a long time to come, of being able to give up the old shanties for new buildings. Nor can we hope for much improvement by uniting these weak sections, as, from the particular shape of the island, it is almost impossible to form sections to meet the wants of the scattered population. There are a few sections, I think, that might be united with profit to each, and I shall advise this course without delay; but such is the selfishness of some people that they will not yield an inch to accommodate their less favored neighbors. The staff of teachers here is generally good, but the few of them who have passed through the Normal School, Toronto, shew themselves a superior

class, wherever they are engaged. I have been led to see, latterly, that the usefulness of Normal institutions has been overlooked in one respect, namely, that in them natural slovenliness and self-sufficiency are removed by uniformity of habit and regularity of system; and so the teacher leaves the institution at war with his former self, and comes out a new man, prepared and properly fitted for his new avocation. No Sunday School Libraries are reported, except one in Garden Island, but I am sure that this is a mistake, as I know of three others on this island in use at present, and their influence must be felt in their respective localities. The Township Library is but too well kept, being closely locked up in the Town Hall, and little distributed to any.

35. *Joseph Purdy, Esquire, Portland.*—Several things have militated against the interest of education in this township of late, such as changing the boundaries of school sections, building school-houses, the prevalence of contagious diseases in several of the sections, and a tendency among the Trustees (partly on account of the pressure of the times, owing to two unusually dry seasons in succession) to employ cheap teachers in preference to those who are well qualified for their calling—an erroneous idea of economy this, we think, but we cannot always persuade them to think as we do. The cause of non-attendance, as usual, is attributed to indifference of parents, though I am satisfied there are other causes, one of which recently came under my observation. The Trustees of a certain locality hired a teacher that was unpopular in the section, and the consequence was that the school was kept open for some time with only one scholar. During the cold and stormy months of winter, in large sections distance is doubtless the cause. We have no school libraries to report, and no addition to our stock of maps. In fact, our school authorities seem not to appreciate these necessary appendages to our schools, as they should. We are hoping, however, for better things—for brighter days. May the time soon come when all our school authorities, and the parents of our youth, shall be fully awake to the great importance and necessity of educating the rising generation, so that they may be an honor to themselves and to their parents, a blessing to their country, and be prepared for discharging aright the great and responsible duties of life.

## XII. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

36. *William Cunningham, Esquire, Camden East.*—I regret exceedingly to have to report a decrease in the average attendance of pupils at the Common Schools in this township during the past year. In order to account for this I would state that measles and scarlet fever have been prevalent in the beginning of the season, and that several of the schools have been closed for nearly half the year. In several sections the old log school-houses, built about twenty years ago, are still standing, and in such a dilapidated condition that children cannot exist in them during the winter months; however, we look for a better state of things in future. Were it not for the failure of the crops during the past two seasons I would not have to report many log-houses. In Section No. 20, preparations are being made to build a new school-house during the coming season. Thus the causes of decrease have been limited to a few sections, while others have made considerable progress. There are many hindrances to the progress of education in this township, among which is that system of perpetually changing teachers, for you must know that a teacher has a very erratic life in this part of the country; so much so indeed that but few remain the second season in the same place, which you can perceive by the number of changes recorded in my Report. It must be admitted, however, that it has been found necessary, in many instances to change the teacher. I am inclined to think that the present year is the beginning of a new era in these counties, as far as teachers are concerned. The Board of Instruction for the Counties, being composed of men of the right stamp, passed a resolution in August last, calling in all the certificates previously issued, thus requiring every teacher in the counties (those holding provincial certificates excepted) to undergo a new examination. Those in Frontenac have been examined in January, and to show you that the examination has been complete and searching I will just state that out of 32 male applicants for first class certificates, 24 were disappointed. Under our present arrangements partiality is out of the question, and that excellent provision of our law, limiting third class teachers to one section has a good effect. Thus when a third class teacher gets out of employment he has to go to school or give up the profession entirely. Many who could obtain certi-

licates a few years ago cannot do so now. There are some, indeed, so conservative as to argue that it is unfair to turn out those relics of antiquity, who have spent perhaps nearly half a century at the business. Nevertheless reason seems to prevail over sympathy in this respect. I cannot answer your queries in reference to Common School Libraries, as we have none. This, in my opinion, is another serious drawback to the prosperity of our educational system. Many a time have I thought that if good instructive books were furnished to the young people of our country, and reading habits were formed, we would not see so many sauntering about the roads on the Lord's day in quest of company and amusement. When will Trustees and parents learn wisdom in this respect, and embrace the liberal offer made by you? In reference to religious instructions I fear the term is not well understood, as many of the reports say "yes," while I do not know of an instance where the arrangements are carried out. There are appointments, indeed, in many of the school-houses for preaching and prayer meetings, and perhaps these are thought sufficient. You will observe by my Report that one teacher has been suspended for immoral conduct. This is the first case of immorality worth mentioning which I have had to deal with, and I sincerely hope that it may be the last. And to the credit of the teachers in the township I am glad to be able to say that an immoral teacher is an anomaly here. It is to be hoped that the ordeal through which the teacher alluded to has passed will be a lesson to him while he lives. If anything is reprehensible it is immorality in those who have the training of the children who, in a few years will be the ruling arm of power in the land. Your judicious instructions in one instance have saved me much trouble, for which allow me to thank you sincerely. You will observe by the report that there are a few Sabbath School libraries in the township, but in what state of preservation I cannot tell. One thing I do know, that where Sabbath Schools exist there is a very perceptible difference between the children who attend them and those who do not. On one occasion while examining a class in Scripture History, I was surprised at the correctness of the answers and the general information possessed, but soon found out the secret; there was a Sabbath School in the section. My report will show that the Scriptures are more or less used in all the schools, while at the same time, in many the exercises are neither opened nor closed by prayer, according to the regulations. Before concluding, allow me to call your attention to what, in my opinion, is a want in the school law. I allude to the summoning of witnesses to arbitrations. The law does not point out the manner of summoning a witness in time for the meeting of the arbitrators, which is often the occasion of much delay, in fact making a second meeting necessary. This I have found a serious difficulty on some occasions. I transmit these remarks with my best wishes for the prosperity of the excellent system of instruction which you had the honor of founding and of perpetuating.

37. *Ruben N. Neely, Esquire, Sheffield.*—I regret to state that the schools in this township are not as prosperous as I could wish. The chief cause of this is to be found, not in the unwillingness, but in the inability of the inhabitants to engage educated teachers, and erect and furnish commodious school-houses. Sheffield is not an old township, and being rough by nature, requires great labour to bring it into a state of cultivation. It is settled, however, by an industrious and energetic population, who feel interested in the cause of education, and I trust the time is not far distant when Sheffield will be second to no township in the county in this respect. The free school system is generally adopted, and with the best results. The instructions of the Council of Public Instruction regarding religious observances are only partially observed. I hope, however, soon to see an improvement in this respect. The want of apparatus and proper appliances for the use of schools in this township greatly retards the labors of the teacher and the progress of education.

38. *C. Skene, Esq., A.M., Amherst Island.*—In most cases I have reason to be satisfied with the progress made by the pupils, but as usual the indifference of some of the parents as to whether their children attend school regularly or not, and others often keeping them to help on the farm or at home, makes the advancement of a good many not such as could be wished. This also tells much against the teachers, as it would be impossible for them to have so many different classes; and at the same time bringing in the absentees retards the progress of those pupils who attend regularly, and after all they do not catch up to the others, as is evident at the school examinations. At my visits the pupils were examined (without any printed programme) either by the teacher, myself, or some other visitor.

There is a good library in the township, free to all, but none attached to any school. Prizes were given by the Township Council this year, which I awarded at the usual examination in the fall. As a rule, I consider prizes produce a good effect.

#### XIII. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

39. *John B. Denton, Esquire, County Prince Edward.*—In reference to the inquiries suggested in my report, I have the honor to state that,—1st. That prizes are granted (as you may perceive by reports) but seldom, consequently, the effect is imperceptible in a general sense. 2nd. Religious instruction in our schools is not strictly attended to. 3rd. The Revised Programme for the examination of teachers is rigorously enforced, and the questions are all printed. 4th. The library books are covered, labelled, &c., and, as a general rule, kept in tolerably good preservation. They are perused by a considerable number of persons, who take an interest in reading; but a taste for general reading does not prevail to a desirable extent in some localities here. 5th. The number of children appearing in the non-attendance column is not in all cases to be relied upon for accuracy; the greater part, however, of those returned, I think, are considered too young by their parents to attend school. No doubt there are some instances of indifference, poverty, and distance from school, but these are rare.

#### XIV. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

40. *Thos. S. Agar, Esquire, North Riding.*—I have the honor to report that, since my appointment to the office of Local Superintendent of Schools for North Hastings, I have visited the schools under my charge, and found many of them highly creditable to the teachers and the inhabitants. From the recent date of my appointment, I am unable to make any comparison as to the progress of the pupils in 1863 with the preceding year; but, comparing the schools of North Hastings of the present day with what I knew them to be (from my long experience as a teacher) a few years since, there can be no question that a great and decided improvement has been made. The teachers are of a far higher grade, both in qualification and character; many of the school-houses are of stone or brick, well furnished with maps and apparatus; and the attainments of the pupils, their conduct and general appearance, all indicate an improvement of the most gratifying nature. The non-attendance of pupils in this Riding is generally attributed to the indifference or negligence of parents; yet, after much enquiry, I do not find indifference to education existing to any extent. But as this portion of Hastings is almost exclusively agricultural, the parents state that, as farmers, they are at particular seasons obliged to withdraw their elder children from school, and that many of the younger are compelled to absent themselves also, on account of their youth and distance from the school-house. To afford teachers an opportunity of meeting and comparing progress in their respective townships, I have established township examinations, for the examination of the pupils in each township in this Riding during the present winter, in the following branches, viz.: reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, and writing, giving to the most advanced pupils certificates of their proficiency. By thus bringing the school-children of a township together, their competition with each other enables the teachers and parents to form an estimate of the state of their respective schools. I have, up to this date, held three of these township examinations, and have much pleasure in stating that the town halls of the townships were on each occasion filled to excess by parents and pupils, who manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings, and expressed their hearty approval of their adoption. I anticipate from these township examinations being able to infuse more life and energy into teachers and pupils, and a thorough co-operation on the part of parents in promoting the education of their children.

#### XV. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

41. *Edward Scariett, Esquire, County of Northumberland.*—"The number of advanced pupils on my report may appear small when compared with other counties. The reason is, we insist on thoroughness in the primary books before children are allowed to study the higher branches of an English education. We hold that if first principles are not thoroughly mastered, pupils can make but little progress in their life. We measure



the progress therefore by the manner in which subjects are understood more than by the number of lessons gone over. We deem it necessary, at least in our country schools, that children be taught to read well, with an intimate acquaintance with the definitions of words and a comprehensive knowledge of the ideas contained in each sentence. In this way they will acquire the invaluable habit of receiving knowledge from books during that period when the mind is most impressible. I have been surprised by the progress made by many of our schools during the past year in English grammar, geography, arithmetic and history. This has been chiefly owing to an effort made by our teachers to carry into effect the *Order and Classification of Studies prescribed for the Common Schools in Upper Canada*. I have endeavored to impress on the teachers, at our school meetings, the wisdom of such a programme, embodying in it, as it does, the matured thoughts of the best educationalists in the world; and it affords me pleasure to state that our best and most efficient teachers readily concurred in my views and comments on the order and classification referred to, and, as much as possible, endeavored to be governed by them in their school-rooms. The more inexperienced teachers were influenced by the laborious efforts of those men, and stimulated to accomplish that which before they had not thought of. In my examinations of schools, when I find a teacher endeavoring to work, but for want of experience cannot do so to advantage, I give him an example how I would proceed, under similar circumstances, and endeavor to get him to visit well-taught schools. In this way many of our young and inexperienced teachers, who at first could not succeed very well, have, after a little practice, ranked among our very best instructors. In some of our townships, especially Murray, common school education has attained a position which a few years ago we scarcely could have anticipated. This has been mainly due to the deep interest which the leading men of that township have taken to forward our educational system by every means in their power. Other townships, as Haldimand, South Monaghan, Seymour and Percy, are closely following in the march of Murray, and perhaps will, in a few years, not be behind. May other townships be aroused to see that it is of as much importance at least to forward the best interests of our children as it is to promote agricultural shows and discourse on the best means of raising swine and improving the breeds of cattle. We do not make this suggestion by the way of disparaging those excellent means for elevating our social position, but while the latter are not left undone, the former certainly deserve our most serious consideration. A word concerning Teachers' Conventions: Trustees may rest assured that if their teacher is not a member of an association or teachers' convention when such an organization is within his own reach, and if he does not constantly attend, they have the misfortune to have a time-server who looks more to a few paltry dollars than to the present and immortal interests of the children whom he pretends to instruct day after day. I have much pleasure in stating then, that, upon the whole, the Common School system is working admirably throughout this county, with few exceptions, where carelessness or cupidity prevent the people from reaping the advantages its wise provisions afford. And during the few past years I have been much gratified to see that men of influence in the community, who had hitherto refused their support, have been induced, through the good results of the system in their several localities, to become its warmest admirers and friends. It is, moreover, with high satisfaction that I am prepared to add, that notwithstanding the extraordinary pecuniary pressure throughout the county generally for the past three years, the teachers of Northumberland have, in few instances, to complain of a reduction of their salaries. In some localities, where the great benefits accruing from our admirable system are duly appreciated, there has been an increase in the wages of faithful and deserving teachers. It is a fact worthy of particular notice that the highest salaries are paid in those sections where there are the fewest changes of teachers. There is manifestly an increasing desire among all classes to have teachers of high qualifications and to pay them proportionably. I think that I am warranted in stating that the advocates of the free school principle are increasing in number, while the grumblers, or those who complain of having to pay a small tax for educating other people's children, are fewer and less noisy than heretofore. Many of these grumblers are beginning to see that it is not the parents of the children for whose education they pay a small pittance in the form of a school tax that are alone benefited. The whole community—including the grumblers—are both directly and indirectly reaping the benefits of the more general diffusion of intellectual light by means of our common schools. The

permanence and freedom of our civil and political institutions chiefly depend upon the general diffusion of knowledge throughout our fair country, and free common schools will be found the cheapest and most available machinery for its universal diffusion. I consider free common schools to be the cheapest system of moral police that can be established by our legislature. It is found from observation that the prosperity of a people and their advancement in education are intimately associated. The system of free common schools, I consider, has an obvious tendency to make the poor man satisfied with the civil institutions of his country, because he feels that the education of his children, to a certain point, is secured to them by legislative enactments. I think, therefore, that the whole community would be materially benefited if the rate-bill were entirely abolished and the *free school system* universally adopted. I have no doubt, from conversation with intelligent persons, that those opposed to the free school system would withdraw that opposition were there a compulsory law requiring the regular attendance of children of school-age at school. This scheme, I think, would at all events be practicable and attended with the most beneficial results in cities, towns and villages. While, as I have already stated, the desire for a higher educational and intellectual standard is steadily increasing throughout the county of Northumberland, I have to regret that in a few localities there is still a desire for what is called cheap teaching. Now, in the few places where cheap teachers are desired and where the wealth of the sections would admit of employing those of higher intellectual attainments, I invariably find that the standard of intelligence is low, and so long as teachers can be found to suit the price, that standard will never be raised. Now the only remedy, if I may be allowed to offer an opinion, will be found in having no third-class teachers, and in Boards of Public Instruction preventing individuals of inferior qualifications from thrusting themselves upon the community under the name of teachers. In this way we will be relieved of those who have long been felt as an incubus, retarding the progress of our well-devised and much-cherished system of Public Instruction."

#### XVI. COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.

42. *The Reverend Francis Andrews, Otonabee.*—I have forwarded our Annual Report from Otonabee, which I trust you will find satisfactory. Our schools in this township are making steady progress. The population in general feel them to be a great public blessing. You will see that we have but one Separate School in the township, and it is by no means to be regarded as a light in a dark place. I think that the supporters of it would rather now that it never had existed. Their children, they feel, get a better education at the Common School with far less expense, and a great deal less trouble. There is one thing which I look upon as a drawback to the efficiency of our schools in this township, and what I presume is general, viz., the marked desire on the part of many sections for a frequent change of teachers. A section has a very efficient teacher, and it would be a great advantage to continue his services, but no matter, they look upon changes as pleasant, and they substitute a very deficient teacher for a very excellent one. Sometimes, too, we see a little of the political element entering into some sections, and marring their harmony. I choose to vote for my own man as Councillor or Member of Parliament, and because I cannot see with the eyes of my neighbor, he will oppose me in all things. If a School Trustee, he gives me all the trouble he can. It is a great pity that all men should not be disposed to grant to others the liberality they wish for themselves, as well in politics as in other matters; then should we often have harmonious school sections and general good neighborhood. On the whole, however, our schools are getting on very well, their advantage is felt, they are moulding the rising generation, and I have no doubt that shortly they will have produced a population marked for general intelligence.

#### XVII. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

43. *Richard Delaney, Esquire, Carden.*—In every case I advised the rate-payers in the several school sections not to elect, as school Trustee, any man that could not read or write, and I am happy to say that my request has been complied with in most cases at the last election. One of our schools last year was a rate-bill school; that is the reason so very few scholars attended it. But I condemned the folly of a rate-bill school, and this year it is free, and the children are attending school every day. Regularly last year there

were but three schools in operation, but now there are four open, and two more building. So I hope that at my next annual report matters will be more satisfactory in this township than heretofore. The greatest trouble I have here is settling quarrels and disputes between Trustees and rate-payers; and I assure you this is no easy matter where you have ignorant Trustees, and still more ignorant people to deal with. But, by advising them, I hope to make all things right again. The only cause I can attribute this disturbance to, is that the late Local Superintendent lived out of the township and never visited the schools. In all cases I find the people well inclined to educate their children. So with Government and Municipal grants, together with hiring cheap teachers, the school tax will not be so very high. The *Journal of Education* comes regularly, and is punctually forwarded to the Trustees. It has been read by all, with much pleasure and profit, and it is a great means of diffusing interesting knowledge amongst the people. In fact, I look upon it as one of the best papers published. The regulations with regard to religious instruction in most cases are followed out, and with the best results. The Programme for County Board Examinations is observed punctually. The books are kept in good order in all the schools, but we have no libraries, except one small Sunday School library. I intend to distribute some prizes next summer to the most attentive scholars in the different schools; I know they will have the desired effect. Another great cause of complaint is the Auditors who are appointed. In most cases they are more ignorant than even the Trustees, and it is impossible to compile a correct report from the manner in which accounts are reported to me. But I intend to visit more frequently all the schools under my jurisdiction, and to advise the people to appoint men to office qualified to conduct business in a more correct manner. In all cases I have advised the Trustees and teachers to encourage Sunday Schools, as they are a great means of keeping the children from mischief. In conclusion, I have only to hope that things will progress more favorably for the future, and, by unity and good friendship between Trustees and rate-payers, that we will be able to carry out our school system with credit to ourselves and benefit to the children.

44. *Jeremiah O'Leary, Esquire, Ops.*—You will perceive by my report that nearly one-fifth of the children of school age do not attend any school; this non-attendance, as nearly as I can learn, is owing to many causes, the chief of which is apathy of parents, and in many cases to poverty, the parents not being able to clothe them suitably to appear in school, and some live too far from the school, there being only eleven schools in operation in the township. I have to remark that the schools which are attended by children of different religions are seldom opened or closed with prayer, and in such schools there are scarcely any religious instructions. The County Board in their examinations *did* use printed questions, but these questions by some means found their way to intending applicants, who studied and learnt well to answer them, although comparatively ignorant of the arts and sciences to which these questions referred. The consequence was that many unworthy teachers received certificates, and the people complained very much of their inefficiency, and blamed the Board for it. The printed questions have therefore been discontinued, and the Board now substitutes impromptu questions from the books generally taught in the schools. I am sorry I cannot report more favorably of the libraries attached to schools in this township: there are but very few, and these few not appreciated as they should be. There are but two schools in which prizes are distributed. I am using my best endeavours to make this more general, as I find those prizes, when impartially distributed, a very great stimulant to exertion on the part of the pupils, and a cause of much better attendance. I am happy to state that the schools in this municipality are making considerable progress; all except one were free last year, and that one has adopted the free system for the year 1864, and there is only one teacher with a third class certificate. I beg leave to call the serious attention of the Department to the fact that the clause in the School Act which prohibits any person from voting on any school question, unless such voter "has paid a school tax imposed within the last twelve months," has a very bad effect in this municipality, and, as far as I can learn, in the whole county, from the fact that it is only in the month of February the taxes for the preceding year are collected. The consequence is that any person having a little money to spare can lend the school tax to a few who have but little to pay, and by their votes get himself elected (whether fit or not) against the wishes of the majority who cannot vote. I have known cases in which the collector kept out of the way in school election time, nay, even refused to take the school

tax unless all others were paid with it. I would suggest that it would be very desirable to get a short explanatory Act passed at the next Session, declaring that it was the intention of the Law that any voter who paid any school tax within the last year should be allowed to vote, and that the "Declaration" should be modified accordingly.

#### XVIII. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

45. *Alfred Wyatt, Esquire, Brock.*—Although there is only an increase of eight over the number of pupils entered on the register for the year 1862, the mean average has increased, from 434 in 1862 to 468 in 1863. This I consider to be an advance in the right direction, as it is the regular attendance rather than the number on the register that indicates the interest taken by the section in the education of its youth. Irregular attendance is the great drawback to the progress of education, retarding improvement in the pupil, and a constant source of discouragement to the teacher. Three-fourths of the schools are free, still there are a number indifferent to the advantages offered to them. A few prizes were given, but not on a scale sufficiently large to exercise much influence. Our libraries remain as they were, very few taking any interest in them: it is much to be regretted that there is such little taste for healthy literature. I made four more visits than are reported, but the teachers were absent by reason of sickness and other causes.

46. *The Reverend J. Michel, Mara & Rama.*—1st. The cause of the non-attendance of a great many children cannot be called anything but indifference on the part of their parents, who, being ignorant themselves, do not appreciate the benefit of a good education. 2nd. Our libraries are of very little use, because they find but very few readers. In course of time, I really believe that the new generation will have more taste for reading; if not, I do not see the utility of libraries. 3rd. Two sections only do not receive the *Journal of Education*; they seemed very anxious to read it. 4th. In general, our Trustees do not understand the necessity of distributing prizes to the children; the want of means is the general reason given for it, but I rather believe that they are not aware how beneficial it would be to create some emulation among the children.

47. *Ebenzer Firrell, Esquire, Pickering.*—The cause of non-attendance of children of school age is generally stated to be carelessness of parents. Generally, I believe that the teachers observe the general instructions in respect to religion; in some schools where it is reported that the Bible or New Testament is used, it is not read by the pupils but by the teacher. In no instance, so far as I know, do the clergy of any persuasion make use of the right given them in the general regulations, article iv.; but sabbath schools are generally established, and pretty well attended and taught throughout the township. School section libraries do exert a favorable influence where they are kept up and new books procured occasionally. If a sum were devoted to that purpose every year, to keep up the interest, by affording information of a new and edifying nature, they would be still more useful. In most cases the desire for amusements and information of a literary nature has to be created. It is to be regretted that school libraries are not established in every school section. The influence which the distribution of prizes exerts is beneficial and encouraging; the principles upon which the distribution ought to be made are now better known, and when a system is adopted depending on daily markings, and these records either kept by the pupils themselves or open to their inspection, it has a great tendency to promote healthy emulation during a quarter, or whole half-year. Generally, the schools in Pickering may be reported as in a progressive state; they are well taught by good teachers, who not only teach the branches required, but, in many instances, their application to the business of life. Many pupils are well fitted for the business of the counting-house, the farm, or Municipal Council Board, and many teachers are the taught of this township. The Free School system is gaining ground; seven, eight, twelve, and seventeen are the steps in advance in these past years. Many of our schools are yet in great want of apparatus, thus preventing teachers from instructing by the eye, a method so well fitted to make an abiding impression upon all pupils, young or old.

#### XIX. COUNTY OF YORK.

48. *Thomas Sibbald, Esquire, Georgina.*—The cause of non-attendance I trace to various sources, the poorer classes objecting to allow their children to attend, not being able

to clothe them as well as their more prosperous neighbors. The farmers keep their children away whenever they can be useful at home; and, in some cases, the Trustees differ as to the choice of a teacher, and the consequence is that, when the poor man commences his duties, he finds a party against him, who for a while, keep their children from school. From this irregularity of attendance the master finds it almost impossible to regulate his classes. Even on examination days the attendance at three schools out of five is often below the average; whilst the parents interest themselves little in the matter. I have lectured in four out of the five schools under my charge, and visited No. 4 for that purpose; but, although I had given notice of my intention, and it was not a busy time of the year, I found on my arrival at the school a few young children and only one parent. In my lectures I endeavor to inculcate the advantage of education by laying before them the biography of self-made men, and would endeavor to convince the parents that if they wish their children to be educated at all, it is false economy to keep them from school while they are young, as their services will be of much more value when they grow older. In only one school have prizes been distributed, and with beneficial effects, creating emulation among the pupils, and giving such pleasure to the parents as well repaid the trifling cost to the donors; I shall endeavor to promote a more liberal distribution next year. We have one library which, as far as I can learn, is not used as much as might be expected.

49. *John T. Stokes, Esquire, Gwillimbury East and Whitchurch.*—A few days since I had the honor to forward to you the Statistical Reports of the Common Schools in the Townships of East Gwillimbury and Whitchurch, and I now beg to lay before you some general remarks in connection therewith. In the first place, it is with some degree of satisfaction that I am able to state that there has been a steady increase for some years past in the average attendance at the several schools in both of the above townships, as the following statistics will show.

WHITCHURCH.			EAST GWILLIMBURY.			
Year.	Average attend. 1st half-year.	Average attend. 2nd half-year.	Year.	Populatin. from 5 to 16 years.	Average attend. 1st half-year.	Average attend. 2nd half-year.
			1857	1024	337	259
			1858	1036	344	265
			1859	1024	307	287
1860	494	372	1860	1129	302	332
1861	502	408	1861	924*	381	352
1862	517	457	1862	1101	404	352
1863	546	483	1863	.....	428	365

\* No school-house in 1st half-year in School Section No. 9.

From the above statistics prepared from Trustees' Reports, and, in the case of East Gwillimbury, in part from sworn returns, found in the Township Clerk's Office, it will be seen that interest in school matters is on the increase gradually, though, I trust, surely. It will also be seen that the increase in the average attendance in the township of East Gwillimbury has been in a much greater proportion than that of the school population, and I have every reason to believe that could I make a similar comparison respecting Whitchurch, even greater results would be shown. In compiling the above, and in order to make the comparison complete, I have excluded the schools in both of the incorporated villages of Aurora and Holland Landing, previous to their incorporation, as I have received no returns from them since. As a further illustration of the interest taken in education, especially in Whitchurch, I am able to call attention to the improvement in school buildings in that township. Two new houses were erected last year, and one enlarged to nearly double its former size and otherwise improved. Preparations are also being made for reseating and otherwise improving others; in fact, the schools in the two townships, so far as premises are concerned, are fast being converted into first-class institutions. But, notwithstanding the increasing interest above alluded to, (which of itself gives encouragement) there is one important principle in connection with education which appears to me

to be too much neglected, not only in the schools in these townships, but in most that I have visited in the country, and which strikes me as requiring particular attention, not only on the part of school officials generally, but on the part of parents and guardians in particular. The principle I allude to is a proper attention to the awakening in the minds of the youth of our country a full sense of their religious and moral obligations, by a *direct*, instead of an *indirect* application to their moral feelings. I have no difficulty in finding teachers, trustees and employers, all making strenuous exertions to impress upon the minds of youth a knowledge of language, mathematics, natural philosophy, and all that goes to form mere book instruction, but only in one or two instances have I met with teachers who, even in some few pointed remarks, attracted the attention of their pupils to those high virtues illustrated in some of those beautiful lessons contained in our reading text-books. I have conversed with several intelligent persons on this point, strong advocates of our school system, who have noticed this neglect as an evil, and expressed fears that it might prove to be the germ of much that is calculated to retard the legitimate result of the proper working of that system, which ought to bring into activity the noblest properties of the human mind. The school system of Canada, properly carried out, is fully adequate to the moral and, I think, the religious culture of the rising generation, and I am fully of the opinion that the great mass of the people is not adverse to its being used in that way; but it would seem that their practical natures, which look to immediate results, are generally better pleased with the earlier evidences of work performed, as presented by a high cultivation of the memory alone, than they would be in waiting for the slower development of moral instruction; hence much is left undone that is necessary "to impress upon the minds of the pupils the principles and morals of the Christian religion, especially those virtues of piety which are the basis of law and freedom, and the cement and ornament of society." It is not sufficient to state in reply to this that the mind cannot come into contact with school learning of any kind without being expanded and enriched with the beauties of science and art, since a scientific education does not necessarily embody a moral one, any more than the great progress made in science and art in France, during the revolution of 1789, produced a high standard of morality in that country at that time. In my school lectures for some time past (which I note have been better attended than formerly), and in my private intercourse, I have endeavored to impress upon teachers and employers the necessity of attention to this matter, and have urged upon all the importance of a high standard of moral instruction being attained in the school-room, as well as in the domestic circle, as being the basis on which all secular education should rest. Feeling it to be a duty incumbent upon me, I have taken the liberty of laying this matter before you, and further, from a conviction that any remedy you may suggest or initiate, either in the training of teachers or otherwise, will meet with a sure success. I find the school libraries all in as good condition as fair usage will permit, and, on enquiry, find that the strict letter of the law is, as far as possible, observed. In both of the townships reported the Municipal Councils have invested the principals of the Clergy Reserves received by them in interest-paying securities, and set the whole apart as a school fund, from which the township of East Gwillimbury apportioned last year the sum of \$527.13, and the township of Whitechurch \$460.38. This fund is fast accumulating. I will, before closing my remarks, mention a matter (merely suggestive) which would, perhaps, be an improvement in our reading text-books, that is, if some of the leading principles of reading were printed (say in the 3rd book) either in an appendix or the body of the work, and some more extended notes in the 4th book. I think it would be found to be a benefit. Again, with reference to the use of Morse's Geography, I think, in justice to our country, the sanction of the Council of Public Instruction should be withdrawn from that work. Its anti-British tendencies, and its evident inferiority (except in the mechanism of the maps) to either Sullivan's or Lovell's, I think should mark it as unfit for a British text-book, and as deserving of no consideration at our hands."

50. *The Reverend James Milligan, King.*—With regard to religious instruction you will perceive that of the 18 schools of the township, 10 are opened and closed with prayer; and in twelve of them the Bible is either used as a school-book, or as a book from which all the children read a portion at the opening and closing of the school. I am confident the result is highly beneficial, and I only regret that nearly one half of the teachers, either from

carelessness or other circumstances, neglect this important branch of the children's education. The books in the libraries are almost all covered and labelled, but the libraries are so small, and the readers so few in number, that they have little or no influence. The largest library contains only 180 volumes, and some are as low as 50. Were they increased to four or five hundred volumes, each containing attractive and instructive reading, I have no doubt that in a year or two a marked difference would be observable in the intelligence of the people. In six schools prizes were distributed during the first year, and I am happy to say with the most cheering results. Were Trustees alive to the good attendant upon the distribution of prizes, they would be more liberal in their grants for this purpose. Children need encouragement, for learning with them is often an irksome task, and the money is well spent, if fifteen or twenty dollars will set the whole school to work vigorously for two or three months before the annual examination. The Revised Programme for the County Board Examination is observed, and the examination papers are printed. Sixteen teachers hold first class certificates, two of them being from the Normal School. Speaking of the schools in general, I would say that while we may be thankful for the state in which we find them, yet there is ample room for improvement. A more extensive knowledge on the part of the teacher, and a greater degree of interest on the part of the people alone can secure to us that high state of proficiency in working our common schools so much to be desired by all those who take an interest in the rising generation. I have no doubt, however, that the machinery set in motion will finally prove itself equal to the end in view. There may be very grave mistakes in the working thereof, such as men being occasionally chosen for Trustees whose prejudices are as strong as their education is limited, and the removal of excellent teachers on a false charge of neglect or incapacity; yet we confidently look to time, and the growing intelligence of the people for the removal of these and other kindred evils. I find that in those sections where we have intelligent, liberal-minded, and working Trustees, we have also superior teachers; and if Trustees and people only took a greater interest in schools and gave greater prominence to the quarterly or half-yearly examinations, encouraging competition among the scholars by a liberal distribution of small prizes, I am confident that the efforts of the teacher would be accompanied by a degree of success highly satisfactory. It must be a matter of deep regret to every well-wisher of our common schools that the teacher is entirely in the power of the Trustees. Were Trustees in general, men who took an interest in schools, and men who were really competent to discharge their duties, there would be no room for complaint. As it is, however, (and more especially in rural districts) we not unfrequently find men holding the office who do not enter the school more than once a year, and whose limited education unfits them for taking any part in its public examinations, and consequently for forming any correct opinion either as to the competence of the teacher or the progress of the school. I am afraid that while such a state of things continues, excellent teachers in our common schools will be the exception, and not the rule. If teachers could only be removed by a majority of votes of the ratepayers in the section, then a good teacher would have some security and encouragement, and removals, when they did occur, would be more likely to happen in cases where there was either a neglect of duty, or actual incapacity on the part of the teacher. We would be doing such Trustees a gross injustice, however, were we to fling the entire blame upon them, as they are sometimes put into the office against their will, having been injudiciously chosen by the people; and although they know that their lack of interest in schools and want of learning unfit them for the position, yet they consent to serve rather than pay the fine which the law could exact in the event of a refusal. Still we look confidently to the future for a remedy for these evils. Our work can be no better than our material and our school system. The next generation may be comparatively free from much that is at present a just ground for complaint.

51. *The Reverend George S. J. Hill, M.A., Markham.*—The free school system is gaining ground in Markham being for the year 1863 in the proportion of 13 to 9. The rate bill when adopted approximates very nearly to a free school, being in some cases as low as 12½ cents a month for each child; so, without any interference of the Legislature, public opinion seems to be rapidly adopting the free school system. I met with an intelligent American the other day, who, while boasting of the superior freedom of American institutions, pointed out the fact of free schools being compulsory in the United States. I told him that we had more liberal institutions in Canada, for our people had the freedom

of choosing the system that suited them best; their freedom was a compulsory statute, ours was the spontaneous choice of the people. Prizes have been distributed in eleven schools. Books can now be procured on such advantageous terms at the Educational Department, Toronto, that I am surprised every section does not avail itself of the privilege afforded. The practice of awarding prizes is attended with good results, especially when rewards of less value (to mark the difference between prize and reward) are also given to every scholar. To give prizes to a few, and nothing to the rest, would only cause contention and dissatisfaction among parents and children, and the result would be harm, not good. Two or three dollars extra would enable the Trustees to give a reward to every child in the school; harmony and good will are cheaply purchased at such a rate. I have been much struck with the admirable selection of books made by the Educational Department, so well suited to the purpose intended. Some of the little picture cards, sold at a cent each, are perfect gems, so exquisitely are they got up, while the beautiful typography, illustrations and binding of the books must have a humanizing effect on the children, refining their minds, and developing their perceptive faculties. The very external appearance of the books, therefore, has an educational influence. The frail tenure which teachers have of their schools still causes much dissatisfaction amongst that body; it is owing to this that the Superannuated Teachers' Fund receives so little support from the class it was intended to benefit. What inducement can there be to contribute to such a fund when their continued employment in the profession is a matter of such uncertainty, depending upon the whim or caprice of a Trustee? Or perhaps after teaching for some years, and regularly contributing to this fund, a teacher of advanced years and with a large family, finds that he is driven out of his school by younger men, who having no family ties, and adopting school teaching merely as a temporary pursuit, until something better offers, will work for half wages. I heard of an instance in which an experienced teacher, with a family, was nearly deprived of his school by a Trustee, because the teacher would not rent a house from him. Fortunately the newly elected Trustee proved to be a just man; otherwise the poor teacher would have been deprived of his livelihood, probably for a year, if not for a longer time. The appointment of a central Township Board of Trustees is the only remedy I can see for this evil.

53. *William Watson, Esquire, York.*—The most of the schools in this township, I am happy to say, are in a prosperous condition. They have been kept open the whole year with two exceptions. The adoption of the free school system is becoming both more popular and more general, and appearances indicate that the time is not distant, when all will be free. Of the twenty-four schools in this township, four only impose a rate. A gradual improvement is taking place in our school-houses. One neat brick school-house has been erected during the year, and two more will be erected immediately. Ever long I trust each section may boast a good school-house. In some sections the Trustees furnish the school with books, &c. I wish the custom was general. The too frequent change of teachers, as followed in some sections, is against the interests of the pupils, leading to a system of cramming which frequently does more harm than good. I regret to say that in two or three of the schools proper order is not maintained, the parents blaming the teacher, and the teacher the parents for a want of proper order. The appointment of Auditors is generally attended with the happiest results, though in two or three instances they seem to have signed the report without any investigation whatever. In some cases I have had to make over half a dozen corrections, and could not unravel the accounts satisfactorily, had I not been accustomed to them when a teacher. In some of the sections the libraries are very little used, in others again the books are extensively read, and with the best results, leading in many instances, both among the children and their parents, to a desire for, and the procuring of more reading matter. The distribution of prizes in the schools, though usually productive of good, has in some cases created unpleasant feelings. Some intelligent persons disapprove of them altogether among children of the same school. Although schools are within the reach of every child in this township, still many attend but a few months in the year, some never. A compulsory clause appears necessary to make our excellent school system complete. The schools are not visited by the people as they should be; this is frequently the fault of the teacher, as those usually have the largest numbers of visitors who manifest the greatest desire for them. I have earnestly urged upon teachers the importance of visiting occasionally each other's schools: this would tend



much to the improvement of all our schools if judiciously carried out. We had last May a public township competitive examination for prizes, which was well attended, and, although our first attempt, proved very successful; and if kept up annually, and patronized by influential individuals, it is calculated to stimulate by exciting a friendly rivalry among the township schools. Prizes to the value of \$70.00, procured at the Educational Depository, were distributed. It was gratifying to notice the marked progress made, and to witness the deep interest manifested by the selected pupils on the occasion, as also by their teachers.

#### XX. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

53. *The Reverend Alexander Macdennan, Tossorontio.*—With this mail I transmit the annual report of Tossorontio. Our schools number only three, but another will soon be in operation. If the circumstances of the inhabitants would permit it, there would be one or two additional school sections. Some of the present difficulties could thereby be partially removed. Although the number of our schools is small, it is large enough to present not a few of our common school obstacles. The principal causes of non-attendance are, poverty, distance, indifference, uncomfortable school-rooms, and the want of aptness to learn. All these, I hope, are being gradually removed, but I am afraid that the more serious are lingering in their departure. I delivered a public lecture in each school section, and with one exception the audiences were large. I have reason to believe that the result was beneficial, and that these lectures, although sometimes attended with difficulties, are calculated to do much good that cannot be secured by other means. I find that the general regulations in regard to religious instructions are not followed. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. We have not one library; there is much room for the influence they should exert. Prizes have been distributed, and the results have been very encouraging.

54. *George Sweath, Esquire, Vespra.*—I have much pleasure in stating that education is making some progress in this township. The Trustees of the schools appear to be fully alive to the important trust reposed in them, and are faithfully exercising the powers with which the law invests them for the benefit of the rising generation. With the exception of the Roman Catholic Separate School, the schools have all been kept open the full time on the free school system, and in most cases very fair teachers have been employed at good salaries. Third-class teachers have been repudiated in all the school sections but one, the present year. I could not report to you any distribution of prizes the past year; but I have much pleasure in stating that I have attended examinations of two of our schools held during this month, at both of which prizes were given to the most meritorious scholars, evidently with a good effect. I have no hesitation in saying, so far as my experience shows, that a judicious distribution of prizes is beneficial and tends to further education. I shall endeavour to persuade the Trustees of the schools under my supervision to procure them for the present year. We have a good township library of 556 volumes, which is well read and appreciated by the rate-payers of the township. On account of the mixed population, religious exercises and reading of the Scriptures are dispensed with in most of the schools. The Revised Programme for County Boards is used, but the questions are not printed, the Board unanimously alleging as a reason against it that it would be impossible to prevent teachers from procuring copies of the questions in advance from the printing office, thus destroying all chance of a fair examination. The reason assigned in the Trustees' reports for the non-attendance of children at school is, without an exception, "negligence of parents."

55. *The Reverend A. J. Fuller, Tecumseth.*—The attendance at the schools is, upon the whole, very fair, considering the distance, which, in a purely rural district, many of the children are under the necessity of walking. Of course, were parents and guardians more alive to the great importance of education, the attendance would be much better, for trifling obstacles, such as the condition of the roads and state of the weather, &c., would not be allowed to interfere, as they now do. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction, are not usually followed. In a large majority of the schools prayer is never heard, nor the Scriptures read. The result is a great want of religious principle in the youth of the country. The requirements with regard to the County Board Examination,

are, I think, fully complied with. The examination questions are printed. The distribution of prizes has manifestly a good effect inasmuch as it gives rise to a more healthy and vigorous action of the mind, thus developing latent energies.

56. *Ephraim Dean, Esquire, Sunnidale.*—You will see that in some sections all the children do not attend school; the principal cause is distance from the school-house. The instructions with regard to religion are generally attended to, but I cannot state the results. The Revised Programme is used, but the questions are not printed. Most of the library books are covered; they are all labelled, and I believe the people endeavor to carry out the regulations. The library exerts a very beneficial influence in our neighborhood, and must do so wherever the books are read. The only school in which prizes have been distributed is in the section in which I reside, and I would say that I do not think the Trustees could expend any of the funds entrusted to their care more judiciously than in purchasing prizes for the school. If you, sir, could have been at our examinations, and have seen the eager manner of the pupils in their endeavors to acquit themselves in such a way that they might be adjudged a prize, you would say with me, that if so small a sum could produce so much earnestness, and cause as much real pleasure, why should not every school in the land enjoy the same privilege and share in the wise provisions made for us by the praiseworthy efforts of our Chief Superintendent. May you long be spared to fulfil the high and responsible duties devolving upon you.

57. *The Reverend Alexander Stewart, A. M., Orillia.*—I have the honor to report for your information, that the schools under my superintendence are generally in an efficient state. Two were opened for the first time during the year, one of which has been closed from the inability of the inhabitants of the section to keep it open. The school in the village of Orillia continues in a very prosperous condition, under the able management of Mr. W. M. Malloch, and exercises a beneficial influence upon the neighborhood. The population in this township is so scattered that it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of children from 5 to 16 not attending any school. A number keeps away, the sections being large, in consequence of the thinness of the population. In other cases the parents, for the sake of the assistance their children render, are content to let them grow up without education. In a new country, where labor of every kind is the great desideratum, this is perhaps natural, but it is much to be deplored. The regulations in regard to religious instruction have been generally observed. I am of opinion that if it were made imperative to open and close the schools with prayer, no objection would be made either by teachers or friends. The total number of teachers employed in this township during the year was six. In one case the agreement with the teacher was only for six months. I have always regarded the distribution of prizes in Common Schools as a difficult question. If given indiscriminately, the deserving and the undeserving, the diligent and the careless would share much alike; if given to only one or two of a class, it would be apt to produce discontent among the rest. In one of the schools under my superintendence a package of books was appropriated to each class, and the children were permitted to choose according to their standing. This seemed to give full satisfaction, and the prizes acted as a stimulus to renewed exertion. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed in this county. The questions are not printed, as the members of the board are of opinion that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to keep the candidates from getting possession of them, through the employes in the printing offices. The County Board are trying gradually to raise the standard of the teachers, and, with this view, give no first class certificates, except to such candidates as come fully up to the qualifications prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction. During the year they have been under the necessity of rejecting altogether young men who have come forward as candidates for first class certificates, but who were deficient even in the minor branches of education.

58. *The Reverend John Gray, Oro.*—There is a marked improvement in the state of the schools generally, though it is difficult to express the fact more particularly than by stating that they are better taught. But there is very much needed still to bring matters into a state of efficiency. The school buildings are not creditable to a township settled for upwards of 30 years. King log still presides over six of them, and some of these cannot be comfortably warmed in winter. They are, moreover, imperfectly supplied with maps and apparatus, and provided with inefficient desks and seats. Very few, besides, are pursuing

the higher course of Algebra, &c., but nearly all are satisfied with the three common branches of reading, writing and arithmetic, along with a smattering of grammar and geography. This lowness of educational taste is caused to some extent by the want of a superior class of teachers, the existence of the third class of teachers in the County Programme opening the door of instruction to many inefficient parties, and preventing the board from easily closing it, as it is not left optional with its members to decline granting such certificates altogether. This evil has become so pressing, that at the next meeting of the board in July, the whole question is to be taken up, with the view of producing a remedy. In connection with this subject, I may mention that the Board has not adopted a printed programme of examination, as, on enquiry, they found that if any of the teachers were connected with any secret society, it was found impossible to prevent some of them from getting access to the document beforehand. I do no more than allude to the distressing fact that upwards of one-fourth of the children of school age, within this township, have received no education during 1863, except the training incidental to ignorance, and indifference to intellectual nurture. The causes which tend to produce this sad state of matters have been so often given that they need not be repeated. I have pleasure in informing you that some attention is paid to religious instruction in the schools; that the word of God is regularly read, and prayer offered, either extemporaneously or according to the form prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction. For this all-important object every facility is afforded by teachers and Trustees. In the few schools in which prizes are given, the effects have proved so beneficial and stimulating to the pupils, that the universal introduction of the system would, it is believed, greatly promote the cause of education. But Trustees are generally so afraid of the account which they have to render at the annual meeting, that they are unwilling to incur the odium of sanctioning what many regard as an unnecessary expenditure. Having lately inspected the Township Library, I have to report that it is in an efficient state, that the books are labelled, covered, properly kept, &c., and that during the winter months a considerable number are read. A good deal of pains has been taken to render the report complete and correct; but simple, plain and full. Though your instructions to Trustees are very explicit, the financial part of their reports is often full of errors, and the Union Schools still continue to be the *lête noir* of the system, detracting from its simplicity and entailing a large amount of additional trouble.

59. *The Reverend John Corbett, Mono.*—The general cause of non-attendance is indifference of parents, although with some it is being too far from the school. The Revised Programme is observed and followed, and printed questions are used. With respect to prizes and their influence, I can only say that as yet few have been distributed, and those only by the teachers.

60. *The Reverend William Fraser, Gwillimbury West.*—Our Trustees generally are not willing to take the trouble necessary to make the school library greatly useful.

61. *William Harvey, Esquire, Flos.*—The cause of education is slowly advancing in this township. The schools are all conducted on the free principle, which appears to be the favourite system, even when the distance from the school is so great that children cannot attend. There are three causes of non-attendance, viz.: distance from school, working on the farm, and carelessness of parents. The two first are the general causes, the latter, I am happy to say, is the exception. Authorized books are used in all the schools, but I regret to state that Morse's Geography is still used in our schools. I have in some cases used my influence in favor of Lovell's (Hodgins) Geography, and with success.

62. *The Reverend A. Colquhoun, Mulmur.*—In transmitting my Report for this township, I have still the pleasure of stating that our schools during the past year have continued, with but one exception, to improve. In that section there is this year a new teacher who I trust will exert himself to bring about a change. In some of our schools the elder and more advanced scholars have disappeared, and are replaced by young children who are mere beginners. These will require, on the part of the teacher, peculiar tact and exertion in order—

“to rear the tender thought,  
To teach the young idea how to shoot;”

in which his best efforts are necessary for the purpose of producing such an impression as will

produce a lasting incitement to action. But this can only be produced and kept alive by proper training, by example, by the general order of the school, by enforcing good habits, by instructions, and the mode by which these are communicated, together with the employment of all auxiliary methods for accomplishing the important end in view. With regard to the manner of teaching young children (as an eminent author says), "The simplest language, the fewest and plainest words, and the most familiar illustrations only should be adopted, and the whole force of the instructions, the whole attention of the pupils, should as much as possible be confined to the subject on hand." (Dwight's Theology.) Among our teachers there have only been two changes this year. They still maintain the character of efficiency. The two I mentioned last year are still teaching in our schools, and at the annual meeting of our Board in December last, obtained the *rome* of honours. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is regularly observed, and the questions are printed. I am persuaded that we are strict enough in the examination of teachers. You will perceive from the report that our schools are opened and closed with prayer, and I can say that in general excellent order is maintained. Religious instruction as recommended is also observed, and I think with good effect. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received at our offices.

#### XXI. COUNTY OF HALTON.

63. *The Reverend Alexander Maclean, M.A., Nelson.*—I can report no libraries yet, nor any prizes; but am happy to say that we have the addition of two valuable school-houses, one stone, in No. 10, and one brick, in No. 3; and that there is only one of the ruinous log cabins—I do not present that, as there is a promise of a new house: but a bad house has a bad influence, and keeps down teacher and pupils. I am happy to see that my plan for township competitive examinations, which appeared in the *Journal*, is in some instances followed with success, but I am not yet able to get it carried out in Nelson. I find fewer non-attendants of any schools this year reported, and better average attendance for the smaller number of pupils, advancement in the primary branches, a better standard of teaching and teachers, all being of good character, and some of them most valuable persons. The changes have not been frequent, as to teacher removals. There is a benefit apparent from the lectures to the pupils and teachers and parents. Some of the schools have become the pride of their neighborhood, and the lectures and examinations are attended as if they were a gala occasion. I have so felt the importance of earnest work as a superintendent, that I have been in each school, about, on an average, three times a year since my first appointment. I would find my reward, could I see the whole township alive to the importance of libraries, prizes, competition, and enlightened progress, such as is seen in some of the schools now, which were once "twice dead." In some instances the salaries have been increased. We are reaping the benefit of the Normal School training of some of our teachers. We find that female teachers can maintain winter schools with success, and that the larger boys are easily managed by them. The Report has been too hurriedly filled up, as I only had one blank to spare for that purpose. We are getting more ready returns from the sections, and by ordering the treasurer to pay my orders to each teacher applying, upon the presentation of the Trustees' orders on me, many hundreds of miles of travel are saved to the teachers, who can all be paid in a week after the distribution of the funds.

64. *The Reverend Frederick A. O'Meara, LL.D., Esqursing.*—It is gratifying to me to be enabled to draw your attention to the fact that of the seventeen schools in this township the Bible is used in sixteen; in most cases is more than merely read, and in not a few of the schools most gratifying progress is being made by the pupils in biblical knowledge. Indeed, some of the Bible-classes taught every day in Common Schools in this township would, in the amount of sound scriptural knowledge communicated, do credit to the most advanced classes in the best taught Sunday Schools in the country; and I would unhesitatingly invite those who are so fond of stigmatizing our school system as "godless," to come and examine some of these classes for themselves, and I feel no doubt that as many of them as are honest in their prejudice will, on having done so, confess that much more than they thought may be effected through our Common Schools for the christian education of the rising generation. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the ready and zealous co-operation I have received from ministers, trustees, and schoolmasters of all pro-

testant denominations, in my advocacy of increased biblical instruction in the schools under my charge. I have not ceased in my school lectures, and on all other fitting occasions, to press upon the school sections the necessity of adequate accommodation being provided for the children under instruction, and my efforts, I am happy to state, have been, up to this, attended with the most gratifying results, as three excellent, commodious and well-furnished new school-houses have been put up in the township during the three years of my incumbency of the office of Local Superintendent; and I have reason to hope that two more will be erected during the present year. It has always been a matter of regret to me that so few visits of ministers and other persons of influence and education are from year to year recorded in the returns sent in to me. Such persons shut themselves out from a large and promising field of usefulness, and deprive themselves of a great source of pleasure by not taking more interest in, and paying more attention to the working of our school system, than they do. The considerable increase in the number of school lectures delivered by me during the year just reported on, represents a corresponding increase in the interest taken by the adult population in our schools, as the number of lectures delivered always represents the number of places where I am able to get a sufficient assembly of grown persons together for the purpose. I would take this opportunity of offering a few suggestions on the subject of improvements, which I would gladly see made in the details of the system as at present worked. The greatest defect that I find in it is in respect to the status of teachers, which is at present on so precarious and unsatisfactory a footing, that every man of talents and worth gets into some other profession as soon as he can; and it will never be otherwise as long as men of the highest ability and proficiency in the profession hold their appointments only from year to year, and are removable at the whim of even a single Trustee in their section, for, as the law stands at present, the re-appointment lies with the two junior Trustees. In case one of these has for any reason taken a dislike to the teacher he cannot be engaged till after the school meeting in January; and in case the incoming Trustee should be adverse to his re-appointment, he is thrown out of employment at a time when most of the vacant schools for that year have been already filled up. To remedy this evil I would suggest first,—that the senior trustee should have a voice in the appointment of a teacher for the ensuing year, up to the day of the annual meeting; and in the next place, that teachers who take the highest grade of certificate, either provincial or county, shall have the privilege of holding their situations during good conduct, and not be removable from year to year as at present. Another provision that I would suggest is, that the Local Superintendent for the time being should sit with the Trustees of a school section at a meeting for the appointment of a new teacher, and should have an equal voice with each trustee in such new appointment. This provision, supposing always that proper persons are selected for the office of Local Superintendent, would, I am quite sure, have an excellent effect in preventing the appointment of inefficient or otherwise objectionable teachers. I would offer yet another suggestion. At present much inconvenience and confusion arise from the rule that the Government grant and County assessment apportionments can only be paid to teachers, or on their orders. In cases where the money is not due to the teacher he has to receive an order from the Trustees, and then to give them an order to receive the money; and in cases of teachers removing to a distance considerable inconvenience is caused. The money is in reality due to the section, and might, I think with advantage, be made payable to the Trustees or their secretary-treasurer. With regard to the County Board examinations, I have to report that they are principally, but not altogether conducted by written questions, and that recently a considerable advance has been made in the standard of requirements. Extra first class certificates are also given to teachers whose answering appears to the Board to be considerably above the requirements for ordinary first-class certificates. But of a large number of candidates at our last examination, three extra certificates only were given, of which I am happy to say two were won by teachers under my superintendance, namely, Mr. James Breckinridge, of Georgetown, and Mr. Robert Laidlaw, of No. 5 Scotch Block,—both on very distinguished answering. This is the class of certificates whose holders ought, I think, to be entitled to the situations during good behaviour. I am sorry to remark how few of the sections have availed themselves of the facilities presented to them of obtaining school libraries, and it is my intention to give the subject prominence in my school lectures this year. I would here remark, that I think the facilities for procuring prize and library books offered by the

Education Department, might, with very great advantage to the community, be extended to the Sunday Schools in the several sections. I cannot see that there could be any objection in principle to this extension, inasmuch as the means from which facilities are furnished are derived from the taxes paid by the whole community, and the advantages would accrue to all, without distinction of creed. The only objection, that I can think of, is that arising from the increased expenditure, which I am confident would be more than compensated by the immensely increased efficiency of the provision. With reference to the lamentable difference that the returns show between the number of children of school age in the various sections which have made returns and the number on the school register, I would remark that the state of things represented by this difference is one that I think calls loudly for the consideration of the legislature; and I cannot but hold the opinion, that the parent who does not avail himself of the opportunities presented for the education of his offspring, shows a disregard for the well-being of the community that unfits him to exercise any of the privileges of citizenship.

## XXII. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

65. *The Reverend John Lees, Ancaster.*—I am happy to inform you that all the schools in this township have been open, and upon the whole well attended during the year. The interest taken in education seems to be on the increase in many of our school sections. There is, however, one great hindrance to the progress of education among us, and that is, such a frequent changing of teachers among our schools. The number of pupils attending school in this township is larger than in past years, and yet, it is to be regretted, that there are some children of school age in each section, who do not attend any school. The principal cause assigned to this indifference on the part of parents so that some of them, having received little or no education themselves, are incapable of appreciating the advantage and pleasure which a good education would confer upon their children. You will see from the report that nearly all the schools are opened with prayer, and the Bible is read in quite the majority of them. It is a source of regret that in few of our sections are furnished with libraries, but in those sections where they have obtained them, I have reason to believe that the books are generally well read and must produce a beneficial effect. The books are all covered, labelled, and numbered, and the regulations appointed by law observed. You will also see, that prizes have been given in only two schools during the year, and I may state, that I find both among teachers and Trustees a growing belief that upon the whole, the giving of prizes produces rather an injurious than a beneficial effect upon the pupils; and therefore it is that in many sections where prizes were regularly given once in the year, the practice has been wholly given up. The County Board met twice during the year for the examination of teachers; the revised plan of examination was observed, the questions were all printed, and the answers were written.

66. *The Reverend John Porteous, Beverly.*—As usual, I have to inform you that indifference of parents is constantly given as the cause of the non-attendance of children. The regulations as to religious instructions are very generally observed, and I trust, with good results. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed in the County of Wentworth, and the questions have always been, and are still, printed. The rules respecting the libraries are observed, and prizes are distributed in several schools, but with what results I am not prepared definitely to say; I believe, however, the results are good. It is a curious fact, that a considerable proportion of our teachers have been obliged to decline engagements this year, on account of failing health. I believe the old log houses were better ventilated than our new stone, brick, and frame buildings, and it really looks as if this had somewhat to do with the fact noted above. I have not heard that the children are more unhealthy in their new, than in their old houses. Certainly the age of the teachers has nothing to do with their declining health, for they are all young. The old stock has totally disappeared from among us, by being pushed off the stage and dropped. And whilst I gladly testify to the excellent character of many of the past generation, it is very plain nevertheless, that their successors as a class, are better conducted and more successful teachers. I have no doubt, that the Trustees have forgotten in many instances, to report libraries, for which I am sorry. Indeed in a case or two, I have supplemented their reports by facts that have come under my own

observation. Our free schools will keep their ground and a little more. In conclusion, I notice and record a steady progress in the schools, and wish you much success in your labors in this department.

67. *The Reverend George Cheyne, Binbrooke and Saltfleet.*—I have much satisfaction in being able to state, that all the schools in these townships have been in efficient operation during the past year, some particularly so. All the teachers employed were well qualified. If any teachers are unqualified, it is not the fault of the law, or of the educational system, but of the Local Superintendents or County Boards. The Board of Public Instruction for the County of Wentworth observes the Revised Programme, the questions are printed and the answers are given in writing. I make it a point, in examining teachers between the meetings of the board, to use some programme of the board, and to withhold or give a certificate, as near as I can judge, such as the board would give. Teachers not properly qualified will teach at a lower rate of salary than those properly qualified, and Trustees will be tempted to employ those whom they can get for least money, forgetting that the best article, though highest in value is frequently the cheapest. It will be seen by the report, that all the schools in Binbrooke have been kept open the whole year, those in Saltfleet an average of eleven months, below that of last year. This, however, has arisen from the sickness of teachers. A commodious new frame school-house has been built in S. S. No. 2, Township of Binbrooke, in a more central situation than the former log and inconmodious one. The scriptures are read in most of the schools, and in many prayer is offered, and where this is not the case, it arises more from the neglect of the teacher, than from any opposition on the part of Trustees or people. In some of the sections in Binbrooke, the libraries do not seem to be used or appreciated as they ought. In others, though the books are read, the readers are comparatively few. I endeavour to be present at public examinations and embrace the opportunity of addressing scholars and people on the subject of education, and the advantages of school libraries, both for young and old, especially that the former may be provided with profitable reading, and the latter keep pace with the advancing intellect of the age. Where there is not a reading, there cannot be an intelligent population. Upon the whole, the interests of the people in general in the cause of education seems to be increasing, and great progress has been made. The number studying the higher branches of a common school education is greatly increased. Recitations have been practised in some schools and performed most creditably. Prizes have been given in several, and with advantage. In no case have I learned that they have done injury, which is sometimes the case, when not judiciously awarded.

68. *Alexander Bethune, Esq., M.D., Glanford.*—During the past year the schools in this township have continued to improve, both as regards the manner in which they have been conducted, and the number of children that were in attendance. The "Free School System" was adopted by more than one half of the school sections, and I hope soon to see it become general throughout the township. There are still too many cases of non-attendance, but in some of the school sections most of the children of school age are reported as attending school. If the parents would only endeavour to send their children punctually and regularly to school, and take more interest in their education when at home, it would be a great encouragement to every one interested in the progress of education throughout the township. In many cases the parents are too indifferent, and only send their children to school to get them out of the way. No new libraries have been established in any of the school sections, but in the one which has been in operation for several years the books are all covered and labelled. There has been no distribution of prizes in any of the schools during the past year. Prizes are generally awarded or not, according to the views of the teacher, if he approves of them, then they are distributed, and if he does not approve of the system, then no prizes are awarded. Upon the whole there is every encouragement to hope that the cause of education is advancing here, and I hope to be able in my next report to state that it has still continued to advance.

69. *The Reverend James L. Alexander, Barton.*—From my recent and imperfect acquaintance with the Barton schools, I am unable to state what improvement they have made during the past year, but they compare very favorably, on the whole, with the Saltfleet and Binbrooke schools that I have visited, and the schools in all these townships are wonderfully superior to those of twenty-five years ago, either in Lower or Upper Canada.

No part of the County grant to Barton, for the last year, has probably yet been paid. I have as yet issued cheques for only three of the sections. The distribution of prizes, if managed with judgment, impartiality and good feeling, is, I think, useful and commendable. The library in section No. 4 consists of volumes well covered, kept in a book-case, secured with a door, lock and key. It seems to be carefully and generally used, and is a great benefit both to young and old in the section. The school-house is well situated, on a dry, rising ground, protected by a natural grove, on the south-west, from heavy winds and the afternoon sun. The room is airy, spacious, and cheerful, and the valuable maps, charts, and illustrations of problems in physical science, which adorn the walls, afford useful and attractive subjects for the inspection and study of the most learned visitors. In these respects, and as regards the teaching of vocal music, and the zeal of its Trustees, it seems, at present, the model school of the township. I have seen clearly, from my brief term of office, the great advantage of cordial co-operation on the part of all concerned in working the school law—of all performing the duties allotted to them faithfully and punctually, without selfishly or slothfully striving to ease themselves of their proper part of the work, and throw their burthen upon other shoulders, Trustees trusting to teachers, and teachers to Superintendents to do the work they ought to do themselves. After many years of enquiry and reflection, with much labor, bodily and mental, more, doubtless, than any but yourself can know, you have, in your department, devised a system of education which all allow to be excellent, if not perfect; you have provided, I may say, the means of putting and keeping it in operation; and if it is not a christian education, that is, one which prepares the young both for the present and the future life, the fault is not in the system, but in those concerned in working it; in the parents, the children, the Trustees, the teachers, the visitors, the Superintendents. Are these all working in harmonious co-operation, linked together by a golden chain—the golden rule of christian love—practising industry, obedience, self-denial, making generous sacrifices for each other's good? Religion thus daily practised is better than the dry rules of theory committed to memory. For me, the model school, as regards both literary and religious attainments, is the school where the teacher loves his pupils, and the pupils love, respect, and obey their teacher, as well as their parents; where industry is habitual and not a burden; where a generous spirit towards one another prevails among the scholars; where they learn to take pleasure in making little sacrifices to serve one another, and the selfish principle of our fallen nature is kept under, and by degrees rooted out of the heart, by the cultivation of better principles, the growth of a better seed, the good and amiable virtues which spring from the love and fear of God as their Creator, Redeemer and Guide through life and forever, and the love of others as themselves. Suppose such a school in a new settlement, beyond the reach of a regular minister of the Gospel, to meet on Sunday's, resolves itself into a Sunday school, with Scripture lessons, prayers, and psalms and hymns, in which the people of all ages in the section heartily unite, and bear their part, what is this but a christian church in the scriptural and proper sense of the word? Wherever the present school system has been for some time in successful operation, the effects are strikingly visible in the improved manners and conversations of the young, in their taste for reading, and their advanced state of preparation for the duties and business of life. Booksellers and stationers abound and thrive in our towns and cities in proportion to the increase and improvement of schools and population. Libraries, Debating Clubs, Mechanics' Institutes, Young Men's Literary and Christian Associations are signs of a better time and proofs of progress in education and civilization.

### XXIII. COUNTY OF BRANT.

70. *The Reverend John Armour, Burford.*—The only reasons which can be assigned for the non-attendance of a portion of our school population, are indifference of parents, and, in some cases, distance from school. The carelessness of parents is altogether unpardonable, and cannot be too strongly condemned. In regard to religious instruction there are thirteen schools which report attention to the regulations, whilst in nine there is no religious instruction given. The Sunday Schools are, however, numerous in this township, and exert a beneficial influence. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are all printed. The three sectional libraries in this township have their books all covered, labelled, and numbered, and I understand



the regulations are strictly enforced. The influence of these libraries is to raise the intelligence of the surrounding population. The prizes also distributed, in most cases, have a marked influence in fixing attention to study and making progress in scholarship, besides having a good effect on the good order and moral feeling of the children.

71. *The Reverend C. C. Johnson, Onondaga.*—As to the question with regard to County Board Examinations, whether it is the "Revised Programme" which is adopted, I cannot say, but the questions are printed. It is hard to state the exact influence which the libraries have in the localities where they are established, but we should hope a good one. The school organizations in Onondaga are of comparatively recent formation, but the inhabitants generally seem alive to the necessity and value of a liberal education. As an instance of this, I might remark that in the most backward and newly settled sections, the inhabitants, almost unanimously, at their last annual meeting, passed a resolution that the school-house they were about to erect be of brick. This is a step in advance, as their present one is of the rudest logs. And I have found that the desire of many of the rate-payers is rather to increase the teachers' salaries than to reduce them. This I consider also a favorable symptom. The movement is in the right direction. In connection with his other more pressing duties, time will not permit the Superintendent to take that pains and proper supervision he might otherwise feel desirous of doing. I cannot therefore speak minutely of libraries, &c., which the time, and the small remuneration, £5, would not warrant me in bestowing.

#### XXIV. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

72. *The Reverend Joseph Ward Stone, Niagara.*—In connection with my first annual report, I remark with great satisfaction that all the teachers now employed in this township are successful instructors, and of high-toned moral character. I have to report one school (No. 9) closed during 1863. As nearly as I can learn, the true reason for this delinquency is that the people in this section are not sufficiently interested in education. But the ostensible reasons are the small number of children in the section, and the considerable distances at which most of them reside from the school-house. I entertain a hope that the school may be re-opened in 1864. The non-attendance of children in this township is owing not generally to the indigence but to the negligence of their parents and guardians. It is gratifying to me to be able to report that the healthful influence of the schools in this township appears in the conduct of the pupils who are regular in their attendance, their deportment out of school being much better than the deportment of those children who are frequently or continually absent from the place of public instruction. Prizes were distributed in four schools, and I was present at the examinations. The effect produced upon the schools is most salutary, and my opinion, built upon the experience of many years' teaching, is that a judicious and regular distribution of prizes is worth nearly as much as an assistant teacher. My report states that there is not a single public library in this township. But in consideration of the encouragement with which I have been met wherever I have addressed the people on the subject, I think there is reason to hope that before another annual report shall be made up, every section in the township will be provided with a library. The Revised Programme for the Examination of Teachers is used by the County Board. I cannot forbear congratulating you upon the success with which your administration of our educational affairs has been blessed, though the thanks belong to Him who giveth every good increase. Aside from such modifications as change of time and circumstances may admit or demand, our Canadian school system is complete. It might be easy to enumerate its defects, but it would be an onerous task to enumerate its advantages.

#### XXV. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

73. *M. F. Hancy, Esquire, M. D., Humberstone.*—In reference to children between the ages of five and sixteen years not attending the Public Schools, one hundred of them in the various sections have been kept at home for the most part through the apathy of parents, whilst the number of sixty have attended the private schools established in school sections Nos. 2 and 5. In regard to religious instructions, the general instructions have not been carried out beyond the reading, by the teacher, of the Holy Scriptures, and the

use of the school forms of prayer. This has been observed in some of the schools. Even these partial steps to turn the youthful mind into a proper channel are not without some success. An improved morale, and a better tone of religious feeling are observable in the schools where a daily acknowledgment of God has been adopted by prayer and the reading of His Word. The Revised Programme of our County Board Examinations is for the most part observed, and the questions are printed. Incidentally, however, oral questions are resorted to for the sake of expedition and adaptation to candidates of certain nervous infirmities and peculiarities. In regard to libraries, which, I am sorry to say, only few schools have, the books are covered, labelled and numbered, and the regulations are to some extent observed. As to the influence exerted by the libraries, it may be said to be favorable. The influence following the distribution of prizes is not held in as favorable estimation as formerly. It is deemed by some to be beneficial in inciting the minds of children to more earnest and vigorous prosecution of their studies; others think it does harm by impressing the minds of a part of the school with invidious distinctions,—part of course failing to obtain prizes. Whether the evil here alluded to, which is an undeniable fact, is sufficient to overbalance the good resulting from the use of prizes, is a question not so easily determined. It is certain, however, that in my township the majority of Trustee corporations are unfavorable to the distribution of prizes, and will pay nothing to purchase them. In the apportionment of the school fund to the various schools on principle of average attendance for each half year, I have been, I think, sufficiently minute for practical purposes. I have not, however, been fractionally exact, but enough so, I fancy, to meet the requirements of the law, and to attain the ends of justice. At the close of the past year the two schools at Port Colborne, Nos. 4 and 5, were united and formed into one new section. The Trustees of the new section are about to build a large and superior school-house, adapted to accommodate the numerous children now belonging to the new section. It is now intended to have in this section such a school as will meet the educational requirements of a village fast becoming, if not already of the most commercial importance of any town or village situated on the shores of Lake Erie. Under the new school regime of Port Colborne, a R. C. Separate School has been formed, which the Roman Catholics were not particularly anxious to establish, but did so chiefly because they did not relish the union of the two public schools, to one of which they for the most part belonged. Section No. 5 has built, during the past year, a very superior brick school-house, well adapted to accommodate a large number of pupils. The structure combines substantial and ornamental qualities admirably. The enclosures and grounds accord well with the house, and reflect great credit upon the Trustees for so great a manifestation of their educational enterprise. One or two more of the sections are about to build new school-houses. A sort of *furor* seems to exist among the Trustees of the various sections for new brick school-houses. It is something in which I feel great pride, and hope after the sections get their school-houses built, that they will give more attention to the purchase of libraries, maps, globes, and school apparatus, to furnish their school-rooms. Without these requisites efficient teaching is impossible, and much teaching effort wasted. The schools, during the past year, have been kept open about as long as usual, and the average of salaries has been about the same. The stringency of monetary affairs, owing largely to the depreciation of American currency, has prevented our school authorities from being more liberal in the matter of salaries, and in the employment, in some instances at least, of better teachers than they have allowed to teach in their schools during the past year. It is believed by our people that our excellent and unequalled school system is fast producing a public mind abounding in the elements of loyalty and patriotism, and possessing the elements of civil and religious liberty. It is to be hoped that the indefatigable and successful founder of this system will live long in the memory of the people of this great country, and that a consciousness on his part of having been their intellectual benefactor, will afford a bulwark of strength to his mind during his public career.

74. *The Reverend John Baxter, Bertie.*—I am happy to say that the schools in this township are being carried on with commendable efficiency. The teachers are generally better qualified, and consequently the children are making marked improvement. The trivial excuses made by Trustees for non-attendance of children are very much to be regretted. I regret that I know of no instance in this township in which a minister of

any denomination has availed himself of the opportunity of imparting religious instruction to the children after school hours. In most of the schools the Bible and Testament are used, and a majority of them are opened and closed by the usual forms of prayer. The library books are labelled, covered and numbered, and the regulations complied with. Taking all things into consideration, I think I may safely state that there is reason to believe that not a few in this municipality appreciate as they ought their privileges in relation to common school libraries. I may add that these are doubtless exerting a beneficial influence.

75. *Alexander Keid, Esquire, Crookland.*—It is gratifying to notice the fact that out of a population of 430, between the ages of five and sixteen, in this township, so small a number as 25 should not have attended any school whatever. This is certainly very encouraging. The cause of their non-attendance is ascribed to indifference of parents, which I suspect is not far from the truth, although in some cases their services are required at home. There is no communication of religious instruction by any clergyman whatever, in any of the schools in this municipality. The Revised Programme is strictly adhered to in the Board Examinations of this county, and the examination questions are printed. Formerly the oral method was used, but the former is considered more impartial and thorough in its results. I am sorry that I cannot report a single public school library in this township, notwithstanding the great inducements that are being held out by the Educational Department, Toronto, and the great good exercised on the minds of a community from the perusal of a judicious and well-assorted library; indeed a system of education can never be complete without something of the kind. In regard to the distribution of prizes, it is but in its infancy in this township, but where I have observed the effects of prize distribution, it certainly has been healthful by promoting emulation and efforts on the part of the pupils.

76. *The Reverend George Bell, Stamford.*—The number (64) of children not attending any school must certainly be an excessive estimate as regards the children of the section; it probably applies to irregularity of attendance. The numbers on the registers of the Common and Separate Schools must include nearly every child in the section. The reasons assigned are "negligence," "distance," "too young," and "parents don't send them." There are some religious exercises in all the schools, but the regulations are not observed in any of them. In the County of Welland the Revised Programme for the Examination of Teachers and the questions are printed. New questions are prepared annually, so that the same questions shall not be used more than twice, and the examination is chiefly in writing. The influence of the prizes distributed has not been of any very decided character. The private school reported in Section No. 6 is the "Belvidere Academy," a boarding and day school kept by the Rev. James Y. Cameron. The Trustees wrote to him, asking for information, but did not receive any. The average attendance is probably about 25 or 30; and the teaching is of superior quality, including English, French, classics and mathematics. The figures given for the private school in Section No. 7 are copied from the report of that section, but they need explanation. The school at the Loretto Convent, to which they refer, partakes of the nature of a private school, and also of a Roman Catholic Separate School for the section. I regret to have to report three schools, with a rate bill still in existence. I hope the time may not be far distant when such a document will only be found in the Antiquarian Department of the Educational Museum, as a curious relic of a by-gone age. The schools, which are free from this incubus, are all in a reasonable state of prosperity, and several of them are in a high state of efficiency. I am happy to observe a gradual upward progress both in the state of the schools themselves, and in the interest which the inhabitants of the township feel in their prosperity.

#### XXVI. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

77. *Thomas C. Pinkett, Esquire, Canboro'.*—I am happy to say that two of the sections have seen the necessity of engaging first class teachers, considering that they are the cheapest in the end. I hope that the other sections will see the need of engaging first class teachers also. Respecting non-attendance generally, the cause is indifference on the part of parents; sometimes it is the distance. As for the general regulation in regard to

religious instruction being followed, and its results, not one of the sections takes any notice of it. The Revised Programme for the County Board Examinations for teachers is observed, and the questions are sometimes printed.

78. *John DeCew, Jr., Esquire, Cayuga North.*—You will see by my annual report for the past year, that a great majority of the people are endeavoring to avail themselves of the privilege of giving to their children the elements of an education. There are, however, those who for trifling circumstances keep their children at home, and a few who neglect to send them at all, while distance prevents others from attending school. There are a few causes which contribute to prevent the progress of education in this township. Prominent among these we notice the habit of imposing a rate-bill, the private jealousies existing between the Trustees and people in the various sections, and the employment of inferior teachers at low salaries. These things are a source of regret to all earnest friends of education, and have led to much thought, and suggested many plans whereby the evil might be remedied, but as it unquestionably arises from a want of information on the part of parents, it must be some time before they can unite freely and heartily in pushing forward the educational interests of the rising generation. In my official lectures on the subject of education, I endeavored to overcome these prejudices, and render apparent to Trustees and people those broad, liberal principles in relation to the teacher and school, which tend so unquestionably to improve the character and efficiency of our Common Schools, and secure the thorough education of the young generally. I am pleased to note that two sections which had previously declared in favor of a rate-bill, have this year called for a free school. So far as I can ascertain, the broad principles of morality and a belief in God are carefully inculcated in every school, though religious exercises are not engaged in to any great extent. This might be different, were it not that there are in this township a large number of Roman Catholics who work harmoniously with us in promoting the interests of Common School education. And it appears to be the general opinion that it will be better for the country if the children are associated in acquiring an education, and that if the school authorities are careful not to meddle with the denominational belief of either class of people, it will be long before a Separate School is heard of here. The Revised Programme for County Boards is followed, and the questions are printed.

79. *The Reverend John Flood, Dunn.*—It is much to be lamented that some people do not care to send their children to school, even when the little ones would be instructed without any expense to the ignorant, unthinking, or perhaps intoxicated parents. And it is painful to find, in some cases, that a feeling against the teacher, which they are almost ashamed to express, has such power over many as to cause them to keep their children at home. This renders the attendance in several sections far less than it ought to be. And another evil which operates fearfully in preventing the young from being taught is, that parents allow their children to remain absent from school if the pupils are at all out of humour with the master or mistress. In most schools, the regulations with regard to religious instructions are partly observed. It is easy to see that this has a good effect on the minds and behaviour of the children. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. In the section which has a library the books are labelled and numbered, but not covered. I think that the regulations are strictly observed.

80. *The Reverend James Black, Seneca.*—As it is not yet a full year since I entered on the office of Local Superintendent, I cannot speak of the state of the schools under my charge as compared with their state in former years, but I may say that on entering on the duties of my office, I found them in a much better state than I anticipated. In all the schools I found efficient teachers, and the pupils giving evidence of being well instructed in the various branches of a Common School education. Some of the very best of these teachers left the township at the close of the year, but I trust that their successors will prove equally efficient. All the twelve schools in the township were in operation during the first half of the year. During the second half the schools of sections Nos. 3 and 5 were not in operation. These sections were small and weak, and wisely resolved to be united. In July, the Township Council agreed to unite them, and they at once commenced the erection of an excellent brick school-house. This was not ready for occupation until the commencement of the current year, and during the time of its erection neither of

the old schools was kept in operation. A new section has also been formed of a portion of No. 7. This has been designated Section No. 13. All the schools are now in vigorous operation. I am sorry to notice in some of them a disposition to part with first class teachers, and to be satisfied with teachers of a lower grade, who can be obtained for lower salaries. I am confident they will soon see the folly of such a course. We have several excellent school-houses in the township, but we have also some that are poor and small, and not at all adequate to the wants of the section. I think, however, some of these sections see the necessity for better buildings, and that more comfortable school-houses will soon be erected. The general regulations with respect to religious instructions are followed in some of the schools, and where they are followed the results are beneficial. The County Board uses the Revised Programme, and the examination questions are printed. Prizes are distributed in some of the schools, but others object to them on account of the difficulty of deciding who should receive them, and the improper feelings sometimes excited by the distribution of them. I think, however, that where prizes have been judiciously distributed, the results have been beneficial. A considerable number of children in the township have attended no school during the year. The chief cause of their non-attendance appears to be the negligence of parents. The school examinations are well attended by Trustees and parents, and on the whole, I think that the public interest in the noble cause of education is on the increase, and that our Common Schools are obtaining a higher place in the hearts of the people than ever they have had before.

81. *The Reverend Solomon Briggs, M.A., Walpole.*—The excuses made by many of the teachers respecting children not in regular attendance are various. Some say bad roads, others indifference on the part of parents, and some that parents find them employment at home. The effect generally produced by prize-books being given is good. The libraries do not seem to be used as they ought, but our schools are getting better every day, and an improved class of readers is growing up among us. We have also a better staff of teachers. My lectures have not been many this year, owing to my not having any one to lecture to. I intend to try a new plan with them during the coming year, *i.e.*, to give the lectures in the evening of the day of examination. Good teachers are much in request just now; the salary is not objected to if the teacher gives satisfaction. The Board has come out now as it ought, and the last examination, which lasted three days, was first rate.

#### XXVII. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

82. *James Covernton, Esquire, Charlottetown.*—I may, I think, venture to assert that the progress of the year has been satisfactory, inasmuch as the average attendance (354 for the first half-year, and 275 for the second) contrasts favorably with 306 and 242 for the half-yearly attendances of 1862. It happens in this county, that notwithstanding the determination of the members of the Board of Instruction to adhere closely to the programme of examination of teachers, and the consequent rejection of many candidates, a larger number of young people obtain certificates than the requirements of the schools demand. As the supply notoriously exceeds the demand, some Trustees consider it not only expedient but right to make an inadequate amount of wages an indispensable condition to engagement, hence a system of disproportionate remuneration has arisen. As an instance, I may say that the services of a 3rd class female teacher were lately bargained for \$8.00 per month, without board; and that of a first class female teacher for \$14.00, without board. In point of fact, it may be asserted, that the recompense given to ordinary teachers—bearing in mind that they are rarely employed steadily throughout the year—does not equal that demanded by, and paid to domestic servants. I do not know how the growing desire to profit by these disadvantageous circumstances to teachers can be checked, unless in some amended school law; a minimum of remuneration should be specified for teachers of each grade, on the same principle that the pay of the Local Superintendent is fixed. It is indispensable that a highly respectable legal standard of acquirements should be insisted upon, and I feel that all rightminded persons will admit that it is only just that the possessors of such acquirements should be relieved from the pecuniary inconvenience of excessive competition. A school has been established this year by the fishermen of Turkey Point (an adjunct of this township). They erected a substantial school-house by voluntary contributions, and have sent their children so regularly to it, in all weathers, that their school exhibits the largest

proportionate average of any in the township. The contribution you have been so considerate as to bestow upon this school section from the Poor School Fund, has afforded the greatest satisfaction and encouragement to its hitherto neglected inhabitants. A school library is about to be created in School Section No. 6, through the exertions of the scholars, who, after they had exhausted their slender means, got up a public recitation, and by both means realized the sum of \$25.00. The efforts of the Turkey Point fishermen and the scholars of School Section No. 6, to accomplish their respective objects, illustrate the fact that where there is a will a way may be devised, in spite of apparently insurmountable difficulties. A school-house erected in School Section No. 10, in the year 1862, by a few settlers in the woods, was accidentally burnt down at the close of the year; but the energy of the inhabitants has proved equal to the emergency, as they are now supplying the place of the burnt log school-house by a substantial frame house, which is to be completed and occupied by the first of May.

83. *Jacob Van Loon, junior, Esquire, Townsend.*—There is still an apparent progress in the general interest in Common School education in this township. During the last summer a new brick house has been built and well completed in section No. 23, which accounts for the small portion of time the school has been kept open in said section, as you will see by the report. There are preparations making for two or three more new houses during the present year, mainly as the result of alterations in school sections. Some three union sections are being dissolved and attached to sections not union, an arrangement very desirable when practicable. Union Section No. 1, Townsend, having been dissolved, to take effect 31st December, 1863, has had but little (if any) schooling during the last half-year, and consequently made no report. You will observe from the report that very little interest is taken in public libraries, and not as much as should be in school apparatus. There is, however, a gradual improvement in the diffusion of moral and religious culture on the part of teachers, nearly all of whom in this township at present engaged being decidedly religious (a most desirable qualification). Having witnessed the effect of distributing prizes to the pupils, I think it worthy of encouragement; as this, in connection with the public examinations, has given an impulse to the energies of pupils, most clearly distinguishable. The arrangement of school sections, with the provision for the indigent, renders it convenient for all the children in this township to attend school. The general advantages for educating at present, under your excellent system, have enabled a great number of young persons to qualify themselves for teaching; consequently, there are more desirous of teaching than can obtain employment, which gives Trustees an opportunity of selecting, thus enabling them to secure competent teachers. We have had for the last two years between fifty and sixty applicants at each County Board meeting, most of whom have been successful in obtaining certificates.

84. *Charles S. Harris, Esquire, Middleton.*—The causes of non-attendance are principally from indifference of parents, except in School Section No. 18; those not attending being principally Roman Catholics. The regulations in regard to religious instruction are being more universally followed, as my report will show. Eight of the schools are opened and closed with prayer, and in six sections the Bible and Testament are used, with excellent results. I consider the schools in much better condition than when I forwarded my last report, at which time I could only report one school where religious instructions were carried out, and which was the best school we had at that time. Prizes were distributed in seven of the schools, and, I think, with good results. You will notice that I give no report of School Section No. 11. This is a new section, just formed. The contract for building the school house is let, and it is the intention of the Trustees to have school six months this year, from the first of July next.

#### XXVIII. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

85. *The Reverend John Gerric, Blandford.*—The schools during the past year have, on the whole, maintained their position as to numbers and interest, and have been, I hope, in a progressive state as to the branches taught. Our teachers are generally intelligent and assiduous, and some of them talented, possessing the important quality of being "apt to teach;" and where a good teacher remains a few years in the same school there is a very great advantage both to teacher and scholars. The continual shifting of teachers is

a very considerable drawback to the prosperity of our schools. The number not attending any school is not very considerable, except in sections where part of the section is inconveniently situated, and the school at a distance, and bad roads or no roads at all. Still there is a class who have no fixed principles of their own, and little intelligence, and who consequently neglect the education of their children. As to our libraries some of them are in good working order, but in other sections they are much neglected. The partial failure of crops in this, as well as other districts, for the past two or three years, has hampered the resources of the farmer, and they have not the same disposition, or means of encouraging libraries and other public institutions, as in more prosperous years. Still there are some who have a thirst for knowledge, and who read themselves, and are anxious to encourage a spirit of intelligence and enquiry. But there is also a class (I hope not a large one, however) who read, not to have their minds established and settled on great fundamental principles, but who read that they may doubt and disbelieve, and who seem inclined to unlearn their divinity where they learn their algebra. I may mention that in general in East Zorra and Blandford, with few exceptions, we have now good accommodation, good schoolhouses, authorized school books, and maps and apparatus; although there is still room for improvement and addition to our present stock. One pretty common source of vexation is the altering of school sections, but while there is a growing population in a new country this must be a source of some trouble and difficulty for a number of years. Our schools are nearly all free, and this in general seems to work well, and secure a larger attendance than where there is a rate-bill. As to school lectures, the attendance is often very discouraging, and in some German sections (two in particular) it is vain to attempt to lecture. My health has also been indifferent, and I have not been able to lecture in some sections as yet this year, but I am taking advantage of the roads at present for that purpose. May you and your co-workers be long spared and eminently successful in your great and glorious enterprize.

86. *The Reverend William Lund, Oxford East.*—The cause of Common School education is progressing in this township. In most of the schools the facilities for learning are good; the teachers manifest considerable ability in their profession, and are indefatigable in their labors for the progress and advancement of their pupils. Their care and industry in the discharge of their varied duties, are worthy of commendation. The schools are located in a farming district, and the non-attendance is chiefly on account of the parents requiring the services of the children at home. I observe where prizes are distributed the attendance is more regular, and a spirit of emulation is created. The general regulations with respect to religious instruction are observed in most of the schools.

87. *Joseph B. Piper, Esquire, Oxford West.*—The cause of the non-attendance of pupils in section No. 7 was the distance from the school-house. This will be remedied by the formation of Union Section No. 8. The only religious instructions given by teachers have been reading a part of a chapter in the Bible (scldom accompanied with any remarks), and prayer. I shall visit Section No. 7 and use my influence to have Bullion's Grammar superseded by Robertson's. It was used without my sanction last year. It had been introduced as a text book some time previously. I am not able to report any important good resulting from the giving of prizes during the past year, in the two sections where they were given. In one school the teacher was unpopular, and in both sections the prizes were too small to offer much inducement for the pupils to excel. There will be some prizes given in connection with merit marks in two or three sections this year, which I think will exercise a beneficial influence among the pupils. I have recommended to several Boards of Trustees in this municipality, that they each allow their teacher a part of a day in each quarter for the purpose of visiting some neighbouring school.

88. *The Reverend Donald McKenzie, Zorra West.*—I have the honor to remark, in the first place, that the Township Council of West Zorra has altered all the old sections and put an end to all Union sections within the township. One effect of this will be the necessity for building at least five new school-houses, which, I have no doubt, will be more commodious, and in better taste than the old ones. The school library books are covered and labelled, and no doubt have a happy influence on the sections which have them. The Revised Programme is observed, and the questions are printed, by the County Board of Education. In some school sections the *Journal of Education* is not quite regularly

received, the cause of this I have not been able to ascertain. Except in one school section there are but a very few children who do not attend any school, and the causes of non-attendance are chiefly indifference, poverty, and their distance from school. At the same time, it is a very gratifying fact, that here the value of education has taken a strong hold of the public mind, and there is quite a competition among the school sections to obtain as their teacher, a young man of superior worth and attainments. The object trustees and parents have in view is not so much to get a cheap teacher as to get one well qualified and efficient, possessed of character and abilities, and to whom they can, with confidence, commit the education of their children. While such is the pleasing state of things respecting our common schools, I cannot but lament the too great neglect of the religious element on the part both of teachers and of others, especially parents and trustees, who take an interest in the education of our youth.

#### XXIX. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

89. *Isaac E. Bowman, Esquire, Woolwich.*—The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are observed in some of the schools, but in others they are not. In most of the sections the opinion appears to prevail among the rate-payers that religious instruction should be confined to the church, the Sabbath school, and the fire-side. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the questions are printed. There is only one Common School section library in the township, of which the books are labelled and properly kept. The influence of the library upon the inhabitants of the section is not what it should be, from the fact that few of the books are read by the adult population. It is pretty extensively read, however, by the larger school children, who thus acquire a taste for useful reading. The distribution of prizes in several of our schools has had a very good effect, encouraging the pupils to be more diligent in their studies. The people throughout the entire township are manifesting a greater degree of interest in our Common Schools than they have at any time hitherto done. During the last few years three large new school-houses have been erected upon the most improved plan, and two more have been already contracted for. Trustees are also beginning to be more particular as to the qualifications of the teacher whom they employ. Third class teachers are being superseded by those holding first and second class certificates, as fast as they can be obtained. The County Board also is beginning to withhold its countenance from third class teachers by stamping upon their certificates, as plainly as possible, the mark of inferiority, which in all probability will have the effect of doing away with them altogether, except in special cases.

#### XXX. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

90. *A. Dmywall Fordyce, Esquire, North Riding, Wellington.*—The attendance at the schools has been better than in the former year, and in general they have been in a satisfactory and progressively improving state; the teachers diligent and the scholars, while kept at school, making improvement. Expectations have been fulfilled which were anticipated in last report as to the erection of new schools. In the township of Arthur two were opened and in operation for six and three months, and one in Luther for six months. I have not been able to get the information fully which I desire respecting the provision made in 1863 for new schools opened since the commencement of this year. These are Sections 5 and 6, Amaranth, 9, Arthur, and 6, Minto, besides four newly established R. C. Separate Schools in sections 1, Arthur, 8 and 9, Peel, and 4, Minto. A good brick school-house has been erected in No. 1, Nichol, and supplied with maps and a library, obtained from the proceeds of a soiree held when it was opened. A similar building is to be erected this season in No. 4, Pilkington; and I trust also the same may be the case with No. 7, Peel and Pilkington, where, in consequence of difficulties of which you are cognizant, building operations were first delayed and then suspended until spring. This school reports for 1863 the large attendance of 221 on the roll, with a poor log building, inconvenient and unsuitable. The township of Arthur is newly arranged in school sections, the limits of each being more correctly assigned than formerly, when, by a misapprehension, the Roman Catholic portions were kept out and the sections presented a disjointed appearance. Still there are two sections which, being wholly Roman Catholic (settlements I.



should call them), the Council has not organized nor included within the bounds of Common School sections, which may create some difficulty in regard to designation. I would remark, in relation to the schedule of statistics, that when the number of scholars studying different branches is wanted, it would be well to have an explanatory note at the columns in question, mentioning that it is the number for *one* specific period that is required, so that some teachers may not give it for all the year round, as I have no doubt you intend should always be done, while others confine it to the actual time the report is drawn out, or at least to that quarter's attendance. Teachers' salaries do not rise greatly. With some, it is not necessary that they should; not that they are so exceedingly large, but for the amount of the teacher's acquirements. With some, however, it is a shame that they are not better remunerated. Exceptional cases, however, there are, where thoroughly useful teachers have had proper regard shown to them in an increased salary. Still there is too much desire to secure a cheap teacher, and I regret to say that there are teachers who will stoop so low as to endeavor to supplant others by an offer of their services at a lower rate. I am glad to say that one of this description met with merited rejection. The more general establishment of Roman Catholic Separate Schools of course will occasion in some quarters difficulty to the supporters of both schools, or I should say, of either; and yet in three sections where the school was taught by Roman Catholics, the people, notwithstanding the establishment of Separate Schools, are some of them so much opposed to them as to carry on the mixed schools, of which, in two instances at least, the supporters must be mainly Roman Catholics. I have gratefully to acknowledge, on the part of School Section No. 4, Amaranth, your attention to my request for some assistance from the Poor School Fund. The school was six months in operation last year, and a new school-house has been erected, and, I presume, a teacher now employed. Respecting the summer vacation, I still wish it were optional with the school authorities to take it at any time in August, while in this section of the country it would accommodate the people vastly more; it might also prevent infringement of the law by teaching in unauthorized time, in order to make up for occasional loss. Some are honest enough to lose the apportionment for the time so taught, rather than lose their children's help in harvest; others, I am persuaded, are not so, and will make up time on Saturdays also, notwithstanding the law. Some, I quite believe, will refrain from putting such time on the register or half-yearly report, but others may not be so scrupulous, or conscientious, as many would more correctly designate it. And I have come to the conclusion that while special emergencies at times do arise, which may appear to warrant a relaxation of the law, still, while it continues as it now is, justice to all, so far as it is attainable, requires a strict and uniform adherence to it; or, where it is not adhered to, insisting at least on such time not being put on the register, and when found, nevertheless, to be so, by keeping back the share of the school fund. Still I should like to see the law different, although it might be to my own inconvenience in running the risk of visiting a school when it might be closed. With regard to *unauthorized* text books, while I shall do all in my power to obtain the adoption of others, it may be said, in extenuation of a teacher's conduct on this score, that he is not always in a position actually to know what books *are* and what books *are not* authorized. The School Manual may not be accessible to him, and he may never see the *Journal of Education*. It is very generally thought that Morse's Geography is permitted, and in some schools Lovell's larger work is objected to on the ground of expense. The smaller one is not liable to this drawback, and I have been doing what I can to get it into such schools, as an elementary work is all that is yet wanted in them; and I shall use my best exertions to have Morse's work universally supplanted by one or other of these, or by Sullivan's. When there are but few scholars in some branches, such as algebra, mensuration, and book-keeping, there may be a temptation to use such a text book as the teacher is either most familiar with, or to which the pupil has access without incurring expense, and if the work is a good one, the same objection might not hold here as when the numbers are such as may or should be expected to study grammar or geography; still, in any case it is proper that the law should be known, and all due means employed to give it effect. I should like very much if, for the benefit of teachers, a small work were got up embodying the law and general regulations affecting them and their pupils, containing a complete list of authorized text books, and a list of works on *Education* to be obtained at the Department, with the prices attached at which a teacher can procure them there. If a pamphlet

of this kind were got up as cheaply as possible, and a supply given to each Local Superintendent for distribution to school teachers presently employed, or that might be, the expense, I think, would be counterbalanced by the benefit; and no less so, I believe, if it could be done, would the general supplying of the *Time Tables* and *General Regulations* in sheet form to all schools. Such schools as actually possess these, obtain them, I presume, without application, along with prize books, maps or libraries ordered, but how many schools are there where these are not yet sought, but where the *General Regulations*, &c., would be beneficial if kept constantly in view. Local Superintendents may, in the course of a lecture or conversational remarks, direct attention to the importance of securing such advantages, but frequently it will be found that nothing short of meeting the want directly will meet the difficulty experienced or the loss that is sustained. The employment of prizes is not so general as I should like to see it: judiciously bestowed, I consider them to be highly beneficial, and I use what influence I have to get them introduced. The annual competitive examination for scholars in the Riding which was carried on for four years has been discontinued for the present, not from any feeling that the movement was not a good one or unaccompanied with the best results, but chiefly from motives of expediency, as a feeling (erroneous, I fully believe) has got abroad that teachers neglected general duties to advance in subjects of examination scholars who designed competing on these occasions. Several schools have been supplied with maps, and, from what I can learn, libraries, where they have been obtained, are used and doing good. I referred last year to trouble arising from failure to attend to that provision of the School Law as amended in 1860, which requires newly elected school Trustees to take a declaration of office before the chairman of the meeting at which they are appointed; the difficulty then experienced lying in the chairman of such meeting being sometimes chosen as Trustee and neglecting to vacate the chair so as to make the declaration before another. More serious difficulty has since arisen, of which you are aware, in advantage being taken of the Trustee's having neglected to make the required declaration, and, by inference of some, having become thereby disqualified for acting as Trustee. However that may be, right or wrong, I hope it may lead to good results in more general compliance with the statute in this respect; as is frequently the case, dissatisfaction on a totally distinct matter led to this oversight being laid hold of, which in all probability it would never otherwise have been. I may mention what appears as a grievance, and is sometimes undoubtedly really so, in parties being struck from a school section, avoiding thereby the payment of taxes to a neighboring school, on the alleged ground, most probably, of distance to travel; carrying on, from year to year, the formality of electing Trustees, but resting there without taking any subsequent steps for having a school established. Unless there happen to be one or two determinedly anxious to have a school for the benefit of their own families, the exemption from taxation being once secured the professed inability to support a school of their own takes long to overcome, and the feeling holds with most that, if they cannot derive personal benefit, they have no right to be expected to contribute to the support of a school for the good of others. Still we do generally find in most situations of this description, that even by new comers, a change may be brought about sooner than otherwise would be anticipated by some or desired by others. The Board of Public Instruction has not hitherto employed printed questions, or a uniform set of questions at the half-yearly examination of teachers. It is quite possible that a change may be made on the present mode. I have had much satisfaction in my intercourse with most of the teachers employed, finding them in general intelligent, respectable, and alive to improvement. The *Journal of Education*, if it could reach every member of a school section, I am sure would be of great benefit, but I fear if the Trustees *all* see it the case is an uncommon one. A cheap educational periodical, well conducted, and so cheap as to get general circulation, I apprehend would be of inestimable value; or a few columns in a weekly general newspaper specially devoted to the cause of education that could reach all the people which the *Journal* does not. Where they *must* have their paper the cost does not weigh very much; but when the want is not felt, it is very much the reverse. I continue to lecture as far as practicable, and, I have reason to think, not without some good effects, to judge from subsequent improvements made which had been specially noticed. The matter of such lectures I vary every season, although some may embrace, incidentally, subject matter contained in the rest. For the present season, the subject to which I am directing attention is "Physical Education with

reference to the Common School." Without broaching new theories, with a simple, judicious use of the suggestions of those who have had experience in the matter, and application to the circumstances of the times, the people, and the locality, I hope some benefit may accrue from drawing the attention of those who perhaps have little thought of it to this exceedingly important and most neglected branch of education at school, whether it be direct or indirect.

#### XXXI. COUNTY OF GREY.

91. *Thomas Ryan, Esquire, Bertinck, Egremont, Glenelg, Normanby.*—Within the last eight years the number of schools in this district has been quadrupled. There are at present 45 Common and three Separate Schools, besides four additional in course of erection. Conducting these schools are 11 first-class, 25 second class and nine third-class teachers, including 32 males and 13 females. Almost all the schools are supplied with books, maps, black-boards, &c. The County Board has used every effort to supply an efficient class of teachers; as a consequence educational progress is of the most gratifying character. As regards the giving of prizes in schools, I believe that by limiting the number and increasing their value, much good would result. I am aware that many object to school prizes, as tending to beget envy and ill-feeling amongst the pupils. I have been at several distributions of prizes. The unsuccessful bore their disappointment with much philosophy, and seemed by their looks to say—"I shall do better next time." A single instance of complaint, ill-feeling or envy never came under my observation. I have prizes which I obtained at school upwards of 40 years ago; they form a part of my most precious treasures. What an amount of pain and pleasure is associated with these remembrances of happy boyhood!"

#### XXXII. COUNTY OF HURON.

92. *The Reverend Jabez W. Sims, Ashfield, Colborne, Hullett and Wawanosh.*—I have visited, since my appointment, 36 schools out of the 40 in my superintendency. Of these fully one-third are in a very low condition. The trustees have got into the habit of engaging third class teachers, who are not the kind of men to do credit to the school system or to the pupils under their charge. I have recommended the abolition of third class certificates, except in special cases, and have good hopes that our Board of Public Instruction will adopt my recommendation. And I really think that if the Council of Public Instruction were to do away with the third class programme altogether they would do the country good service; for these certificates do more harm than good. They encourage a class of men who would be doing their country more service at the plough than in the school-room. We have a few good schools, of which I may speak in a future report, but I will not attempt at present to classify them, as I should like to see the result of the summer visits. I have delivered a lecture in each section on the occasion of my visit, and trust I shall be able to excite a greater interest in the great work of education in this part of our new and rising country.

93. *Robert D. Bonis, Esquire, Hay, Stephen and Osborne.*—I am afraid the financial part of the Trustees' Reports cannot be relied on as strictly accurate, which I attribute to the inability of some of the trustees to comprehend the nature of an account, so that items which should appear under their respective headings, are frequently thrown together promiscuously. The attendance in the townships of Hay, Stephen and Osborne, during the past year, has been very satisfactory, and shows a considerable advance over the previous year, whilst the improvement in all other matters relating to the progress of the schools corresponds in an equal degree to the increased attendance. There is, as you will see by the report, one Roman Catholic Separate School in Stephen, which has been long established, and is continued, I believe, more for the sake of the the convenience it affords to the immediate neighborhood than from sectarian motives. With respect to the number of children reported as not attending any school, I must state my conviction that it is greatly exaggerated. Many of them attend schools which are more conveniently situated for them than those in the sections to which they belong, and trustees frequently set down as not attending any school the difference between the whole school population and the number entered on the register. The library in Osborne has become a favorite institution,

and the Council has made an addition to it. The books are given in charge of the School Trustees for circulation in the different sections, and are changed from one section to another, as required. I believe every volume was read during the past year. From Stephen the library statistics are very deficient, which arises from the circumstance that the books, although placed in the school sections, are not under the immediate control of the Trustees. The blank which appears in the library report for Hay will, I hope, exist no longer, as the Council has made a grant for the purpose of establishing a library in that township, to be subject to the same management as the Usborne Library.

94. *Cyrus Carroll, Esquire, Howick.*—The Trustees are often men who are not competent to fill up the reports sent to them, and this has caused me much annoyance. They are, however, all willing to do the best they can; and, moreover, seem very anxious to keep the schools in operation. Section No. 2 of Turnberry, you will notice, is represented as having school part of the year. This was in consequence of the school-house being burnt. It was immediately rebuilt and the school resumed. Section No. 9, in Howick—The school in this was only begun in the last half-year. It is doing very well. Section No. 16, Union of Howick and Grey, is the only one I have to report as being in an unsatisfactory condition, but the building which was used for school purposes had become untenable. The contract for a new frame school-house has been let, and I am assured that the school will be kept open continuously after it is erected. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not generally followed. There are religious services regularly held so as to accommodate all the people, and I find but very few of the houses without not only the Bible and religious books, but few indeed without family prayers and grace before meals. So that, in any case, the pupils are not destitute of religious instruction and impressions. Some of the questions at the County Board Examinations are printed—perhaps half of them; at all events, as many as the County Council are willing to pay for. I hope that they will all be printed for the next regular meeting of the Board. The library books are generally covered and labelled, and the regulations pretty strictly observed. The influence is good in all cases. Prizes were not generally distributed. I do not regard prizes with much favor, as they cause odious comparisons and contention among the pupils. At the beginning of this year (1864) there are two new schools open in Howick, viz: Nos. 1 and 6. These sections are very poor and the settlements very new, and the people deserve great credit for their exertions. I hope I shall be able next year to report more fully and satisfactorily, as I have now had an experience that will be useful to me.

### XXXIII. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

95. *John Eckford, Esquire, Brant, Carrick, Culross, Elderslie, Greenock, Sauguen.*—Four new schools have been opened last year, and, having obtained good teachers, have prospered greatly. A fifth was recently opened. Another may be required in our locality, and then, by a few alterations in the boundaries of certain school sections, every family in these four townships will have the privilege of a school within a convenient distance. It is certainly no small recommendation of our educational system that the school-master so closely follows the axe into our forests, and that the school-house and the shanty are to be seen rising nearly at the same time. The educational wants of somewhere about 12,000 of a population in these new townships are provided for, and there is not an acre in them of still unoccupied bush where the future settler will not find such wants anticipated. Some time ago the Roman Catholic Separate School in Carrick ceased to exist. That school was in the midst of a population exclusively Roman Catholic, and its abandonment was not regretted, as its supporters never had the countenance of their brethren. The returns now sent make no mention of Roman Catholic Separate School No. 3, Culross—it has become extinct; the people gave it up of their own accord. It has operated against this class of schools that their teachers in past times were not required to pass the County Board of Examination. The straitened circumstances of the people caused them to engage teachers of an inferior class, and much was not to be expected from one paid at the rate of \$5 or \$6 per month and boarding round. This remark, however, does not apply to the Greenock school. Its teacher has been better paid, and it has been better taught. I may add that the most perfect harmony exists in the Common Schools where there is a large intermixture of both creeds. The strictest impartiality and non-interference prevail.

Every facility is afforded for the religious instruction of the children in the faith of their parents, and there is no apprehension on my part that in any section they will cease to stand by one another in the support of a good common school. The schools generally continue to be well conducted and ably taught. The schools are free. They are nearly all open the entire twelve months. The old schools are all or nearly all in possession of maps, &c., as also many of those more recently organized. A beginning has been made to replace the old log buildings with good frame structures. A little, only a little, is doing in the way of establishing libraries, and I am sorry to say that some long established have not been taken care of and kept up as they ought to be. For the last half of 1863 I have been *pro tem.* superintendent of the township of Elderslie and Saugeen, and they have now been added to those I have so long superintended. You will perceive that the Elderslie schools have only been open on the average eight months in the year. This is far below those of the other townships. I think these schools, in more respects than one, may be much improved, and, I doubt not, they will. They have been in an efficient condition. The Saugeen schools are in a satisfactory state."

96. *The Reverend William Fraser, Bruce, Huron, Kincardine, and Kinloss.*—"I am happy to state that the schools in this district are evidently making progress, and, in the rudiments of an English education, if not so thorough, much more rapid than the parochial schools of Scotland. They being all grammar schools and teaching the *languages*, the last occupies far too much of the teacher's time, much to the neglect of the lower classes. Undoubtedly the system of the country makes more progress, is far cheaper, and more adapted to the poor circumstances of the people. It would be too much to tax all for such *high schools*. Let all pay for such schools as are available and free to all. It seldom exceeds, even for a large family, \$2 or \$3 a year per 100 acres, over and above the public grants. Surely this is one of the best and greatest institutions of this or any other civilized country. Our schools in these four townships are all free, as they have been for the past year, and there is no sectarian school within the bounds. Long may they remain so. The Board of Public Instruction is raising and will raise the grade of the teachers, and will endeavour to keep the supply and demand equal. The questions are printed and thorough. Prizes are sometimes given, and when not confined to a few, do good. Our greatest trouble is absence or irregular attendance. By means of our printed lecture a great improvement has been effected amongst us in this district, for in the first six months of last year the increase of attendance in some of our townships was raised 60 per cent. Another such lift will place us amongst the best in Upper Canada. A mild measure of compulsion, making allowance for conscience and necessity would be received by the country and would be a cure of a great and crying evil. The whole thing might be left to the Board of Trustees. Our Normal teachers are evidently more successful in making scholars and are therefore preferred by all parties. Their training is more thorough and minute. They are continually rising in public estimation; but are unhappily few in new settlements. There are yet remaining three schools that are *blank* or vacant in these four townships. One of them is a mere fragment of six families and must unite with their neighbours, but the other two should be able to support a school if we are able to start one. This, I think, might be done this year if we should have a grant to each from the *poor fund* of \$25 or \$40. This might kindle a fire that would not go out."

#### XXXIV. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

97. *James Venning, Esquire, Dorchester, North.*—"It affords me great pleasure to state, that greater efforts than ever are manifested in the advancement of education in this township. Greater exertions are put forth for its extension. The teachers are generally efficient and much interested in their work, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they do not "labour in vain, nor spend their strength for naught." It is, however, to be regretted that the Trustees are generally more anxious to engage cheap teachers than good ones, and the consequence is, many of our most efficient teachers are but poorly paid. The schools have been generally well attended in most of the sections, a few however, being rather thinly attended for some time in consequence of the scarlet fever being among the children. The non-attendance in other respects, is generally through negligence of parents. The libraries are not so highly appreciated as they should be, nor so generally read, but

when they are read their influence is most salutary. In nearly all the schools the Bible or Testament is used for devotional purposes, and the schools are opened and closed with prayer. Beyond this, no religious instruction is given, as denominationalism should have no place in the National Schools."

98. *The Reverend J. Philip DuMoulin, London.*—On the 28th ultimo I forwarded to you my statistical report, upon the compilation of which I bestowed much care. The duty was rendered heavier than it might have been, by the unbusinesslike manner in which the Trustees' reports were presented to me. I have spared no pains to render my report accurate, and hope that it may be found generally correct and satisfactory. I shall at once set down briefly my replies to the questions which head the reserved columns in the said report, and then add such general remarks and observations as have, in the course of my duties, suggested themselves to my own mind.

(1.) Cause of *non-attendance*. My report discloses the following facts in relation to attendance of pupils:—

Total number on the School Registers.....	2560
Average attendance for first half year.....	1007
“ “ second “.....	893
“ “ entire year.....	210
“ “ 200 days.....	489
“ “ 150 “.....	499
“ “ 100 “.....	618

These figures show that the greatest number in the scale represents the attendance during 100 days in the year. My own experience enables me to say that these 100 days may be found in the months from November to March. This of itself explains the cause of non-attendance during the rest of the year, and plainly indicates that it is to be attributed to the invariable practice of the farmers, by which the young persons are kept hard at work during three-fourths of the year, and allowed to attend school only in those months, when by the very nature of the season, the tiller of the ground is dismissed from his toil.

(2.) The *Revised Programme* is followed by the County Board. The questions are not printed. The examinations are conducted orally, and in such a manner as to render it impossible for any incompetent person to procure a certificate. The Board is alive to the importance of this matter, and at its last meeting, resolutions of an important nature in reference thereto were adopted, a copy of which I beg to enclose.

(3.) The regulations regarding religious instruction are generally observed in this township, as far as concerns the reading of Holy Scripture, and the use of prayer at the opening and closing of schools. I am not aware of any instance in which the pupils are instructed by a minister of religion after school hours.

(4.) *School Libraries and Prizes*. I am sorry to say that there is such a paucity of libraries within this township, and that the distribution of prizes is not more general. I have used my official influence to encourage the latter practice especially. I have endeavoured to attend all public distributions, and present the prizes with encouraging words to the pupils. I am persuaded that this practice has acted as an incentive to educational progress, in every section where it has been followed. The books thus circulated, together with the library volumes, have frequently, to my knowledge, exercised a beneficial effect, not alone upon the pupils who immediately receive them, but upon the parents and families as well. I have met with several of these books in the farmer's houses, and conversation convinced me that the members of the household were familiar with the volumes, and that during many long and inclement days, the entertainment and instruction afforded by these wings of thought, were regarded as a great boon. During the past year I devoted to the educational interests of this township all the time and attention that I could spare, consistently with the performance of heavy parochial duties. I paid sixty visits to the schools under my superintendency, taking care to examine the pupils myself. I delivered sixteen lectures on education in the principal school sections, besides short and plain addresses to the schools after each examination. In the discharge of these duties, numerous matters have presented themselves to me as calling for amendment. Many such were of a purely local nature, and to these I have drawn attention in a proper quarter; others were of such a nature as to beget something in the form of a

suggestion to you as the Chief Superintendent, and accordingly I shall note the same under the following heads, and briefly :—

(a.) *Parents.*—The parents of pupils are in almost every case, the great obstacles to educational advancement. They will not allow their children to attend school while anything in the nature of manual labour remains to be performed. The farm absorbs the energies of the whole family. Even during those few weeks in the year when the children are sent to school, their mornings and evenings are so encroached upon by labour as to leave no time for preparation of lessons, and render the schooling practically worthless.

(b.) *Trustees.*—Experience convinces me that the great body of our Common School Trustees are remiss in the performance of their duties, through entire ignorance of their real nature. To remedy this I would suggest the transmission to each school section of a plain “hand-bill,” to be issued by the Chief Superintendent, pointing out in simple language the duties and responsibilities of Trustees. A reprint of the paper on the subject prefixed to the Common School Act (ed. 1861), would answer the purpose. A few additions might be made. Many Trustees have never seen the Act. Many more are scarcely capable of reading, and utterly incapable of interpreting the same. I have witnessed other instances of neglect of duty by Trustees for which ignorance could not be pleaded. Reference has been already made to the slovenly and inaccurate manner in which, as a general rule, the Trustees’ annual reports are filled. In addition I may mention the prevailing practice of engaging an incompetent teacher at a low salary; leaving the school-house in a state of dilapidation, or destitute of proper furniture and apparatus, through fear of incurring the displeasure of the section on account of expenditure. I could cite examples to corroborate these statements which receive additional force from the fact that they occur in this wealthy and well-settled township. I could point to several of the log school-houses which are destructive to the health and growth alike of body and mind. I could instance others in which the maps are so defaced and time-worn as to be really useless, and one school in particular where there are but two old maps, and where the Local Superintendent has on four different occasions (and ineffectually) written to request the Trustees to provide a new set. My report will show that there are in this township twenty-nine school-houses. Of these ten are brick—five are old frame, and the remaining fourteen are the original log buildings erected by the first settlers. Generally the furniture corresponds in kind with the building.

(c.) *Teachers.*—I am happy to be enabled to call attention to my report, as affording satisfactory evidence regarding the class of teachers engaged in this township. Of the twenty-nine now at work, twenty held first class; seven second class, and two third class certificates. With respect to teachers, two subjects have pressed themselves upon me so repeatedly, that I cannot refrain from placing them before you. As to the first I desire to do so as delicately as possible :—

(1.) The want of due regard to personal appearance, politeness and general deportment frequently manifest in many otherwise efficient teachers. These habits are acquired by the pupils, and go far, I believe, to foster that boorishness and want of courtesy which offend the educated visitor on entering our Common Schools or engaging in conversation with the pupils.

(2.) The inability of many well-educated teachers to impart their knowledge to the scholars, to organize the school, or to teach with order and system. A plain programme of the arrangement and conduct of an ordinary school, and a circular or hand-bill issued to teachers, similar to that suggested for Trustees, might be effectual to correct all or some of these defects. I have dwelt at large upon all these matters (*inter alia*) in my school lectures.

99. *The Reverend Archibald Stewart, Metcalfe.*—I have visited all the schools twice; but, on both occasions, found the attendance generally small. The causes assigned were, in summer, the children were kept at home to assist their parents at work; in winter, the inclemency of the weather, bad roads, want of proper clothing, &c. I believe that all these, and like causes, could be well remedied if parents took a real interest in the education of their children. I made this a prominent part of the Annual Lecture, delivered in each school section; but, though parents were duly notified, they manifested as

much indifference towards these lectures as towards the education of their children. The few who attended told me that they were not accustomed to hear such lectures, and, consequently, their indifference. As shown by the report, there are but very few libraries in connection with these schools, and I believe that this is one great cause of the indifference manifested. I am sorry to find that most of the teachers employed are such as have been brought up and trained in, or very near, the locality where they are teaching. There is not one with a Normal School Certificate, and very few have had the advantage of attending a Grammar School. As a consequence of this, I find the scholars very deficient in reading. I believe there is no branch of instruction in which there is more need of improvement than reading; not only in the common schools, but also in the higher schools, where teachers are trained. It is in these latter we may look for the remedy. I am strongly convinced that where the recommended religious instructions are given, they prove highly beneficial: but some of the sections, being composed of various religious sects—in these, objections are made, even against the prescribed forms of prayer. I have also observed that where the schools are altogether free, there is a better appearance of progress. I hope I shall be able to give fuller information with my next Annual Report.

100. *Charles Hardie, Esquire, Nissouri West.*—In transmitting the Annual Report of Schools in West Nissouri for 1863, I have to remark that they are still supported on the free school system; have been kept open on an average of 11.35 months, and have been taught by very efficient teachers. You will observe that two of these have been trained at the Normal School, Toronto. They have been re-engaged in their present situations, so well satisfied are the parents and pupils of their sections, and general esteem for them prevails. I never expected that during my lifetime, such a change in our schools would be effected as that introduced by these teachers in their classifying, monitorial, intellectual and social methods of teaching; for, as a participator in the benefits of Robert Owen's Institution at Lanark, in Scotland, I can corroborate the remarks made by Lord Brougham, published in the January number of the *Journal of Education*, 1864; and so far as I have seen the operations of Normal School teachers, both systems are nearly identical in the elementary branches; but a higher grade of learning may be obtained by the Normal School method. I sincerely hope that the rural population of Canada will peruse the article contributed by a local superintendent in the above-mentioned number of the *Journal of Education* on 'Restlessness in school hours,' by giving more space and purer air by ventilation to their school-rooms than to have them so circumscribed in size and arrangements, more like the black hole in Calcutta, than places adapted for the development of the physical and mental faculties of the rising Canadian youth. I may also remark that there is in this neighborhood a superabundance of teachers, so that many are outbidding one another in the reduction of salaries, thereby causing some superior teachers to lose their situations and retire from the profession for want of an adequate remuneration for their services. There is still the same apathy here in regard to the treasures of good libraries, so pregnant with inexhaustible benefits to the civil and moral advancement of mankind. But without prolonging my observations I will now close this report by expressing my unchanged respect for you, the patriotic and zealous advocate of the best interests of society.

101. *James Armstrong, Esquire, Westminster.*—The most of the schools in this township are in a flourishing condition. You will see, by referring to the report, that a majority of the teachers hold first-class certificates; and, I am happy to add, that some of these holding second-class certificates are, in the most important sense of the word, first-class teachers. I may also state that, during the past year, there has been shown, in most of the sections, a growing interest in the progress of the schools. The examinations have been better attended; and in some of the sections, pic-nics and soirées have been got up expressly to instruct and amuse the children. These I believe to be steps in the right direction; indeed, I have invariably found that in those sections where the grown-up people take the most interest in their progress, the schools are always in the best condition. However, we have some very serious difficulties to contend with, and as they are not confined to this locality I may perhaps be permitted to specify one or two of them. The first, and perhaps the worst, is the smallness of many of the school sections. There are a few here, and I believe there are very many throughout the Province, where inferior teachers must be engaged at very small salaries, or else the schools must be closed during



a great part of the year. I am afraid it will be a long time before this evil will be remedied. The power to alter or remodel the sections is vested in the Municipal Councils; but they are too much under the control of local influences to be able to act independently in the matter. I believe it can only be done by men appointed by Government, and who are entirely independent of any such influences. If the matter could be accomplished by any means, an inestimable boon would be conferred on the Province. Closely connected with the last-mentioned evil, and often its natural consequence, is the engaging of inferior teachers. This, however, we may hope will soon cease to exist. People are beginning to realize the fact that the best teacher is always the cheapest; and also, that the services of a poor teacher are dear at any price. Another evil is the frequent changing of teachers; I believe that every time the teacher is changed, from one to three months of teaching is lost to the section. But this is not the worst form of the evil; it gives a character of instability to the profession of teaching, which, together with the smallness of the salary generally paid, prevents many talented persons from entering it, and also causes many of our best teachers to quit it. These are the principal obstacles that retard the progress of education in Canada, and their removal would be of immense importance in the development of our excellent school system.

102. *The Reverend Robert Stevenson, Williams East and West.*—With regard to the schools in West Williams, they have been in efficient operation during the past year; the teachers employed were efficient, and the progress in some of the schools (especially No. 6) was very visible. In East Williams the same may be said of the teachers in general, and the improvement in the schools has been greater during the last year than any year since I have been appointed Superintendent of the township. I am sorry, however, to say that, oftentimes in both townships, the attendance has been very irregular; and the only cause, so far as I know, that can be assigned for it is carelessness and indifference of parents. Prizes were distributed in three of the schools in East Williams, and also in four or five in West Williams; but, as far as I have seen and can judge, they have exerted little or no beneficial influence, excepting in No. 6 section, West Williams. There is a library in both townships for the use of the schools, the books of which are covered, labelled, and numbered; the books, however, are not much read, and consequently can have little or no influence. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, but the questions are not printed. There is, I believe, not a little dissatisfaction amongst the people and teachers with regard to the present method of examining teachers. Perhaps some such method as the following would give more satisfaction to all parties concerned: The Council of Public Instruction (or some Board appointed in Toronto for the purpose) to forward to the Local Superintendent in every township printed examination papers; the Superintendent to call together—in a place the most convenient—all the teachers to be examined, and after examination to return the papers (questions and answers) to the Council of Public Instruction. Some such method would remove every suspicion of any partiality being shown to any teacher; would be less troublesome and expensive to teachers; and would secure a greater uniformity in their qualifications.

### XXXV. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

103. *John S. McColl, Esquire, West Riding, County of Elgin.*—In transmitting my Annual Report for the present year, I have much pleasure in stating that there are unmistakable indications of educational advancement in the West Riding of Elgin. In several school sections teachers are employed who are well qualified to discharge, most efficiently, the arduous and all-important duties devolving upon them. These faithful and devoted teachers give a powerful influence to the cause of education, and the youthful mind expands under the vivifying influence of their excellent system of instruction. They consider it of paramount importance to impart that education which improves, elevates and refines the mind, and which creates those noble aspirations after moral and intellectual excellence. The "Revised Programme" for the inspection of teachers is adhered to, and the questions are printed, to afford every facility to the candidates undergoing an examination. In most of the schools teachers complain of the irregular attendance of pupils. The general reason assigned by Trustees, in their annual reports, for non-attendance, is indifference of parents; it being impossible for scholars to make proficiency in their studies when they attend

school so irregularly. A legislative enactment, compelling the attendance of children at school, would be attended with salutary and beneficial results. In some schools prizes have been awarded as incentives to study. They generally exert a baneful influence upon schools where they are distributed; the successful competitors are inflated with pride and self-conceit, and look with contempt upon those who have been left in the rear ground. The awarding of prizes engenders envy and heart-burnings among the scholars, arouses the fiercest and most malignant passions of their nature towards each other, and is attended with pernicious consequences. The Holy Scriptures are read in the major part of the schools under my superintendency. I am decidedly in favor of the Bible being read in our schools, without any gloss or comment from the teacher; for, should he attempt to give an exegesis of the portions read from the pages of inspiration, he will, in all probability, have it so leavened with sectarianism as to make it offensive to all other denominations but his own. There is no sectarianism in the Bible, therefore no valid objection can be urged against its being read where children of different religious denominations attend.

#### XXXVI. COUNTY OF KENT.

104. *The Reverend A. W. Waddell, Harwich.*—I am astonished at the small amount of "fees from pupils" given in the returns; but you will observe that the schools in Harwich have been *free*, with one exception, during last year; and, if I do not mistake, even this one exception does not now exist. There were a few non-resident pupils in some sections, however, and I believe the amount derived from them has been given under "other sources." I am happy to see that, as a general rule, teachers have been paid in full, and that there are no debts. The only exceptions to this happy state of things occur in Section No. 13, and they are easily accounted for. The Separate School in that section has weakened the other; and besides, both parties have borne the trouble and expenses of a lawsuit during last year. I regret to see that the libraries are almost a failure, and this state of things is the more to be deplored when it is considered how much good *might* be derived from these excellent institutions. I shall briefly answer the questions which require consideration in the general remarks. *As to the cause of non-attendance*: The indifference of parents is the only reply; I may add that the *irregularity* in the attendance during the latter six months of the year is chiefly occasioned by work in connection with beans and tobacco, which in this part of the country are extensively cultivated. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed; the questions are printed, and the examinations conducted with great regularity and care. The library books are not generally covered. In every case where I know the books are read in the sections, the influence is decidedly good, but there is too often in this township a total neglect of the means necessary to the attainment of a most desirable end. Upon the whole, the influence of the distribution of prizes is good, as this is a stimulating process. I may add that the prospect for the present year is encouraging; the changes which have been made in the list of teachers are likely to be to the advantage of the township. I might have said in an earlier stage that the *lectures* do not appear prominent in this report, but you will permit me to remind you that two months of my term still remain, and I had reserved the lectures till winter.

105. *R. J. Morrison, Esquire, Raleigh and Tilbury East.*—In Raleigh there are twelve Common and two Roman Catholic Separate Schools. I have visited the Separate Schools this year and found them to compare well with our Common Schools. I am sorry to say that I cannot speak flatteringly of the progress of the schools in these townships. The schools are nearly all free, but there is a great irregularity in attendance, and the consequence is, an impossibility for the teachers to keep classes forward, two-thirds of the time being lost in teaching individually. On visiting the schools the last half-year, I found considerable progress made in a few of them in practical arithmetic. My lectures were generally well attended, and if longer notice could be given of such lectures, the attendance would be much greater. It is somewhat difficult to assign a particular reason for non-attendance of pupils at school;—in some instances the indifference of parents; in others, the want of proper clothing for the children; the necessity of their work at home; and in others again, the great distance from school. The regulations in regard to religious instruction are followed generally, but with what results I cannot say. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. Prizes

have been distributed in a few of the schools during the past year, and, in my opinion, with good results; but in each instance every child attending school got a prize of some kind.

106. *Horatio Mills, Esquire, Romney.*—I feel regret—while it is my duty to state facts—that education has not generally that attention given to it within this Superintendency that the interests of the children and the facilities the present system affords for its efficient promotion, demand. In one section alone, which is an exception, has the teacher been engaged during the whole term of twelve months, and (with the exception of the above one) the attendance has been sparse and desultory in all the sections. The schools are all free, but it almost seems that nothing short of legal interference will procure a satisfactory attendance under present circumstances. There sometimes appear drawings of a more enlightened policy in the expressions of some of the wiser portion of the community, who acknowledge themselves faulty in this respect. The section in which the best attendance, both in regard to numbers and constancy, obtains, is certainly the ablest; and the people, from their circumstances, can well afford to hire the work done on their farms, while those in the other sections, where the settlements are newer, plead their inability to spare their children from farm work to attend school, at certain seasons. However, I am disposed to think many do not send their children just from sheer indifference. One section has a library, from the Educational Depository, which was kept open as long as the librarian appointed continued his services—about four months; another could not be got to officiate, and the library closed. Doubtless, it exerted a good influence. It is a pity, indeed, that libraries, apparatus, museums, &c., are so little in vogue in this township; they certainly have a tendency to arrest the attention, impart instruction, and create a thirst for knowledge, as well as to produce that pleasing satisfaction upon the mind by the assistance they render, which it feels in the prosecution and attainment of so noble and useful a pursuit. No prizes have been distributed in any of the sections. In two of the schools, Nos. 1 and 4, prayer is offered at opening and closing; Nos. 2 and 4 use Bible and Testament, and general religious instruction is given only in No. 4. Although I could not ascertain the immediate effect of the religious instruction given in No. 4, I am sorry it is not more generally practised; for, besides the present moral influence it exerts, it is often like "bread cast on the waters, seen many days hence." I am not fully aware whether the County Board programme for examinations corresponds to the revised one, but it is of a high order, and the questions are printed. The books in the school library of Section No. 3—the only school library in the township—are covered, numbered, and partially labelled. No. 2 Section is exerting itself on behalf of the educational interests of the children in a praiseworthy manner, by securing the services of a good first class teacher, and by the interest evinced in attending the public examinations, and the school at other times; and we hope the influence of such an example will not be lost (as we think it will not), but be emulated, to the utmost of their ability, by the other, though less wealthy, sections of the township. We cannot but acknowledge the inefficiency of teaching without those handmaids of education too uniformly neglected here. I mean the scientific aids offered by Government on such liberal terms to every school section. I trust their use will speedily become more general, as well as the reading, once daily, of the sacred volume, and the introduction of general religious instruction. In fine, I am forced to the conclusion that the educational resources of Canada, through the present school system, are second to those of no other country; and were the system carried out in all its practical bearings, the result would be most gratifying to us as a people.

#### XXXVII. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

107. *The Reverend Peter Goodfellow, Bosanquet.*—It gives me pleasure to state that our schools, generally speaking, have made gratifying progress. There have been some exceptions, as in No. 11, which was late in the season being opened, and was then under very inefficient management, so much so that, before the end of the year, the attendance, in what is one of the best sections of the township, had dwindled down to about a dozen scholars. With this, and perhaps a single other exception, I have been tolerably well satisfied as regards the condition of the schools in this township during the by-gone year. They are all again free; and that there is a general desire on the part of parents to avail

themselves of the privilege thus brought within the reach of all, is evident from the fact that very few children are reported as not attending any school. As to the cause of their non-attendance, though indifference is the general reason assigned, yet I have no reason to suspect that it is the only one. Prizes have been awarded in some of the schools, and, so far as I can learn, with good effects. I think there can be no doubt they have been a stimulus to exertion amongst the scholars, and I have not been able to discover any evil consequences. Although we have a good township library of 1,150 volumes, procured last spring at the Educational Department, Toronto, yet, as it is not divided, as I should like to see it, among the several school sections, but among the different wards of the township, none of the trustees have reported anything with regard to it. From my own observation, however, as well as from conversation with the librarians, I am assured that the books are highly valued, and generally and eagerly read, particularly in some localities. In one ward they are beginning already to agitate for a change of books, although they have had their apportionment of 250 only eight months. There is nothing connected with educational matters in this township in which I was so much interested, and which, when procured, gives me so much pleasure as our library; and sure I am that it cannot fail to exert the most salutary influence on all classes of the community. The books, however, I am sorry to say, are not so well taken care of as I should like to see them. In some cases they get most unreasonably dirty in a short space of time, and in others partially or entirely denuded of their covers. It is a very difficult thing to have the Rules and Regulations enforced in a country place, and in every instance. They are not with us, though it is certainly necessary, in order to the proper preservation of the library, that they should be.

108. *The Reverend J. S. Baker, Enniskillen.*—I have much pleasure in being able to state that much progress has been made in this township, during the past year, in school instruction. This I attribute to the fact that a livelier interest is being felt generally in this place in the education of the children in the schools. The quarterly examinations have been well notified in the public papers, and have been well attended. Prizes have, in some instances, been distributed, and teachers and pupils healthfully stimulated to greater exertions than heretofore. A large building is being erected at Oilsprings, at a cost of some \$1,700, for the accommodation of the large number of pupils now attending the schools. During the present year I anticipate very happy results.

109. *The Reverend David Armstrong, Moore.*—In offering a few remarks upon the position of our schools in this township, I have pleasure in stating that they are, as a whole, in a very prosperous condition. During the past year they have done well in every way, and I have now little doubt but that they will prosper much in the future. We have still to contend against the carelessness of parents in sending their children to school, but I do not think that they manifest as much of this now as two or three years ago; enough, however, remains to make a just subject of complaint. *Religious instruction* is but little attended to. Now, that Roman Catholics have such privileges in regard to *Separate Schools*, I think that the Bible should be made a *class-book* in our Common Schools, and thus supply a deficiency which must, ere long, be of vast injury to our rising country. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is attended to; questions are printed. The success attending this course is visible; we have as good a class of teachers in this county at present as can be found in almost any place. We have but few libraries (I wish we had more); where they are, they have been of much good; generally, the books are well kept, and the people seem careful of them. The standard of education in this township is decidedly higher than it was three years ago; our schools are progressing, and, if the Bible were now a regular class-book, I believe that they would, in the future, do much more good than they have yet done. A professedly Christian country should not be afraid of this; and, if Roman Catholics have *Separate Schools* in order to teach their children religious principles, I do not see why Protestant children should be allowed to grow *very heathens* for the want of this very thing.

110. *James Dunlop, Esquire, Sarnia and Plympton.*—I do not know that I should be justified in saying much with regard to the progress of the schools of the above townships for the past year; but, having opened the first school in this section of country as far back as the year 1837, and having had a good opportunity of observing the working of

our present admirable school system, I think much might be said of the general progress of education in this section for a number of years past. The comfort and convenience of many of the school-houses, the books, maps, and other appliances for imparting instruction, the efficiency and respectability of most of the teachers employed, together with the desire felt by parents generally to get their children educated, stand out in striking contrast with the state of things a few years ago, and furnish good ground of encouragement to every parent, and, we may say, every patriot. There are in the township of Sarnia eight schools, *all free*. All are furnished with blackboards; six are well supplied with maps. Four of the houses are neat frame buildings the rest are built of logs, but might be made comfortable. Only two, I regret to say, are properly seated. In the township of Plympton there are fifteen schools; *all are free except one*. Seven of the school-houses are comfortable frame buildings; the rest are of log, some of which are entirely unfit for the purpose for which they are used. Only six are properly seated; the old-fashioned desk and form being, in too many instances, still retained; and, I dare say, through want of thought. The smaller children are often compelled to sit for hours on a seat without back support, with the feet dangling in the air, thereby inducing curvature of the spine and causing contraction of the chest. All are supplied with blackboards; thirteen are supplied with maps; some are supplied with cards and object-lessons; and in most cases the houses are kept clean and tidy; but few have play-grounds and necessary appendages. With regard to libraries, I may note that the council of the township of Plympton, many years ago, procured a library, which was distributed among the school sections. The books were, for a time, in some of the sections, tolerably well read, and taken care of, but subsequently fell into disuse, and, I fear, suffered through neglect. The council has called them in for re-distribution. In the township of Sarnia, sections one, two and four have libraries. The books are valued, well read, and, as a natural consequence, taken care of. They are covered, labelled, and, I believe, have a salutary influence. The regulations with regard to religious instruction are but imperfectly carried out. The County Board of Public Instruction has adopted the Revised Programme in the Examination of Teachers; has become more strict and exacting in its examinations; has dispensed with third-class qualifications. The result is already beginning to be felt in elevating the teachers.

### XXXVIII. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

111. *Henry H. Cunningham, Esquire, Anderton*.—Many questions are unanswered, and those which are, appear in such a manner that it is out of my power to understand what is meant. Nevertheless, it affords me pleasure to inform you that the Educational system is highly prized, and the greatest emulation exists among the parents to make their children avail themselves of the opportunities it affords. In fact, I know of but one person in the township who keeps his children from school, which I attribute more to carelessness on his part than to anything else. I am endeavoring to impress on the rate-payers the propriety of establishing school libraries in each section, not only on account of the benefit they would be to the children, but also the amusement and instruction the books would afford at home. I dare say I have succeeded so far as to have one or two orders sent to you this year.

112. *James Bell, Esquire, Colchester*.—With the exception of a small sabbath-school library in the colored settlement at New Canaan (school section No. 13), the number of books in which has not been reported to me, the only library here belongs to the municipal corporation of the township, and contains about 1,300 or 1,400 volumes. As the greater part of the books—especially those intended for the young—appear to have been much used, there can be no doubt that much good has been done by the township having acquired such a valuable fund of amusement and instruction. It might be difficult to estimate the value of the tedious hours that have been cheered, the generous emotions excited, the curiosity and eagerness for further information awakened, the taste cultivated for refined intellectual enjoyment—the best security (next to religious motives) against the growth of a propensity for low pleasures,—and the inestimable worth of the positive moral and physical truths thereby acquired; but, reviewed in reference to the future welfare of the young people of the township, it is beyond all prize. It is pleasant to consider the good that must have resulted from the reading of these excellent books, as each volume

passed in its benevolent mission from family to family; from that of the wealthy farmer, in his warm and comfortable house, to the poor refugee from slavery, in his log shanty in the new settlements, not that he himself can read, but his children, by the operation of free Common Schools, have now acquired that first requisite of civilization. The County Board of Public Instruction, at their last meeting, resolved that all teachers' certificates within the county, granted by them, shall be recalled on the first day of July next; this has been done with the intention of granting new certificates with more discrimination than has been done hitherto. For some years I have urged the Board to adopt this plan, and, as a necessary accompaniment thereto, to devote more time to the examination of applicants, to apportion the labors more equally among the attending members, and to endeavor to act in concert with respect to the degree of proficiency required from each candidate in the various branches, having regard to the grade of certificate to be granted him. The deficiencies I find in the schools in this township are: a faulty style of reading, a rapid, badly-articulated pronunciation, and want of emphasis and expression; in penmanship, a cramped and unpleasantly small hand; in arithmetic, a general inability to apply the various rules to any practical question not in the book; and the time of young scholars wasted, as it appears to me, in what might be termed curiosities of the science, never actually required by one individual in a thousand in any pursuit of life whatever, such as extraction of the cube root, complex vulgar fractions, apothecaries' weight, troy weight, &c. I do not mean to apply these remarks to all the schools in the township—at least not with respect to all the three branches indicated. From my experience of many years in the County Board, and from examining teachers there, I think I may safely conclude that the schools in the other townships in the county are not before those of Colchester in these respects. I do not mean to assert that education has not largely progressed in this county; those participating in its blessings are, no doubt, more numerous from year to year, even in a higher ratio than the increase of population. But I think it is now time we should, in this county, aim at a better *style* of teaching, at least the indispensable common branches. In the present state of the Common Schools, the higher branches are of secondary importance. For a scholar who is unable to read intelligibly, to write a fair hand, or incapable of applying arithmetic to the simplest requirements of everyday life, to be required, or allowed by the teacher, to spend *much* of his time in school in higher studies, appears to me to be an injustice both to him and to his parents. In former times we had this dilemma presented to us: either to pass incapable teachers, or let the schools be without any. This is no longer the case; applicants for certificates are now numerous; justice, equally to the public and to the well-qualified teachers, demands that we should be more discriminating. It does not necessarily follow that a fluent reader, a good penman, or a correct and expert arithmetician, will in all cases train scholars to excel in these branches; but it is certainly reasonable to conclude that he who is a bad reader, an awkward penman, or one who looks on arithmetic as a subject altogether confined to books, will not and cannot teach these essential branches in such a manner as parents and the public have a right to expect that they *should* be taught.

113. *François Dupuy, Esquire, Sandwich West.*—I have the pleasure to state to you that our schools have been open nearly the whole year. Two new school-houses have been built last year in this township, and another will probably be erected within a few months. We have got no school library, nor is there any prospect of obtaining any at present, the wants of our population in that respect being supplied from another source. My solicitude in trying to introduce to our schools the system of distributing prizes to the pupils, has been greatly rewarded. In four out of eight schools was the principle adopted and put in practice. The result was favorable to the progress of pupils; indeed, emulation was stimulated among them to that point, that in the schools in which this measure has been adopted, children, instead of trying, as some of them did before, to avoid going to school, are now anxious to perform the duties connected with it. The interest of our Trustees generally has been aroused on the subject, and there is a good prospect that this year prizes will be distributed in every school of Sandwich West. Moral and religious instruction is the object of anxious and punctual care, and, I believe, with good results. The average of our school population (5 to 16) frequenting schools is five to six of the whole; and if we consider that long distance from the school-house must necessarily be an obstacle to the coming of the youngest children, the proportion is quite satisfactory. In spite of all en-

deavors on my part, it has been impossible to obtain correct school accounts from most of the Trustees, owing, very likely, to their negligence in providing with proper documents the teachers, who generally fill up the Trustees' financial (yearly) report to the Local Superintendent.

114.—*Alexander Craig, Esquire, Tilbury West.*—The schools were all free for the past year, and also for the present, and in a very promising condition. The discipline is good—the progress in the past year is encouraging. I believe the result is principally due to the influence of the free school system and efficient teachers. I am persuaded the teachers are working to the best of their ability; they manifest a spirit of emulation which is evident in the improvement of their schools, and for the faithfulness and zeal with which they have discharged their laborious duties, they stamp indelible impressions on the minds of the youth under their care, and prepare them for the varied duties of life. Those from the Normal School have the preference. Changing teachers so often impeded the progress of education. The people generally feel more interest in educational matters than formerly; nothing will satisfy but a free school. When we had a rate-bill, however small, there was nothing but quarrelling; but after they were all free, we had respite from war. The Trustees are becoming more attentive to the interests of their respective schools, but there is ample room for improvement. They have all blackboards and maps, but are in want of other apparatus, which is owing to the low state of their finances. The County Board of Public Instruction will be more careful in the examination of candidates than heretofore. Although the questions were printed, there will, in all probability, be a new set of questions which will have the tendency to put a stop to a great many of the low-class teachers, who should never attempt to qualify. As for libraries, we have none, with the exception of the Sabbath Schools. I hope that something will be done for the benefit of the township. The cause of the irregular attendance of pupils is generally said to be indifference in parents, which I partly believe; but those who are straitened in their circumstances, connected with the badness of the roads and extent of the sections, form no small barrier to the attendance of the pupils. In regard to religious instruction in the schools, the amount is very limited; the schools are, however, opened and closed with prayer. Prizes have not been given to any extent in the schools; but where they have been given, care was taken to give every pupil a prize (those that formerly received none being much discouraged). A roll of the children's names was made out, according to their merits; and the prizes were all laid open on the table; the pupils were called one by one; the first one that was called had the choice of the whole prizes, and so on to the last. The pupils were highly satisfied, and so were the visitors. This prevented the people speaking about partiality. I believe that prizes given in this way have a good effect.

#### XXXIX. DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

115. *William Plummer, Esq., and others, Trustees, Wellington Mine.*—Several of the boys under sixteen years of age are working at the mines, and several others are kept away through the carelessness of their parents. The course of study referred to, as published in the *Journal of Education*, cannot be regularly followed, as the children are kept but a short time at school, and their parents are anxious to secure the best education in the shortest time. Religious instruction is followed with good success. No examination has been held since last report, but one will be held in May next. There is no Common School library. No prizes have been distributed since our last report before alluded to. We have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency and zeal of Mr. Vivian as a teacher, for which he is deserving of much credit.

116. *John Cousins, Esquire, Trustee, Sault Ste. Marie.*—Instruction given has to be modified to meet the wants of all, not giving offence to parents and guardians professing different religions. There being a Sabbath school, the majority of the pupils attend when religious instruction is given, and, I am happy to say, there is a marked improvement in the behaviour of the children since the commencement of the school, and, by per- everance of Trustees and teacher, I feel confident that they will still improve. The prizes given have encouraged them to greater exertion in their studies. There was a prize given to each pupil, according to their standing in their respective classes. The chief prizes were given gratuitously, causing the small outlay as noted in the Trustees' return.

**XL. THE CITIES.**

117. *The Reverend James Porter, Toronto.*—Since the publication of the last report, a census of the city, for school purposes, has been taken, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, and its results by no means confirm the gloomy and painful conclusions which have been entertained as to the number of that portion of our juvenile population which, being neither under instruction nor usefully employed, is growing up in ignorance and idleness. That census, which was taken in August last, gives 9,508 as the school population of this city, from five to sixteen years of age, inclusive; of whom 7,876 had been under instruction during some portion of the six months ending on June 30th; while the causes assigned for the non-attendance at school of the remaining 1,632 were, in most cases, employment, want of clothes, their being wanted at home, sickness, their being considered too young, or residing too far from school. The following is a copy of the final report of the Committee on the census, which was submitted to the Board, and adopted on Sept. 16th, 1863:—

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of School Trustees:*—The Special Committee, to which was referred the taking of a school census, begs to report that the same has been completed, and your Committee herewith submit a full abstract of the Enumerators' returns for the several districts into which the respective wards of the city were divided. From this summary it will be seen that the whole number of children of school age, viz., from five to sixteen, both inclusive, is returned as 9,508, namely, 7,053 Protestants and 2,455 Roman Catholics; that the whole school attendance up to June 30th, 1863, is returned as 7,876, namely, 5,877 Protestants, and 1,999 Roman Catholics; and that the whole number who neither attended school nor were taught at home during the period of six months ending June 30th, 1863, was 1,632, namely, 1,165 Protestants, and 467 Roman Catholics; the cause of non-attendance being in almost all cases employment, want of clothes, considered too young, or too far from school.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

T. HENNING,  
Chairman of Committee.

Toronto, Sept. 16th, 1863.

The following summary, furnished by the Secretary of the Board, accounts for the non-attendance at school of 1,632 inhabitants of the city who are of school age, namely, from five to sixteen years, inclusive:—

	PROTESTANTS.	R. CATHOLICS.	TOTAL.
Employed.....	340	113	453
Wanted at home.....	203	60	263
Sick .....	91	37	128
Too young or too far from school.....	149	68	217
Lately come to city.....	38	1	39
Want of clothes.....	127	89	216
No return.....	217	99	316
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>1,632</b>

It must afford great relief to every benevolent mind to learn that the evil of unmitigated juvenile ignorance does not prevail so widely in Toronto as was feared, though, doubtless, it exists in a sufficient degree to stimulate the zeal of every enlightened philanthropist. Could Christian charity be so effectually invoked as to induce it to clothe the 216 children of school age who are returned as not attending school for want of proper garments; could the parents of the 316, for whose non-attendance no reason is assigned, be persuaded to act a becoming parental part; could more strenuous and self-denying parental effort be made on behalf of those 263 who are described as "wanted at home," there would be an addition to the school attendance in this city of 795, nearly 800, children. We could then be more reconciled to the disadvantages endured by the 453 children of school age who are represented as employed, even though we might imagine that some of that number would be more profitably engaged in preparing, at school, for probably higher and more lucrative employment at a future day. The remaining 384, composed of 128



sick, 217 who were considered by their parents as too young, or as living too far from school, and 39 who had recently come to the city, need occasion no anxiety on account of their non-attendance at school. Of the 7,876 children of school age in this city who were under instruction during some portion of the six months ending on June 30th, 2,971, or about 3,000, were on the registers of our schools at any one time. The aggregate number on our register throughout that period was much larger, but it would certainly include many pupils who were transferred from one school to another, in the course of the six months; many probably who had left the city, after attending at school for a few days or weeks; and not a few who have been removed by death. As then the census comprised all children of school age actually residing in the city who had been under instruction for some portion of the six months, and was neither intended to include those who had left the city, nor to reckon any child more than once, I conclude that the number of children who were on our school registers at any one time represents the portion of the school population of this city which may be fairly regarded as at that time belonging to our schools. That number for the average of the six months contemplated was 2,921; for the average of the whole year it was exactly 3,000. This number represents an increase of 175 pupils, in comparison with the average registered monthly attendance for the year 1862, while the increase of the average daily attendance in 1863, as compared with that of 1862, was 112. The increase in the aggregate number of pupils entered on the register of the several schools in 1863, compared with that of 1862, was 404. The school attendance for the year 1863 was, in fact, the largest which has yet been recorded; that of 1860 having most nearly approached it. Early in the year 1863, the Board availed itself of the handsome offer of Brigade Major R. B. Denison, to receive the senior boys in the city Public Schools under his orders, for the purpose of their being instructed in elementary drill for one hour in each week. A few parents have objected to their children being drilled, but, generally, the drill has been equally acceptable and beneficial. It was begun in February and continued until the end of November, when it was suspended on account of the severity of the weather. The possibility of communicating religious instruction to the pupils of the city Public Schools, under the existing school law, has been illustrated by the Rev. Mr. Boddy, Minister of the church in St. James' Cemetery, at the Park school, during the latter part of the year. By order of the Board of Trustees, the pupils of that school, whose parents are members of the Church of England, are permitted to receive Mr. Boddy's instruction, in a separate room, for one hour in every week. This arrangement first took effect on the 6th of November, and was continued to the end of the year. The action of the Board on the subject was based on an application from Mr. Boddy, and the report of the Committee on School Management, which recommends it, recognizes as advisable "that the clergy of all Protestant denominations should be brought into immediate association with the city schools as much as possible." The year 1863 has been, on the whole, the best school year which I have yet witnessed in this city. The 3,000 children who, at any one time in the course of the year, were on our registers, cannot but have been, for the most part, largely benefited by their connection with these Public Schools. That man is not to be envied who would deprive one of these children of the advantages which they enjoy. A few individuals may, perhaps, be found who exclaim against our city schools; but hundreds of parents regard them with confidence and approbation, and successive thousands of pupils have had occasion, or may yet have occasion, to speak of them with lively gratitude and honest pride.

118. *The Reverend William Ormiston, D.D., Hamilton.*—It affords me the highest satisfaction to bear testimony to the diligence, fidelity and ability of the principal and teachers, who, during the past year, have regularly discharged their important duties with unremitting industry and unvarying punctuality. My visits to different divisions of the Central School, and also of the Primary Schools, have been frequent and unannounced, and, with rare exceptions, I have found each division in excellent order, and busily engaged in preparing or reciting the lessons prescribed in the time table for the day and hour. And while, as is to be expected where a large number of teachers is employed, a diversity of gifts both in government and in teaching is manifested by different degrees of progress and proficiency in the several classes, yet the results, on the whole, are highly satisfactory. The utmost regularity and punctuality in attendance are required of teacher and pupil alike, and stringent

rules are adopted and enforced to secure so desirable an end. The daily register, which is faithfully kept by each teacher, and the order requiring any pupil who has been absent to present, on his return, a written excuse for such absence, from his parent or guardian, not only secure an accurate record of the actual attendance, but also direct attention to the cause of absence, and tend to increased regularity. The efforts made by all the teachers to secure and enforce punctual attendance are highly praiseworthy and eminently successful.

A carefully-considered system of *credit marks*, *honor cards*, and periodical promotions is used as a means to encourage diligence in preparation, accuracy in recitation, and propriety in conduct on the part of the pupils, and the regular examinations for promotion are a thorough test of the qualifications and skill of the teacher, as well as of the diligence and progress of the pupil, and thus furnish a healthy stimulus for a generous emulation among them. By a reference to the accompanying tables, it will be seen that while the attendance during the past year was very much larger than in 1862, the expenses were somewhat diminished; and it appears doubtful to me whether the Board can much further reduce the expenditure, without impairing the efficiency or diminishing the usefulness of the schools. I heartily endorse the sentiment of the following passage from a recent report of Judge Wilson:—"It is false economy which aims at anything less than perfect efficiency. The best talent for your schools is cheap at any price. If you underpay your teachers, you drive them from you and the profession, into other modes of life, where their services cannot avail you." A good teacher makes a good school, and without the services of a competent teacher, all other advantages or appliances are fruitless. In forming a correct or comparative estimate of the character or cost of our city schools, the fact should not be overlooked that instruction in classics, French, drawing, and vocal music, is specially provided for; and further, that in the general statement of expenditure, the cost of all the books, stationery, &c., used, is included. It is my conviction, after a careful perusal of the reports of the public schools of various cities and towns in our own Province, and in the adjoining States, that the management of the public schools of Hamilton will stand a very favorable comparison with that of any other city or town with which I am acquainted, in regard either to efficiency or economy. It is also very gratifying to find that so large a proportion of the school population of our city share more or less largely in the advantages of a common school education. I do not know the exact number between the ages of five and sixteen, but from the general census I infer it must be less than 5,000. Now, if to the number registered in the public schools, 3,541, we add the number enrolled as attending the separate schools (919), and further make due allowance for the number attending the several private schools (say 250), as also for not a few who, under the age of 16 are engaged in some useful employment, the number cannot be very great who receive no instruction, although it is to be regretted that many of those whose names are registered do not attend very long. We have still to lament the presence of a few vicious, vagrant or uncared-for children, who derive no profit from the provision made in our public schools for their instruction. The chief cause of this I believe to be the criminal apathy of ignorant, indolent, and vicious parents. The library and apparatus are in good order and properly kept. Many of the books bear indisputable evidence of having been frequently read. I trust that the Board, in the future management of the schools, may ever be guided by the same judicious, liberal and enlightened policy which has hitherto characterized them, and that the schools may continue to commend themselves to the approval and hearty support of the community.

119. *Extract from the Report of A. Macallum, Esq., B.A., Principal of the Central School*:—It is truly gratifying, at the close of another year, to record that the plan for *religious instruction* adopted by the Board, several years ago, continues to give general satisfaction. In numerous instances the system adopted in Hamilton has been regarded as a model for others to imitate, and, for the benefit of the rising youth of our Province, it is hoped this *most important feature* of our schools may be extensively introduced. To the clergymen of the various denominations, who so regularly attend to this self-denying and hopeful work, too much praise cannot be given. Their attendance at the Central at 3 P.M., on almost every Friday, exceeds my most sanguine expectations. The bread thus cast upon the waters will, doubtless, be seen after many days.

120. *William Cousins, Esquire, Ottawa.*—There has been very little change in the state of our schools here during the past year. The schools have been free. Prizes have been distributed, and have had a good effect on the pupils in causing them to become more studious and steadier in their attendance at school. You may see by our report, that although the number of pupils has been about the same (in our Common Schools), yet the average attendance has been comparatively better in 1863 than in the previous year.

121. *The Reverend George Weir, M.A., Kingston.*—I am happy to be able to state that the Common Schools here continue to prosper and to enjoy, in a still higher degree, the confidence and patronage of the public. During the past year the utmost harmony has existed between the Board and the different teachers and officials in its employment. While I have been in office as Local Superintendent, the teachers have been uniformly treated by the Trustees with the utmost kindness and consideration, and there has not been a single case of discipline, nor anything done, which any teacher or other official could reasonably complain of as in the slightest degree harsh or unjust. Before the mid-summer holidays, the public examinations lasted for nearly three weeks, and during that time from six to eight hours a day were spent in that work. These examinations were very thorough, so that all interested in the schools had the fullest opportunity of judging of the qualifications of the teachers, and of the progress made by the pupils. The School Trustees, Ministers of the Gospel, parents and guardians were attentive listeners at these examinations, and expressed themselves as highly gratified with the results. Some of our schools are in a very high state of efficiency, and I find a great improvement, especially in the way English grammar is now taught—due, doubtless, in some measure to the excellent treatises that have recently come out on that branch. Sangster's admirable works on arithmetic and natural philosophy have been introduced into our schools, and have tended greatly to improvement and efficiency in the mode of teaching those important branches. Whilst everything is done in our schools to cultivate the intellect, the heart and affections are at the same time moulded by the pure precepts of the Gospel. The schools are opened and closed with prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, and a healthy moral and religious atmosphere pervades them. We have every reason to hope that the youth of our country, surrounded by these healthy influences, will grow up virtuous and patriotic men and women, worthy of the high privileges and freedom which they enjoy, and determined to bequeath them unimpaired to their posterity.

122. *William McBride, Esquire, Chairman, Board of School Trustees, London.*—“The Board is gratified in being able to lay before the public the subjoined reports, emanating, as they do, from gentlemen who are or have been officially connected with our city schools, and whose statements and opinions, with respect to the efficiency, progress and management of the system since its introduction among us, claims for them your earnest attention and consideration—believing, as we do, that these supplementary reports contain all that is necessary to be said on the subject at the present time.” We present, first, the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice John Wilson, who held the office of Local Superintendent until his recent elevation to the high judicial position he now fills, and who has ever manifested a deep interest in all matters pertaining to education in this city; secondly, the report of His Lordship the Bishop of Huron, who is at present our Local Superintendent, and who had previously paid considerable attention to our schools; and, lastly, the report of J. B. Boyle, Esquire, for several years Principal of the city schools, the details of which will afford matter of deep interest to all friends of education.

123. *Report of the Honorable Mr. Justice John Wilson, Local Superintendent, London.*—On severing the tie which has connected me for so many years with the work of education in this city, it may not be out of place to review the past, compare it with the present, and calmly rest our hopes of the future upon these considerations. I can refer with much satisfaction to the part I took in securing from spoliation the valuable block of land upon which the Central School now stands, and to the support and encouragement I was enabled to give the Trustees in their struggles for the erection of the buildings and the extension of the system. I have watched with deep interest every effort of the Board to establish, upon a firm basis, a system which might confer the benefits of a sound liberal education upon the whole youth of the municipality—open to all, adapted to the talents and wants of all. How far a design so comprehensive and so noble in its aim has succeeded, I pur-

pose now to show. In the year 1850, the teachers employed were five—three males and two females; the number of children entered during the year was 598; the average attendance only 337. In 1855, when, according to public records, the population of the city was over 16,000, the teachers had been increased to twelve, and the number of children entered to 1,823—the average attendance to 726. Although, on enquiry, I learn that the population is now no greater than in 1855, yet the pupils entered during the past year have increased to 2,825, the daily average attendance to 1,373, and the number of teachers employed to 22. But if the Roman Catholic pupils were united now, as they were then, with the general school system, we would have both the number of pupils and teachers increased upwards of 100 per cent. in eight years, while the gross population of the city remains as it was. This seems more than the most sanguine friends of the cause could have hoped. It may be asked from what source have the public schools derived such accessions to their numbers. Were the children not attending the public schools in 1855 uneducated? The reports furnished annually to the Chief Superintendent of Education answer both questions, and adduce conclusive proof of the efficiency of the present system. At the period alluded to, there were large flourishing schools in many parts of the city, established and conducted by private parties on their own account. It may not be assuming too much to say that over 500 scholars were attending these schools about that time. Now there is scarcely a private school of any consequence to be found, all having been absorbed in the general system. Nearly all have availed themselves of the provision made for them by the Board. If we add to these numbers the children attending the Separate Schools, we find a larger proportion of the juvenile classes enjoying the blessings of a good education in this city than in any other town or city in the Province, and, as a consequence, no beggar children have been found in the streets. In point of attendance, therefore, the citizens of London have good reason to be pleased with what has already been done, since now the education of almost all the youth of the city is under the care of a Board elected by themselves, and by the efforts of this Board the expansion of the means of teaching has nearly kept pace with the influx of pupils requiring to be taught. An improvement as striking has taken place in the manner of teaching, and in the character of the instruction imparted, as that which I have noticed in the attendance. At the period I first mentioned, there was nothing attempted beyond the limited essentials of an English education. The Board was unwilling to be connected with the County Grammar School. At the date secondly mentioned, which I look upon as the turning point in our educational affairs in this place, something was added to the English course, with a few boys in the elements of the Latin language, forming merely a classical nucleus. This step was not favorably looked upon, because it was said to be unnecessary, and the head-master's time would be taken from the supervision of the school. The trial went quietly on. Now the English course is at once extensive and thorough, embracing every subject of importance to the mechanic, the merchant, or the professional man. The classical department has been extended so as to embrace Latin, Greek, and French, and made comprehensive enough to qualify students for entering upon the study of any of the learned professions, or to matriculate in any college or university in the Province. That this branch of the institution has been highly prized by the citizens, is evident from the number of students found in the various classes. That it has been successfully conducted must be evident to every one who has watched its progress as I have done. A few facts are its best panegyric. The students of the Central School have for years past competed with those trained in the best schools in the Province. Young men educated here have been subjected to every test, stood every examination, yet none of them have been rejected or "plucked"; they have entered for the church, law, medicine. Within the last few years eight young men of promise (two partly, six entirely, trained in the Central School) have passed their preliminary examinations with the highest credit, and entered upon the study of the legal profession; in addition to these, many have been educated, it is said, above the business to which they have devoted themselves; but this I deny, for neither the mental powers nor moral sentiments can be too highly cultivated for individual or public good; and we require more in this Province an intelligent, educated, moral people, than a highly-educated upper class. In a community like ours, where no advantage of birth or exclusive privileges obtains, and where the way is open to the talented and aspiring, however humble their position, it becomes the duty of the patriot and the statesman to throw wide the portals of learning to

all, and to give all the means of making their talents available in the competition of life. It cannot be fairly objected that a liberal education to a young man is in advance of his position or prospects, for he need be confined to no position inferior to the scope of his capacity, enlarged by his education, and no position can long obscure true worth and great talents well cultivated. The Board of Trustees of London have taken the initiative in a noble work, which I hope will sooner or later be emulated by other bodies of the same kind throughout the Province. They have led the way in bestowing that early and careful training upon the young who have the natural capacity to profit by it, which will enable them, on reaching manhood, to make their talents available to themselves and their country in any useful and honorable career. The expense of this system has been set at rest by the able report of the Committee of last year, in which it was shown that the cost per pupil was less here, with all its advantages, than in any other town or city in the Province. With the future I have no concern, but it may be permitted that I should allude to it. This system, which works so well here, was not brought about without deep thought in planning, and great skill and energy in working it out. By any ill-judged step, much of this labor and care may become useless. To detract from the well-earned status of the school would be most injurious. To lower your standard, where such endeavor has been made to advance it, would be a loss no less to the Province than to you, for it would be a virtual acknowledgment that you had tried a higher education for the poor man's son, and found it either unsuited or unappreciated; yet neither conclusion would be correct. The system, in its working, and the good resulting from it, has more than realized every hope. May I express a wish that you may advance? Year by year you can improve by the experience of the preceding. It is a false economy which aims at anything less than perfect efficiency. The best talent for your schools is cheap at any price. If you underpay your teachers, you drive them from you and the profession into other modes of life, where their services cannot avail you. No greater good can be effected than improving the educational institutions of the country, and, in my judgment, this can be best and most easily accomplished by securing the services of the best men. To me this has been a question fraught with deep interest. My most ardent wish is that the London schools may not only keep their present relative rank, but advance in usefulness from time to time, and enjoy the unlimited confidence of every class of the community. In conclusion, I must be permitted to say that to Mr. Boyle, your head-master, and to the staff of teachers he superintends, you owe it that your schools are such as I describe. He has steadily and anxiously persevered in elevating the character of the Ward and Central Schools, and brought them to a state of efficiency I hoped for, but scarcely expected to see, and on every occasion has cordially carried out any suggestions which were offered to him; and my whole official connexion with him has been more than satisfactory.

124.—*Report of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Huron, Local Superintendent, London.*—Since my appointment as Superintendent of Common Schools in the City of London, I have visited and examined the Central and Ward Schools, in company with the head-master, and I beg to report, for the information of the Board of Trustees, the result of my visit. I heard several classes in each of the schools examined by the respective teachers in various branches, and I was much pleased with the order which prevailed, and the proficiency which the pupils evinced. In some of the schools it was evident that the teachers possessed in a high degree the rare talent of successfully engaging the attention of the pupils, and of imparting information to them. The plan lately adopted of reporting periodically to the parents the progress of the scholars, is well calculated to interest the parents in the progress made by their children, and to remind them that it is their duty to aid the teacher by requiring their children at home to prepare the tasks appointed for them at school. I was much pleased to find that the business of each day was commenced with the reading of God's Word, and with prayer for the Divine blessing. I was present at the school on Talbot street when the prizes were bestowed upon the children, and a more bright and intelligent group of little beings I never witnessed. Some ladies who accompanied me were much struck with the orderly and happy appearance presented by the children on that occasion. My predecessor in the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson, who was always, during his long residence in London, most zealous to promote and improve the education of the people, was in the habit of devoting the salary of the office for the purchase of prizes to be bestowed upon the children at the

annual examination of the schools. It will afford me much pleasure to do the same, and I would request the Board of Trustees to expend the amount for this purpose.

125.—*Extract from the Report of J. B. Boyle, Esquire, Principal of the Schools.*—I judge it unnecessary to insert in this report any tabular statement of the relative cost of education per school in London, as compared with other cities and towns of the Province, as the Board, only last year, showed that this cost was much lower here than in any place where the schools embraced a course of instruction as comprehensive as ours. It appears, however, from the Chief Superintendent's Report for '62, that the average salary paid male teachers in the five Upper Canada cities was \$577, and the average for female, \$229. In London, the average salary for the former was \$550, and for the latter, \$238. This gives, for male teachers, \$27 less, and for female, \$9 more than the average paid in these five cities. It may, perhaps, be interesting to examine the comparative percentage of the population between the ages of five and sixteen years which attend the public schools in the same five cities. In Toronto, the percentage taught in 1862 was 58.82; in Hamilton, 81.52; in Kingston, 80.44; in Ottawa, 87.30; and in London, 92.17. In our city, therefore, there is little room for those complaints so often indulged in by Judges, Grand Juries and Prison Inspectors, who point to the Common School system as a failure, in that it has not yet succeeded in bringing under the influence of moral and intellectual culture that class of the community which most needs its aid. If we add to the numbers educated in our public schools the few who are attending elementary private schools in various parts of the city, there will be found a very small number indeed who receive not less or more instruction in the course of the year. This, I hope, will be a pleasing reflection to all who take an interest in the welfare of the young and the future progress of the city. The recent action of the Board, in adopting a system of honor-cards for the more deserving pupils, and monthly reports to the parents or guardians, embracing the progress and conduct of their children or wards, has had an effect much more salutary than I had any reason to hope. If one-fourth of their present influence can only be rendered permanent, the Board will have no reason to regret having incurred this additional expense. The results, so far, have been: Greater regularity in attendance; more punctuality in the hours of opening, both in the morning and afternoon; more correct deportment generally, and better prepared lessons. The only thing to be guarded against now is the reaction which will certainly set in after the lapse of a few months. To meet this will require the combined influence of parents and teachers. If the former will only show to their children that they highly value these cards and a favorable monthly report, I have no fears of the ultimate success; but should parents appear indifferent to the number of cards gained, or the character of the report submitted for their inspection, this indifference must react powerfully upon the minds of the children, and to a great extent neutralize the efforts of the Board and teachers for their improvement. But we may rely, I trust, upon the judgment of the parents and the interest they take in all that tends to promote the education of their children.

#### XII. TOWNS.

126. *The Reverend James K. Smith, A.M., Brockville.*—"The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. While some are opposed to the prize system the greater number is in its favour, and I am persuaded that it has exerted a beneficial influence upon the school."

127. *The Reverend George Bell, M.A., Clifton.*—"Cause of non-attendance of pupils. Indifference of parents is generally assigned. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say in some cases, *poverty*, arising from improvidence, drunkenness, &c. There is no direct religious teaching in the school. The revised programme is used in the County Board Examinations; the questions are printed, and the examination is principally in writing. There is no library in possession of the Trustees. The town library mentioned is kept by the Town Clerk, open free to all the inhabitants. The books are covered, labelled and numbered, and the general regulations are observed. The library is generally used, but it is limited in extent and variety, and I am now urging on the Municipal authorities the propriety of making an addition to the books. The volumes in the Sunday-school library are small religious works selected from various sources, and find access into some families who are otherwise destitute of religious culture. The sum of \$280 represents the value

of school furniture, maps, apparatus, &c. The value of public and Sunday school libraries is about \$250, but is not included here, as not being school property.

128. *The Reverend Hugh Campbell, Cornwall.*—You will perceive from the annual report a steady improvement in the four departments of our school. The number and attainments of the scholars are satisfactory. The efforts made to secure a more punctual and regular attendance have not been in vain. The plan of classifying the children, now in operation, has been very successful and continues to enjoy the confidence of the community. The last examinations occupied three days, and were well attended by the public to the close, and elicited unqualified approbation. The Trustees aim at making the schools as efficient as possible, with as little cost to the public as possible. The teachers are conscientious in the discharge of their onerous duties, and are sustained by the best people among us. It will please you to know that many who are now successful teachers, were pupils of our schools a few years ago. At the last meeting the Board of Public Instruction granted first-class certificates to five of our pupils, and our examinations are conducted by printed questions and with a good deal of strictness. Three of the teachers at present engaged in teaching were themselves pupils of the Common Schools. I am sorry that the library is not in a more efficient condition. It would be a great deal more popular and influential, if an addition of some well selected books were made every year. A taste for good reading is being formed in the young mind, and it ought to be encouraged. On the whole, the physical, intellectual and moral attainments of our youth will compare favourably with any community in Canada.

129. *The Reverend William A. Caldwell, Dundas.*—You will receive, by this day's mail, the annual reports of the Dundas Union Grammar and Common Schools, together with the semi-annual reports of the Grammar Schools and Roman Catholic Separate Schools. The financial statement of the latter I have embodied in that of our Common Schools. I have the satisfaction to report, that for six or eight months past our schools have been doing well, and that harmony prevails in our united Board. The boys' Common School, which had, during the first half of 1863, run down, under the management of its then incumbent, to an exceedingly low number, rose under the management of Mr. John J. Flynn to above its former numbers, and improves fast in the various branches of study.

130. *W. Mackay, Esquire, Secretary, Board School Trustees, Goderich.*—Probably the poverty and carelessness of parents is the cause of non-attendance. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. The library books are covered, labelled and numbered, and the regulations strictly observed. The influence is beneficial, I have no doubt. The library is largely patronized. Prizes, in my opinion, exert a good influence; they provoke emulation, and inspire life and spirit into the studies of the scholars, instead of apathy and listlessness.

131. *The Reverend Robert Campbell, M. A., Galt.*—The Central School of this town, over which I have acted as Superintendent during the past year, I am happy to be able to report as in a flourishing condition. The Trustees have been fortunate in obtaining the services of a very efficient Principal during the past year; and under his management, with an excellent staff of experienced teachers, the school is likely to extend its usefulness. It will be observed from the report, that out of a population of 934 of school age, scarcely 12½ per cent. has been withheld from the privileges which the school offers,—a fact which shows that parents in the community are quite alive to the importance of educating their children, notwithstanding that in a place of growing manufactures there is a temptation to send young men and women to earn their own bread before reaching the age of 16. It will be observed also, from the report, that the average attendance during the year has been very low, compared with the number entered upon the roll. The cause of this has not been, I believe, any indifference on the part of pupils or their parents as to the importance of regularity, in general, although this must have operated in some cases; but the main reason of this irregularity has been the unusual prevalence of small-pox, measles, influenza and other epidemics during the year. The school is opened in each section with reading the Scriptures, and in some, I believe, also with prayer. Where there are so many churches and Sabbath Schools, it has not been thought necessary for any sect to avail itself of the provision for imparting religious instruction to the young of its com-

munity in the school-room on the week days. The Revised Programme is employed in the examination of teachers, and the questions submitted to candidates are printed, except a few which are reserved for *vivâ voce* examination. I believe the regulations enjoined with regard to the management of Public School libraries are faithfully observed, although it will be noticed from the report that a very small number of books indeed has been taken out during the year. This is, no doubt, partly owing to the fact that children have access to Sabbath School libraries and the excellent library of the Mechanics' Institute—(the number of volumes in either, however, it is not easy to ascertain); but there is another reason, however, that ought to be noticed, and which has been patent to observant men in other parts of the country as well, and that is, that the rising young men and young women have no taste for such solid and useful reading as these libraries contain. This is much to be deplored, to whatever cause the feeling is to be assigned, as, without a taste formed for reading and thinking, when they are at an impressive age, all their acquirements at school will be of little service to make them good and useful citizens.

132. *The Reverend Robert Scott, Oakville.*—I have not yet been able to get arrangements made for a public lecture on the subject of education, but hope soon to accomplish that object, in a way that may be, I expect, of some advantage to the cause,—for I hold education to be the end of all teaching. Mere information, and, in many respects, instructious, are comparatively useless, unless they end in drawing forth, in a right direction, the powers of the mind and heart. The mind, in all its aspects, is not like a building that may be erected, of fair proportions, and in accordance with the most approved principles; but it requires to be trained to the use of all the appliances of knowledge, as of art, that a wise Creator has profusely scattered around us on every side. "Apt to teach" is, if possible, a requisite on the part of the teacher of even more importance than the mere possession of information, or all the other qualifications in a higher degree without it. And with respect to this point, I am glad to be able to say, that in my opinion the public school of Oakville is very highly favored. Two of the teachers hold a first-class certificate; and the other, the teacher of the junior department, has proved herself fully qualified for the work she has undertaken. The good order, conjoined with the natural ease and freedom of the pupils, and the evident respect which they manifest for their respective teachers, prove the ability of those teachers in the art of government—a very essential matter in a public school, and speaks well for the kindly feelings which teacher and pupils bear to each other. With regard to the Roman Catholic Separate School, I can say little about it. The change of teachers there has not permitted the result to be so apparent; but I cannot, in justice, withhold the remark, that I have been much pleased with the marked courtesy with which my visits have been received. The causes of non-attendance at school on the part of the pupils are, I suppose, here as elsewhere, negligence on the part of the great majority of the parents; poverty only on the part of very few, for the public Common School is free to those who feel it a hardship to pay the small sum that is there charged. With regard to religious instruction in the Public School, the general regulations have not all been made by any party with this end in view; but, so far as I can learn, the Trustees are perfectly willing and wishful such instruction should be communicated in the way directed. With respect to the reading of the Scriptures and prayer at the opening of the school, both are observed; and in the Separate School there is no neglect in any way. As I have not been present at any meeting of the County Board, because I have not received any notification, I can say nothing about their programme. There is only one library, that in connection with the Common School, in which the regulations are observed and the books are largely read, and, I believe, with good results. Prizes are given in the Roman Catholic Separate School, and, so far as my information extends, with good results. In the Common School there are prize-cards awarded, that, in the opinion of not a few, serve all the purposes contemplated by prizes, and avoid many (if not all) the evils connected with them.

133. *The Reverend James S. Douglas, M.A., Peterborough.*—The report I have to give of the Union School is, on the whole, highly favorable. The teachers, from the Principal downwards, are very efficient, and the pupils in attendance have not fallen off in numbers. But there has not been that steady progress in the attainments, from the lower classes upwards, that seems to be desirable: about a third part of the scholars being found in the mere rudiments of education. There was a committee of the trustees appointed to assist in



the classification of pupils, but no change was effected. This I hope to see remedied this ensuing year, under the resolute endeavors of the new Principal, by whom such details can effectually be dealt with. The regularity of attendance depends very much on the apparent progress of the pupils, and the attention paid by the Principal and the teachers to each pupil individually; for when a pupil sees that he is kindly noticed by his teachers, he feels an interest in the school, especially if he feels that he is making progress. The Board of Examiners have, I believe, in contemplation to have examination papers printed for themselves at their next meeting in May; but I am still of opinion that examination papers for the whole Province, sent down, *sealed*, from the Central Board, and, after being revised by the Board of Examiners, sent back to the Central Board for final adjudication, would render the standard over the several counties equal and more satisfactory. The Separate School is also progressing favorably.

134. *The Reverend G. R. Sanderson, Port Hope.*—It affords me great pleasure to report the continued efficiency of the Union School in this town, together with the improved condition of the Eastern and Western Primary Schools. The attendance in all is good, and the zeal and fidelity of the instructors are rewarded by the general advancement of the pupils. Military, as well as scholastic drill, has been established, and many of the embryo Wellingtons seem to be quite as much enamored of the former as the latter. Good government prevails, and but few cases of delinquency occur among so large a number of pupils, presenting so great a variety of age, temperament and condition in life. The happy effects of our unrivalled system of education is seen in almost numberless ways—in none more clearly than in the educational attainments of some humble lads, who, with the blessing of God, will yet rise to distinction, and who, but for the system established, would, in all probability, live and die in comparative ignorance and uselessness. All honor to the patriotic men whose wise heads and warm hearts have originated and fostered a system so beneficent! At the close of the Easter Term, a school exhibition was given in the town-hall for the benefit of the school library. The hall was crowded in every part, and the proceeds amounted to nearly *seventy dollars*. A few scholars and parents fail to estimate as they should the advantages placed within their reach. To this cause I attribute, mainly, the non-attendance of absentees. The Revised Programme is used, and printed questions are submitted at the County Board Examinations. The books in the library are covered, labelled and numbered, and all the regulations laid down are observed. An unquestionably good influence is exerted by the reading annually of so many volumes, not always by the pupils alone, but also frequently by the parents. Prizes, I regret to say, are not distributed. The chief cause why they are not, I believe, is to be found in the want of adequate funds.

135. *The Reverend Robert Cooney, D.D., St. Catharines.*—The number of children not attending any school is comparatively small; and the cause of their non-attendance is the indifference of their parents. As to the general regulations regarding religious instruction and their regulations, none of the clergymen or others visit the school for that purpose; but the teachers and myself do what we can. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed in all particulars, most rigidly so at the last examination. We have no library in connection with our Common Schools. The distribution of prizes has been very beneficial in its results, and will be continued. In conclusion, I am happy to be able to say that the schools are in a very healthy condition, and are exercising a very sanitary influence upon the pupils. As far as possible the whole administration is carried on in conformity with the instructions emanating from the Education Office. I hope that you will long be spared to preside over a department, whose very existence, no less than its growth and strength, is mainly ascribable to your zeal and efficiency.

136. *Henry Silvester, Esq., Woodstock.*—The progress made in our schools appears satisfactory to the public, but I cannot add I am equally satisfied that more might not be effected, were due energy shewn. Teachers have generally too many pupils; indeed, when any one of them has over fifty children to instruct in the necessary branches of education, full justice cannot be done to all. Our teachers are rarely changed; the selection being carefully made, they continue in office for years, or, in the case of females, until they are married. During the past year one new teacher, holding a Normal School

certificate, was engaged to take the place of a young lady, whose sudden death was much lamented by Trustees, pupils, and the community at large. In many, very many cases, teachers have other aims than a life devoted to instruction, consequently the school-room is treated merely as a place in which so many hours are to be spent for a certain sum; the time of closing is eagerly looked for, when matters of more personal interest than school exercises have the attention, as they have previously occupied the mind. This, after all, cannot be so much wondered at as regretted, for the well-qualified and experienced teacher is constantly annoyed and injured by the fact of boys and girls, fresh from school, offering their services considerably below that which is a just remuneration to a faithful instructor. The facility with which certificates have been obtained from County Boards of Instruction is, of course, the primary cause. I, however, hope and believe that in this respect an improvement is going on. Our public examinations have been moderately attended, and some interest evinced, but not nearly so much as it would be desirable to see. The distribution of prizes, which took place at the Town Hall, in the evening after examination, brought together a large assemblage, over 400 of the children being present. The prizes were given for good conduct and regular attendance, and handed to the delighted recipients by that staunch friend of education, the Hon. George Alexander, assisted by the several resident Ministers. Following the example of my predecessors, the prizes were the gift of myself, as Local Superintendent, with some slight addition from others; but nothing is taken from the school funds for this purpose. Books from the Education Office, at a cost of about sixty dollars each year, made a goodly show and were much approved. The effect of these prizes has been most excellent, but it is very difficult to guard against the favouritism of teachers. One prize was offered for the best plain needlework, but so keen was the competition and so excellent was the work, that six prizes became necessary. A handsome family Bible (the gift of a friend to the schools) was also presented to a young lady of great perseverance, as the best reader among over 400 pupils. Two of our Trustees made a monthly visit *as a rule*, and other short visits are frequent. I seldom allow a week to pass without visiting. There are very few children in this town not at some school or other; the few exceptions are kept from it by dissolute parents; and, unless the Trustees would board and clothe these children and make some allowance to the parents for the supposed value of their services, they cannot be got to school. I much question whether a dozen such, between the ages of five and 14, could be found. Irregularity of attendance—an evil without remedy—continues to prevail, although visibly lessening. In Spring, gardening and potato planting call off the boys; in July, berry picking takes away boys and girls; in Autumn, housing apples, potatoes, &c., again occupies the boys. Add to this the necessary absence arising from inclement weather and from the sickness of some member of the family, and the occasional absence is accounted for. To instance the influence of travelling shows, I may mention that one day in June last, when a circus exhibited in the town, only 257 were at school out of 441 on that month's register. A circus performance is not perhaps objectionable in itself, but the lesser lights with it are mostly gambling booths or agencies for the sale of sham jewellery and immoral books. In some of our departments the Bible is read, and in others the prescribed forms of prayer are used. Where this is done in a devotional spirit, it is received with propriety, and, therefore, with good effect; but whenever a teacher is not imbued with this feeling, the Bible had better be excluded than gabbled over with irreverence. The Board of Instruction examinations for this circuit are conducted with increasing strictness, and occupy three days; the questions are printed.

### XLIII. VILLAGES.

137. *The Reverend James S. Douglas, Ashburnham.*—In regard to the village school of Ashburnham, I have much pleasure in noticing, first, the very handsome new brick school-house, which was erected by the Trustees last summer. The building is quite an ornament to the village. It is designed, eventually, for two teachers, a male and female; and this arrangement, I have no doubt, will add greatly to the value of the instruction afforded, as well as to the efficiency of it. The girls will obtain such instruction in knitting, sewing and other accomplishments as are suitable for them, and the boys will also receive a higher direction to their studies, suitable to the business in which they are

in after-life to engage. The progress of the schools has been very steady, and the number of the pupils has greatly increased. Mr. Stratton excels in arithmetic, and so does his school. The continual re-election of the same Trustees, from year to year, does great credit to the good sense of the people of Ashburnham. The Trustees thus come to know their duties and to know the value of the teacher. I have always the greatest pleasure in meeting with the Trustees, teacher, and parents, on occasions both of my lectures and visits. I am sorry to hear that a Separate School has been proposed; however, the separation will have the good effect of opening the Protestant school now to the study of the Bible.

138. *D. James George, Esquire, Bradford.*—I am very much gratified in being able to state that a marked improvement has taken place with regard to our Common School. The Trustees have, with commendable promptness, seconded the wishes of the inhabitants for increased school accommodation, and, as a preparatory step, a temporary building has been secured until large additions are made to the present school-house. The school grounds are enlarged, and facilities for conducting the school as much after the Model School plan as possible are to be provided; so that in a few months we expect to have as efficient a Common School as any in the rural districts. The desire for a free school is fast increasing, and already the question is being agitated, so that it would not at all surprise me if the year 1865 witness the inauguration of a school system in our village which will guarantee free education to every youth in this community. God grant it! The school report shows but one lecture as having been delivered by the Local Superintendent. The second was not delivered owing to the inclemency of the weather at the time its delivery was announced to take place.

139. *The Reverend James Middlemiss, Elora.*—As may be inferred from the numbers given in the report, there are very few children who are not at school during some part of the year. Those who are not are generally children of thirteen years of age and upwards, whose parents find it necessary to put them early into a way of doing something for themselves. For the benefit of such, evening classes have been opened by the teacher of the boys' school. I regret to say, however, that as yet these classes are not well attended. Those who do attend are of course not included in the report; the number is about twenty. The Sunday Schools, of which there are *four* in the village, are generally well attended; but it is found difficult to keep the older children, especially the boys, under regular religious instruction, otherwise than by means of Bible classes conducted by the ministers themselves. I believe there are libraries in connection with all the Sunday Schools, and the aggregate number of volumes is probably not under 1,000. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are followed in the Common Schools. It is difficult, if not impossible, to say anything in reference to *immediate* results, but I feel sure that all the teachers are interested in the moral and religious well-being of their pupils, and are satisfied that the lapse of years will show that they have contributed somewhat towards the rearing of a virtuous people. The library is also, I believe, doing a little towards the same end, though, I am sorry to say, the preference for the lighter kind of reading is excessive. Prizes are given annually, and the good effects of them are not doubted. In reference to the state of our schools generally, I believe I am warranted in saying that they have never been in a better condition; and that at no former time have the people been more satisfied with the management and good conduct of their schools. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, but the examination questions are not printed."

140. *Samuel McCammon, Esquire, Gananoque.*—By the annual Report it appears that a large number of children of school age do not attend the Common School of the village. Of these, some attend the Grammar School, and a few the private schools reported. The numerous factories of the village afford employment to some, and indifference on the part of parents causes the absence of others. However, the Trustees, with their usual liberality, have declared both the Grammar and Common Schools *free* for the present year, and already a marked improvement in the attendance is observed. The general rules respecting religious instruction are partly observed. At the County Board Examinations, the Revised Programme is, so far as possible, observed; the questions are not printed, but written answers are required. A library in connection with the schools was commenced

during the year, and the books are carefully covered, labelled and numbered. As but a few books are available for circulation among so large a population, the influence of the library can hardly yet be appreciated. The parents and Trustees take a great interest in the schools, and marked progress has been made during the past year.

141. *James Bowie, Esquire, M.D., Mitchell.*—It is gratifying to be able to state that our Village School continues steadily to progress, both in numbers and efficiency. Three or four years since an addition was made to the school-house, much larger than the old one; but even that is now found insufficient to accommodate the scholars who attend. The school is divided into the senior and junior classes; the former occupy the new part, under the charge of Mr. Dunsman; the latter the old building, under Mr. McGill. During the past year the number of scholars entered on the register was 410; of these, 214 were boys, and 196 girls. The average attendance throughout the year was about 150. The books used in the school are those recommended by the Council of Public Instruction, and the progress made in the different branches taught gives general satisfaction. The school is opened and closed with prayer. I think it may be stated as fact that our school system works well here, and with which everyone appears satisfied. This is satisfactory, so far as it goes; yet, in my opinion, improvements might be effected, more especially in respect to a library, and which I hope to see soon receive more attention than has hitherto been paid to it. I have no doubt, however, that, as the means of the inhabitants increase, this—among other defects—will be remedied. What has already been done encourages us to prognosticate that no indifference will be manifested in adopting whatever promises to advance the all-important object of education. It appears evident that, from the increasing interest taken in education by the people, the present school-house will soon be utterly inadequate to meet the wants of the community, and must necessarily give place to others of far greater dimensions.

142. *The Rev. J. J. Boyart, M.A., Napanee.*—The Report which I have the honor to make, relative to the state and progress of education in the Village of Napanee, is, I am happy to be able to say, for the most part a very favorable one. You will find by comparing the Annual Report of the Board of Common School Trustees for 1863 with that of the preceding year, that the total number of children attending school during the past year was 436, and that during 1862 it was only 298. The large increase is undoubtedly to be attributed to the action of the Board of Trustees, in making the Common Schools free; and when we look into the details we find another cause of congratulation, namely, that the large increase is made up for the most part of children hitherto uneducated, and who, we may reasonably conclude, would have continued in that sad state, had not the Trustees made this laudable move. There are but very few who do not take advantage of the opportunities thus offered to them, and their non-attendance at school is to be attributed, for the most part, to the poverty of their parents. It also gives me great pleasure to report, that preparations are being made to build a large, substantial and suitable school-house, on the site given for that purpose by the Cartwright estate. Such a school-house is undoubtedly very much needed. I have to state that no religious instruction is given to the children while in school, except incidentally, by the teachers. The children read from the Bible once a week. I believe the Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed; the examination questions are printed. I conceive that the distribution of prizes has a very favorable influence. In conclusion, I conceive that the Common Schools of Napanee would be in a very efficient state if there were only more teachers,—a defect which the Trustees feel hardly able to remedy, while they are erecting expensive buildings.

143. *John Bentley, Esquire, M.D., Newmarket.*—I this day forward, by mail, the annual Reports of the Board of Trustees of the Common School, and also of the Roman Catholic Separate School of this village. During the past year the Common School was free; for the present year the Board of Trustees have decided to impose a rate-bill of 12 cents per month. The reason for this change is as follows:—The number of children on the school register of last year was 293, but the average attendance was, for the first half of the year, 114, and for the second half of the year, only 107. This average is, in proportion to the number of scholars on the register, below the average of former years, when a rate-bill was imposed; and it was judged by the Board that the principal cause was that the parents were not so careful to see that their children attended regularly when tuition cost

nothing, as when they had a monthly rate-bill to pay. Considering regularity of attendance as most important to secure the efficiency of teachers, a rate-bill as above has been imposed. By a special census the population of the village was found to be 1,540. The numbers (298) on the register of the Common School, 82 on the register of the Roman Catholic Separate School, and 60 attending private schools, give in all 435, a number above the usual average of children of school age, besides those who attend the Grammar School. This may be accounted for by the fact that we have some children attending our schools from the adjacent school sections, and in part by the salubrity of atmosphere here, which appears to favor rapid increase of population, and of which all who read may take note. The Common School library is a good one, and cannot fail to have a good influence. The Revised Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. I cannot speak too highly of the faithfulness and efficiency of the Board of Trustees. Everything relating to the preservation of the school buildings, which are creditable to us, to the apparatus, maps, and library, and to general management of the school, is carefully and promptly attended to by them. Mr. Robert Alexander, the head-teacher, has been laboring here for a number of years, and possesses, as he deserves, the esteem and confidence of the community. His status as a teacher is recognized not only in the village but in the country around, as is testified by the number of young men and women who avail themselves of his instructions previous to their entering the Normal School, the advantages of which he urges all who are preparing themselves to be teachers to obtain. He is ably seconded in the work of the school by Miss Grace Guthrie. In fine, we have a good school, and it is doing a good work, a work which will tell 'in the generations following.'

144. *The Reverend William Schmidt, New Hamburg.*—I think on the whole the progress of education in this village is satisfactory, and the teachers deserve much credit for the pains they have taken with their respective schools. As to the cause of non-attendance, I can give no other than the indifference of parents. The Programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The influence exerted by the distribution of prizes has been in general encouraging, but with some it has created a jealous feeling, as they look upon them as presents instead of prizes. We have no school library in our school. The regulations as regards religious instruction are not observed.

145. *George Colston, Esquire, Oshawa.*—The Separate School report is not as full as desirable. A union of the Grammar and Common Schools has taken place, and an efficient staff of teachers employed, and the prospects are very encouraging that the school will rise to a higher standard than heretofore. The number of volumes in the library is not known, from the fact that the old librarian left without making a report, and the new one has not, as yet, had time to ascertain the number. Yet we have a large library, and it is read with interest, and I believe is doing a good work in elevating the moral standard of the village.

146. *The Reverend Finlay McCuaig, Port Dalhousie.*—Our Common School in this village is divided into two departments—male and female—each department taught by a first-class teacher. This arrangement is by no means free from objections, but in the peculiar circumstances of the school, it was perhaps the best thing that could be done at the time it was adopted. The school is at present in a better state than it has been for years, and its efficiency is on the increase. This is mainly owing to the interest taken by the Trustees in the prosperity of the school. The school is opened and closed with religious exercises. The examinations of teachers, in this school circuit, are thorough—the questions are printed, and the examinations conducted as at the University of Toronto. Prizes were distributed at the last examination of the school, but I question their good effects. There is a library in the section, but of late it has been but little used. You will observe from the report that out of a population of nearly three hundred children of school age, upwards of one hundred are non-attendants. The reason for this is mainly the indifference of parents and guardians, but I strongly suspect the rate-bill has something to do with it.

147. *The Reverend Francis W. Dobbs, Portsmouth.*—I have much pleasure in noticing one new feature in our arrangements for the past year. The Trustees determined to have a *female department*, and for eight months a school was carried on with good success,

and to the general satisfaction of the parents. The plan has been again adopted for the present year; a female teacher has been secured, and I feel much confidence as to the results. The non-attendance at the Roman Catholic Separate School is owing to the carelessness of parents. The general rules as regards our Common Schools have been observed, and they may be considered in an efficient state.

148. *The Reverend William Aitken, Smith's Falls.*—I have little to say concerning our Common School, in addition to what I have had occasion to state in former communications. Still under the same teacher who has had charge of it for many years, it continues to improve in its discipline and general efficiency. There has been a slight diminution of the number attending during the past year—a fact attributable mainly to a new distribution of the pupils between the Grammar and the Common School departments. Our school library contains an excellent selection of books. Not a few of them, however, of the sort most attractive to the young, have become injured by frequent use, and a new supply of books of that class is accordingly much to be desired.

149. *John B. Denton, Esquire, Wellington.*—The answers to General Remarks, which I forwarded for the County, will apply to the Village of Wellington.

150. *James Beatty, Esquire, Thorold.*—It is very gratifying to me to be able to communicate to you the pleasing and important intelligence that the Common Schools in the village of Thorold are now characterized by progressive prosperity. The attendance in the schools is increasingly large. The pupils' proficiency in knowledge is quite satisfactory. Harmony and unity of action, inspired by a justifiable and praiseworthy emulation, are evinced by those interested and engaged in Common School education.

151. *T. Stewart MacGachen, Esquire, Waterloo.*—I think that the schools, as far as education is concerned, are in a very efficient state, and that the way in which they are conducted gives general satisfaction in the village. The attendance is certainly small in the summer months, but that is owing to the parents taking away the children to assist them in some way or other, which I presume is the case in most parts of the Province. You will observe that we now commence and close the duties of the schools with prayer. My letter, recommending this, also recommended that the use of the Bible should be introduced and instruction given from it. I hope that the next report will show that this alteration also has been made. I am glad to say that by the end of this year we shall have all the schools under one roof, as contracts have been entered into for building a handsome school-house, with lecture-room and all suitable offices, at an expense of \$5,600, and the work will be commenced as soon as possible.

152. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, Fergus.*—The attendance at the schools has been, altogether, much the same as last year, although larger the first six months, and much smaller the last six, than the corresponding periods of 1863. The same teachers have been employed in both schools, and, I believe, conducted the schools very satisfactorily. I regret to have to send the answer "No prizes given." My own opinion is favorable to their employment, when they are judiciously awarded, and I do not know of their ever having been otherwise than judiciously given here. The Board of School Trustees granted \$10 for making an addition to the library last season, which, although not a reward of merit, is yet an encouragement to the scholars, as they are the chief applicants for books. The attendance at the Roman Catholic Separate School is small; female teachers have been employed since its establishment, and the school under their management I have been pleased with. The two private schools are both taught by females. They are rather supplementary schools than distinct, so far as I know, in branches taught; sustained partly by those who would rather have female teachers for female pupils—when somewhat advanced—which, under the present arrangement, cannot be had here in the public schools of this village. I have been obliged to take the general population and number of children of school age from last year's report; the Trustees could give no other.

## APPENDIX B.

## THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

(BY THE REV. W. F. CHECKLEY, B.A.)

SIR,—I beg leave to supplement my detailed report of the Grammar Schools by a few brief remarks. While many of these schools are in a high state of efficiency, and likely to improve steadily, it is impossible to deny that there are many others which scarcely deserve the name, being in fact often far inferior to some of our Common Schools. The existence of such a state of things is not, I think, chiefly owing, as generally supposed, to the want of the proper qualifications for their office on the part of the masters, though this may be the cause in a few instances, but rather to the absence of a desire for classical learning among our rural population, an absence natural enough in a country so young and so practical, and also to the defective state of the Grammar School law. The results of the system would, in my opinion, be greater if the light were more concentrated, and, instead of a multitude of small schools scattered over the Province, and each emitting but a feeble glimmer, a few institutions of a better description were established and well supported in the county and other principal towns. The effect of such a change would, I am persuaded, be soon visible in the improved condition of our Universities. Much as these have already done, considering the disadvantages under which they have labored, they cannot be expected, in the short course of four years, to turn out really reliable work, unless they have sound materials to work on. The time has, I think, now come when the County Councils should be restrained in the somewhat too arbitrary exercise of their discretion as to the multiplication of Grammar Schools. Before establishing such a school in any locality, creating, that is, a new and permanent drain on a limited fund, those bodies should be required to take something more into consideration than the interested wishes of a few individuals, or the existence of a temporary surplus in the county apportionment. With reference to schools already established, but not fulfilling the conditions of the law, it would be well that the reins were drawn tighter, and no school allowed to receive any portion of the public money unless it possessed the required number of classical pupils, and complied in other respects with the regulations laid down by the Council of Public Instruction. To carry out the reforms I speak of, some few additions to the present Grammar School Act would indeed be necessary, but not, I think, of a nature to excite opposition, and not requiring the expenditure of money. It might, for example, be provided that no Grammar School should be established in future in any village containing less than one thousand inhabitants. Again, before the apportionment of Government aid to any school, it would be well to require a certificate from the Inspector of Grammar Schools that a suitable building had been erected and properly furnished. Some localities have acted liberally and wisely in this matter, but in others the Grammar School is held in buildings the most unfit, or even in the master's private residence. The refusal of Government aid would be a proper rebuke to such parsimony. In order to raise the standard of the Grammar Schools, and to meet the fraud, now not uncommon in the case of Union Boards, of obtaining a head-master with a University degree or a Grammar School certificate, and the requiring him to do Common School work, so that the Board might be enabled to draw the double Government allowance and save local taxation, it would be desirable not only to carry out the Act of 1853 with more strictness than has been hitherto done, but also to provide that no portion of the Government grant should be paid to any Union or Grammar School Board where the salary of the head-master, from all sources, does not reach the minimum amount of six hundred dollars per annum for junior schools, of eight hundred for senior schools. With respect to the multiplicity of text-books so often complained of, I would again suggest that a Committee, composed partly of the heads of colleges and partly of practical Grammar School teachers, be appointed to settle this question, and that the Grammar School Inspector should receive positive instructions to see that within a given period, say three years, the books thus recommended were in exclusive use in the Province. To enforce the introduction of the antiquated books at present authorized would, I think, be at once unwise, vexatious, and impossible. I observed that the system of the late Model Grammar School was carried

out in a modified form in many of the better Grammar Schools of the Province, and with evident advantage. I would remark, therefore, that, as time was not given to that institution to do its work effectually, and as the same system is now adopted on a more extensive scale in Upper Canada College, arrangements might possibly be made with the authorities of the latter whereby the benefits both of the general system and the training class might be still secured to the county schools.

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

W. F. CHECKLEY,

The Reverend Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.,  
Chief Superintendent of Education, Upper Canada.  
*Inspector of Grammar Schools.*

APPENDIX C.

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

(In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Appendix is not printed.)

APPENDIX D.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Vic., chap. 64, sec. 107, has granted to the under-mentioned students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School teachers in any part of Upper Canada :

"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, may give to any teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no such Certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The Certificates are divided into classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the Certificate, according to the following form :

GRADE (A, B, or C,) OF THE FIRST (OR SECOND) CLASS.

*Certificate of Qualification—Normal School, for Upper Canada.*

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That  
attended the Normal School during the  
18 , and having been carefully examined in the several  
branches named in the margin, is hereby recommended to  
the Chief Superintendent of Education, as eligible to receive  
a First (or Second) Class Certificate of Qualification, as a  
Common School Teacher in Upper Canada, according to the  
"Programme of the Examination and Classification of Common  
School Teachers," revised by the Council of Public  
Instruction, on the 17th day of December, 1858.

having  
Session,

Head Master.

Second Master.

STANDING

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES—  
No. 1 being the highest.

Spelling.....	.....
Reading.....	.....
Grammar.....	.....
Composition.....	.....
English Literature.....	.....
History.....	.....
Geography.....	.....
Education.....	.....
Writing.....	.....
Drawing.....	.....
Music.....	.....
Book-Keeping.....	.....
Arithmetic.....	.....
Algebra.....	.....
Geometry.....	.....
Mensuration.....	.....
Natural Philosophy.....	.....
Chemical Physics.....	.....
Chemistry.....	.....
Aptitude to Teach.....	.....
Conduct.....	.....

IN ACCORDANCE with the foregoing recommen-  
dation, and under the authority vested in  
the Chief Superintendent of Education by  
the 107th section of the Upper Canada  
Consolidated Common School Act (22nd  
Victoria, chapter 64.)

[L.S.]



I do hereby grant to \_\_\_\_\_ a First (or Second) Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher, of the grade and standing above indicated, which Certificate shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked by this Department (or for one year, as in the case of Second Class Certificates, Grade C.)

Dated at the Education Office, Toronto, this (fifteenth day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty \_\_\_\_\_).

Chief Superintendent of Education for U.C.

Recorded in Certificate Register A of the Department, Number \_\_\_\_\_

Registrar.

Each Certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the following order:—

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.—DATED 15<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1863.

MALES.

*First Class.—Grade A.*

- 1627 Brown, James Coyle.  
1628 Groat, Stillman Preston (1249).\*

*First Class.—Grade B.*

- 1629 Hamilton, Alexander.  
1630 Hammond, Joseph (1268).  
1631 McLennan, Simon (818, 1002).

*First Class.—Grade C.*

- 1632 Ewing, John (1556).  
1633 Helson, Thomas Henry.  
1634 Matheson, John Hugh.  
1635 Rider, Thomas.  
1636 Ross, John.  
1637 York, Frederick Embry (1573.)

*Second Class.—Grade A.*

- 1638 Berney, William Henry.  
1639 Butler, Richard Charles.  
1640 Galbraith, Daniel.  
1641 Langdon, Richard Vickers.  
1642 Moment, Alfred Harrison.  
1643 McKay, Andrew.  
1644 Welsh, John (1488).

*Second Class.—Grade B.*

- 1645 Allison, Andrew (321).  
1646 Banks, Richard.  
1647 Barr, William.

*First Class.—Grade A.*

- 1676 Buick, Margaret (1426, 1506, 1581).  
1677 Craig, Elizabeth.  
1678 Greenlees, Margaret (1589).  
1679 O'Neill, Margaret (1420, 1494).  
1680 Reeves, Mary Maria (1405, 1580).

*First Class.—Grade B.*

- 1691 Adams, Agnes Maria (1596).  
1682 Henning, Amelia (1513, 1591).  
1683 O'Flaherty, Anna Maria (1320, 1413, 1493).

- 1648 Bell, William.  
1649 Burrows, Frederick.  
1650 Cain, James.  
1651 Cameron, Thomas.  
1652 Campbell, Aaron Jesse.  
1653 Fawcett, Simon Wesley.  
1654 Flynn, Daniel (1384).  
1655 Frampton, John.  
1656 Goldsmith, Perry David.  
1657 Hannah, William George.  
1658 Hare, George William.  
1659 Herrick, Alvan Corson.  
1660 Hicks, David (1386).  
1661 Hodge, George.  
1662 Holmes, Robert.  
1663 King, John Sumpter.  
1664 McArthur, Alexander.  
1665 McBrayne, Dugald.  
1666 McDonald, William.  
1667 McLaren, Alexander Lumsden (1472?).  
1668 Palmer, George Alexander.  
1669 Rose, Leonard Alfred.  
1670 Taber, Jacob Russell.

*Second Class.—Grade C.*

[Expire one year from date.]

- 1671 Jordan, Thomas.  
1672 Lowe, Peter.  
1673 Moyer, Eli Nash.  
1674 Rockwell, Ashbel.  
1675 Swan, Thomas.

FEMALES.

- 1684 Rogers, Jessie (1421, 1520, 1585).

*First Class.—Grade C.*

- 1685 Griffin, Ellen Catherine (1236, 1409).  
1686 James, Lucy (1592).  
1687 Munson, Charlotte (583, 1518, 1593).  
1688 McKellar, Catherine (1315, 1606).  
1689 O'Flaherty, Edith (1433, 1530, 1594).  
1690 Vallance, Margaret (1243).

*Second Class.—Grade A.*

- 1691 Gillen, Catherine (1615).

1692 Gillen, Ellen (1616).  
 1693 Horner, Esther Anne Rogers (1419).  
 1694 Lanton, Annie (1621).  
 1695 Peden, Jessie Lat-rop.  
 1696 Stevenson, Ruth Bedelia (1609).  
 1697 Williams, Eliza Ann (1521, 1612).

*Second Class.—Grade B.*

1698 Allen, Mary.  
 1699 Bell, Mary Ann.  
 1700 Dick, Margaret Elizabeth.  
 1701 Grubell, Ladonia Maria Emmeline.  
 1702 Guthrie, Jane.  
 1703 Harbottle, Charlotte.  
 1704 Kessack, Elizabeth (1620).  
 1705 Martin, Elizabeth.  
 1706 Oates, Isabella Augusta (1624).  
 1707 O'Brien, Eliza.  
 1708 Stewart, Annie (1153).

1709 Welsh, Jane.  
 1710 Wilkinson, Hannah (1626).  
 1711 Wright, Mary Eleanor.

*Second Class.—Grade C.*

[Expire one year from date.]

1712 Carlisle, Jane.  
 1713 Cash, Charlotte.  
 1714 Elder, Christina Hossie.  
 1715 Elder, Jane.  
 1716 Hamilton, Sarah Jane.  
 1717 Horgan, Mary Rebecca.  
 1718 Lamb, Susannah.  
 1719 Lymburner, Eliza.  
 1720 Simens, Theresa Maria.  
 1721 Twohy, Ellen.  
 1722 Richardson, Isabella.

THIRTIETH SESSION.—DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1863.

MALES.

*First Class.—Grade A.*

1723 Langdon, Richard Vickery (1641).\*

*First Class.—Grade B.*

1724 Alexander, William.  
 1725 Archibald, Charles.  
 1726 Berney, Wm. Henry (1638).  
 1727 Brown, Miles.  
 1728 Butler, Richard Charles (1639).  
 1729 Elliott, John Charles (1266, 1350).  
 1730 Girdwood, Alexander.  
 1731 Hanly, John (1176).  
 1732 Hardie, Robert (1542).  
 1733 Keirnan, Thomas (1090, 1447).  
 1734 King, John Sumpter (1663).  
 1735 McKay, Andrew (1643).  
 1736 Narraway, John Wesley.  
 1737 Nichols, Wilnot Mortimer (1365).  
 1738 Rose, Leonard Alfred (1669).  
 1739 Wark, Alexander (926, 1100).

*First Class.—Grade C.*

1740 Cameron, Thomas (1651).  
 1741 Cuthbertson, Edward Greer (1087, 1547).  
 1742 Herrick, Alvan Corson (1659).  
 1743 Hodge, George (1661).  
 1744 Moment, Alfred Harrison (1642).  
 1745 Swan, Thomas (1675).  
 1746 Thompson, Mathew (1480).

*Second Class.—Grade A.*

1747 Abbott, John Thomas.  
 1748 Ayers, William.  
 1749 Campbell, Robert A. (18).  
 1750 Gibson, James.  
 1751 Hall, A. a.  
 1752 Harcourt, Luke Arthur.  
 1753 McDonald, William (1666).

*First Class.—Grade A.*

1786 Clark, Clara Jane.

1754 Martin, John (1563).  
 1755 Murphy, John Joseph.  
 1756 Rutherford, James [No. 89 on Application Register].  
 1757 Webb, Joseph Hughes.

*Second Class.—Grade B.*

1758 Bogart, George Arthur.  
 1759 Brown, Livius.  
 1760 Carter, William Henry Perry.  
 1761 Christie, Elias.  
 1762 Cochran, Charles.  
 1763 Donnelly, James.  
 1764 Elliott, George.  
 1765 Gerow, Arthur Martin.  
 1766 Heaslip, Nelson.  
 1767 Lovett, William.  
 1768 McArthur, Robert Blair.  
 1769 McFarlane, George.  
 1770 McMahon, Michael.  
 1771 McTavish, Douglas.  
 1772 Monkman, John Gordon Lawrence.  
 1773 Peart, William.  
 1774 Rutherford, James [No. 64 on Application Register].  
 1775 Squire, William.  
 1776 Wait, Lucien Augustus.  
 1777 Williams, William.

*Second Class.—Grade C.*

[Expire one year from date.]

1778 Allen, John.  
 1779 Braiden, Wilson.  
 1780 Titchworth, Ira Cyrus.  
 1781 McKellar, Hugh.  
 1782 Oles, John.  
 1783 Parsons, John.  
 1784 Pritchard, James.  
 1785 Simpson, John William.

FEMALES.

1787 Clark, Sarah Haley (1401, 1491).  
 1788 Gibson, Rachael (1417).

*First Class.—Grade B.*

- 1789 Horner, Esther Anne Rogers (1419).  
 1790 Irvine, Eliza..  
 1791 Mackay, Jessie.  
 1792 Williams, Eliza Ann (1521, 1612, 1697).  
 1793 Bell, Mary Ann (1699).  
 1794 Gillen, Ellen (1616, 1692).  
 1795 Hamilton, Sarah Jane (1716).

*Second Class.—Grade A.*

- 1796 Cash, Charlotte (1713).  
 1797 Coyne, Annie.  
 1798 Horgan, Mary Rebecca (1717).  
 1799 Kahler, Emma Amelia.  
 1800 McCabe, Margaret.  
 1801 Muirhead, Maggie (1622).  
 1802 Mullin, Charlotte Anne.  
 1803 O'Brien, Eliza (1707).  
 1804 Robins, Ellen Gertrude.  
 1805 Stewart, Annie (1153, 1708).  
 1806 Sudborough, Sarah Anne (752).  
 1807 Wright, Mary Eleanor (1711).  
 1808 Young, Sarah.

*Second Class.—Grade B.*

- 1809 Atkinson, Mary.  
 1810 Barnes, Anna.  
 1811 Cameron, Anna Isabella.

- 1812 Campbell, Mary.  
 1813 Capsey, Margaret.  
 1814 Cartmell, Martha Julia.  
 1815 Churcher, Annie.  
 1816 Coyne, Maria Hamilton.  
 1817 Dobie, Isabella McCreath.  
 1818 Elder, Jane (1715).  
 1819 Gillen, Margaret Jane (1617).  
 1820 Hay, Janet Kenrick.  
 1821 Jones, Rebekah.  
 1822 Lamb, Susannah (1718).  
 1823 Macgregor, Mary.  
 1824 Martin, Elizabeth (1705).  
 1825 Mills, Margaret.  
 1826 Reeves, Ellen Margaret.  
 1827 Twohy, Ellen (1721).  
 1828 Warburton, Lucinda.  
 1829 Welsh, Jane (1709).

*Second Class.—Grade C.*

[Expire one year from date.]

- 1830 Baldwin, Louisa.  
 1831 Bales, Annie.  
 1832 Belfry, Sarah Ann.  
 1833 Crawford, Grace.  
 1834 Scott, Eliza Patton.  
 1835 Sinclair, Janet.  
 1836 Stanley, Catherine Fenelope.

## EXPIRED CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of the *Second Class*, Grade C, granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. In the *Journal of Education* for July, 1860, for February and July, 1861, for February and August, 1862, and for February, 1863, lists of the certificates which had expired up to those dates were published, and the following list shows those which expired on the 15th July and 22nd December, 1863 :

## MALES.

- 1485 Boldrick, Richard Henry.  
 1486 Summers, George.

- 1487 Wager, Reuben Lewis.  
 1488 *Obtained Second Class A* (1644).

## FEMALES.

- 1522 *Obtained Second Class B* (1597).  
 1523 do do (1598).  
 1524 do do A (1590).  
 1525 Kane, Mary Anne.  
 1526 Kennedy, Eliza Jane.  
 1527 *Obtained Second Class B* (1604).

- 1528 *Obtained Second Class B* (1605).  
 1529 do do (1607).  
 1530 do do A (1594).  
   and *First Class C* (1689).  
 1531 Richardson, Isabella.

## MALES.

- 1574 Corbett, Richard.  
 1575 Hill, John Neilson.

- 1576 Keam, Reuben.  
 1577 Sanderson, Robert.

## FEMALES.

- 1613 Cole, Lucinda Arvila.  
 1614 Crawford, Margaret.  
 1615 *Obtained Second Class A* (1691).  
 1616 do do (1692).  
 1617 do do B (1819).  
 1618 Ferrell, Kate Walker.  
 1619 Grant, Elizabeth.

- 1620 *Obtained Second Class B* (1704).  
 1621 do do A (1694).  
 1622 do do (1801).  
 1623 Mulcahy, Mary.  
 1624 *Obtained Second Class B* (1706).  
 1625 Turney, Melissa.  
 1626 *Obtained Second Class B* (1710).

\* The figures in brackets indicate the number of a previous certificate obtained by the student named.

\*\* A Certificate has no legal value after the date of its expiration.

Education Office,

Toronto, 22nd December, 1863.

ALEXANDER MARLING,

Registrar.

APPENDIX E.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT FOR UPPER CANADA, FOR 1864.

*Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town and Village Municipality in Upper Canada.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year, of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village and Township in Upper Canada. Although I have not yet received from the Government the usual intimation of the issue of the customary warrant, I presume that the apportionment will be payable at this Office, to the Agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, on the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and they, together with the Auditors' and Local Superintendents' Reports, have been duly transmitted to this Department.

The basis of apportionment to the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships for this year, is the population as reported in the census of 1861, which was also adopted last year, and I have no more generally accurate statistics of a later date.

Where Separate Schools exist, the sum apportioned to the Municipality has been divided among the Common and Roman Catholic Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance of pupils at both classes of schools during last year, as reported by the Trustees.

The gross sum apportioned to all the schools this year is about \$6,000 more than that apportioned last year.

It is particularly desirable that the amounts should be applied for not later than the third week in July, as it is inconvenient to delay the payment. There are, however, a number of municipalities which have not yet sent in their account of school moneys, now several months over due, and in these cases the payment must necessarily be deferred until the law has been complied with.

I trust that the liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office,  
Toronto, 16th June, 1864.

*Apportionment to Counties, for 1864.*

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.	
Townships.	Apportionment.
Charlottenburgh .....	\$743 00
Do. for Separate Schools..	\$60.00
Kenyon .....	582 00
Lancaster .....	508 00
Do. for Separate Schools...	39.00
Eochiel .....	547 00
Do. for Separate School...	61.00
	<hr/>
Total for County, \$2540.	\$160.00 \$2380 00
<hr/>	
2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.	
Cornwall .....	\$600 00
Finch .....	287 00
Osabruck .....	676 00
Roxborough .....	380 00
	<hr/>
	\$1943 00

3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.	
Matilda .....	\$582 00
Mountain .....	441 00
Williamsburgh .....	561 00
Winchester .....	490 00
	<hr/>
	\$2074 00
<hr/>	
4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.	
Alfred .....	\$163 00
Caledonia .....	129 00
Hawkesbury, East .....	364 00
Do. for Separate Schools..	\$143.00
Do. West.....	262 00
Longueuil .....	193 00
Plantagenet, North .....	263 00
Do. for Separate School...	36.00
Do. South .....	148 00
	<hr/>
Total for County, \$1706	\$179.00 \$1527 00

5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Cambridge .....	\$ 80 00	
Clarence .....	207 00	
Cumberland .....	213 00	
Russell .....	217 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$817 00

6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy .....	\$388 00	
Gloucester .....	542 00	
Goulbourn .....	349 00	
Gower, North .....	309 00	
Huntley .....	318 00	
March .....	174 00	
Marlborough .....	260 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	\$19.00	
Nepean .....	622 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	7.00	
Osgoode .....	519 00	
Torbolton .....	81 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$26.00 \$3462 00

Total for County, \$3488.

7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta .....	\$663 00	
Edwardsburgh .....	623 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	\$42.00	
Gower, South .....	130 00	
Oxford on Rideau .....	528 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	10.00	
Wolford .....	355 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$52.00 \$2297 00

Total for County, \$2340.

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard .....	\$438 00	
Burgess, South .....	41 00	
Cresby, North .....	254 00	
Do. South .....	254 00	
Elizabethtown .....	728 00	
Elmsley, South .....	168 00	
Escott, Front .....	191 00	
Kitley .....	413 00	
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front .....	362 00	
Do. do. Rear .....	272 00	
Yonge, Front .....	215 00	
Yonge and Escott, Rear .....	289 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$3665 00

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst .....	\$392 00	
Beckwith .....	304 00	
Burgess, North .....	157 00	
Dalhousie .....	187 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	\$15.00	
Darling .....	108 00	
Drummond .....	314 00	
Elmsley, North .....	167 00	
Lanark .....	274 00	
Lavant .....	33 00	
Montague .....	417 00	
Pakenham .....	292 00	
Ramsay .....	491 00	
Sherbrooke, North .....	45 00	
Do. South .....	87 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$15.00 \$3268 00

Total for County, \$3282.

10. COUNTY OF RENTREW.

Admaston .....	\$205 00	
Algona .....	50 00	
Alice .....	80 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	\$6.00	
Bagot and Blithfield .....	138 00	
Brougham .....	69 00	
Bramley .....	153 00	
Brudenell, Raglan and Radcliffe .....	120 00	
Grattan .....	117 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	\$33.00	
Horton .....	142 00	
McNab .....	221 00	
Pembroke .....	72 00	
Petewaya, Buchanan and McKay .....	44 00	
Rolph and Wylie .....	30 00	
Ross .....	157 00	
Sebastopol and Griffith .....	70 00	
Stafford .....	66 00	
Westmeath .....	240 00	
Wilberforce .....	154 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$39.00 \$2129 00

Total for County, \$2168.

11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Barrie and Clarendon .....	\$ 55 00	
Bedford .....	169 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	\$33.00	
Hinchinbrooke .....	91 00	
Kennebec .....	51 00	
Kingston .....	526 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	\$34.00	
Loughborough .....	294 00	
Miller and Canoto .....	8 00	
Olden .....	52 00	
Oso .....	41 00	
Palmerston .....	15 00	
Pittsburgh .....	527 00	
Portland .....	340 00	
Storrington .....	347 00	
Wolfe Island .....	342 00	
Do. for Separate Schools .....	90.00	
	<u>          </u>	\$147.00 \$2859 00

Total for County, \$3005.

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Amherst Island .....	\$152 00	
Anglesea .....	22 00	
Camden, East .....	717 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	\$44.00	
Denbigh and Abinger .....	21 00	
Earnestown .....	568 00	
Kaladar .....	129 00	
Sheffield .....	314 00	
Do. for Separate School .....	37.00	
	<u>          </u>	\$81.00 \$1523 00

Total for County, \$2004.

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Adolphustown .....	\$ 96 00	
Fredericksburgh, North .....	249 00	
Do. South .....	156 00	
Richmond .....	414 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$915 00

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburgh .....	\$418 00	
Athol .....	218 00	
Hallowel .....	435 00	

Hillier .....	281 00
Marysburgh .....	462 00
Sophiasburgh .....	342 00
	<u>\$2156 00</u>

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Elzevir .....	\$157 00
Hungerford.....	507 00
Do. for Separate School... \$15.00	
Huntingdon.....	350 00
Madoc .....	430 00
Marmora and Lake .....	179 00
Rawdon .....	430 00
Sidney .....	609 00
Tudor.....	101 00
Thurlow .....	553 00
Do. for Separate School..... 28.00	
Tyendinaga.....	872 00
Hastings Road .....	81 00

Total for County, \$4312.      \$43.00      \$4269 00

16. COUNTY OF NORTHEMBERLAND.

Alnwick .....	\$166 00
Brighton .....	445 00
Cramah .....	460 00
Haldimand .....	739 00
Hamilton.....	757 00
Monaghan, South .....	148 00
Murray .....	433 00
Percy .....	403 00
Do. for Separate School... \$18.00	
Seymour .....	461 00

Total for County, \$4030.      \$18.00      \$4012 00

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Cartwright.....	\$327 00
Cavan.....	588 00
Clarke .....	789 00
Darlington .....	829 00
Hope .....	705 00
Manvers .....	504 00

\$3742 00

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel.....	\$349 00
Belmont and Methuen.....	82 00
Douro .....	302 00
Dummer .....	252 00
Ennismore.....	103 00
Gulway .....	51 00
Harvey .....	43 00
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	32 00
Monaghan, North.....	153 00
Otonabee .....	456 00
Do. for Separate School... \$39.00	
Smith .....	455 00
Snowden.....	22 00

Total for County, \$2339.      \$39.00      \$2300 00

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Anson.....	\$ 13 00
Bexley .....	27 00
Carden .....	75 00
Dalton .....	7 00
Digby .....	10 00

Eldon .....	300 00
Emily .....	470 00
Fenelon .....	254 00
Hindon .....	1 00
Laxton.....	48 00
Lutterworth .....	58 00
Macanlay and Draper .....	2 00
Mariposa .....	660 00
Ops .....	344 00
Somerville .....	73 00
Verulam .....	185 00

\$3527 00

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock.....	\$555 00
Mara .....	235 00
Pickering .....	960 00
Rama .....	44 00
Reach .....	745 00
Scott .....	260 00
Scugog Island .....	93 00
Thorah .....	195 00
Uxbridge.....	471 00
Whitby, East .....	439 00
Do. West.....	425 00

\$4422 00

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke.....	\$407 00
Do. for Separate School... \$13.00	
Georgina.....	179 00
Gwillimbury, East .....	463 00
Do. North.....	221 00
King.....	835 00
Markham.....	1038 00
Scarborough.....	582 00
Vaughan .....	954 00
Whitchurch .....	564 00
York .....	1127 00
Do. for Separate Schools... 113.00	

Total for County, \$6556.      \$126.00      \$6430 00

22. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion .....	\$609 00
Caledon.....	550 00
Chingacousy .....	827 00
Gore of Toronto .....	185 00
Do. for Separate School... \$22.00	
Toronto.....	790 00

Total for County, \$2983.      \$22.00      \$2961 00

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala .....	\$329 00
Essa.....	348 00
Flos.....	114 00
Gwillimbury, West.....	430 00
Innisfl.....	548 00
Medonte .....	196 00
Mono.....	434 00
Morrison and Muskoka.....	35 00
Mulmur .....	217 00
Nottawasaga.....	466 00
Orillia and Matchedash.....	147 00
Do. for Separate School... \$20.00	
Oro .....	364 00
Sunnidale .....	118 00

Tay and Tiny.....	227 00		
Tecumseth .....	545 00		
Tossoronto .....	128 00		
Vespra .....	117 00		
Do. for Separate School .....	14.00		
<b>Total for County, \$4797.</b>	<b>\$34.00</b>	<b>\$4763 00</b>	

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Esquesing .....	\$868 00		
Nassagaweya .....	336 00		
Nelson .....	547 00		
Trafalgar .....	701 00		
		<b>\$2452 00</b>	

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Ancaster.....	\$605 00		
Barton .....	337 00		
Beverley .....	760 00		
Binbrooke .....	252 00		
Flamborough, East .....	438 00		
Do. for Separate School .....	\$33.00		
Flamborough, West .....	457 00		
Glanford .....	263 00		
Saltfleet .....	328 00		
<b>Total for County, \$3473.</b>	<b>\$33.00</b>	<b>\$3440 00</b>	

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford .....	\$823 00		
Burford .....	671 00		
Dumfries, South .....	468 00		
Oakland .....	130 00		
Onondaga .....	246 00		
Tuscarora .....	132 00		
		<b>\$2470 00</b>	

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor .....	\$240 00		
Clinton .....	350 00		
Gainsborough .....	355 00		
Grantham .....	265 00		
Do. for Separate School .....	\$46.00		
Grimsby .....	360 00		
Louth .....	242 00		
Niagara .....	282 00		
<b>Total for County, \$2140.</b>	<b>\$46.00</b>	<b>\$2094 00</b>	

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie.....	\$320 00		
Crowland .....	174 00		
Humberstone .....	364 00		
Pelham .....	317 00		
Stamford.....	335 00		
Do. for Separate School .....	\$29.00		
Thorold .....	340 00		
Wainfleet .....	277 00		
Willoughby .....	184 00		
<b>Total for County, \$2340.</b>	<b>\$29.00</b>	<b>\$2311 00</b>	

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough .....	\$150 00		
Cayuga, North .....	258 00		
Do. South .....	112 00		
Dunn .....	114 00		
Moulton and Sherbrooke .....	214 00		

Oneida.....	331 00		
Do. for Separate School .....	\$34.00		
Rainham .....	253 00		
Seneca .....	405 00		
Walpole .....	581 00		
<b>Total for County, \$2452.</b>	<b>\$34.00</b>	<b>\$2418 00</b>	

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlottesville .....	\$417 00		
Houghton .....	235 00		
Middleton .....	348 00		
Townsend .....	689 00		
Walsingham .....	582 00		
Windham .....	474 00		
Do. for Separate School .....	\$17.00		
Woodhouse .....	444 00		
<b>Total for County, \$3206.</b>	<b>\$17.00</b>	<b>\$3189 00</b>	

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford .....	\$239 00		
Blenheim .....	836 00		
Dereham .....	657 00		
Nissouri, East .....	418 00		
Norwich, North .....	412 00		
Do. South .....	351 00		
Oxford, North .....	212 00		
Do. East .....	327 00		
Do. West.....	326 00		
Zorra, East .....	540 00		
Do. West .....	442 00		
		<b>\$4760 00</b>	

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries, North.....	\$499 00		
Waterloo, North.....	476 00		
Do. South.....	479 00		
Wellesley.....	630 00		
Do. for Separate Schools.....	\$76.00		
Wilnot .....	683 00		
Do. for Separate Schools .....	57.00		
Woolwich.....	630 00		
<b>Total for County, \$3530.</b>	<b>\$133.00</b>	<b>\$3397 00</b>	

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Amaranth .....	\$143 00		
Arthur .....	306 00		
Do. for Separate Schools .....	\$125.00		
Eramosa .....	432 00		
Erin .....	593 00		
Garafraxa .....	487 00		
Guelph .....	370 00		
Luther .....	82 00		
Maryborough .....	376 00		
Minto .....	280 00		
Nichol .....	265 00		
Do. for Separate School .....	22.00		
Peel .....	600 00		
Pilkington .....	245 00		
Do. for Separate Schools .....	42.00		
Puslinch .....	564 00		
<b>Total for County, \$4932.</b>	<b>\$189.00</b>	<b>\$4743 00</b>	

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia.....	\$309 00		
Bentinch .....	399 00		

Collingwood.....	179 00
Darby.....	149 00
Egremont.....	352 00
Euphrasia.....	176 00
Glenelg.....	328 00
Do. for Separate Schools... \$20.00	
Holland.....	246 00
Do. for Separate School... 32.00	
Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke.....	71 00
Melancthon.....	163 00
Normanby.....	413 00
Do. for Separate Schools... 62.00	
Osprey.....	264 00
Proton.....	148 00
St. Vincent.....	359 00
Sullivan.....	185 00
Do. for Separate School... 23.00	
Sydenham.....	340 00
Do. for Separate School... 22.00	
<b>Total for County, \$4259.</b>	<b>\$178.00 \$4081 00</b>

**35. COUNTY OF PERTH.**

Blanchard.....	\$452 00
Downie.....	433 00
Easthope, North.....	375 00
Do. South.....	278 00
Ellice.....	275 00
Do. for Separate School... \$38.00	
Elma.....	287 00
Fullarton.....	316 00
Hibbert.....	341 00
Logan.....	271 00
Mornington.....	364 00
Wallace.....	288 00
<b>Total for County, \$3748.</b>	<b>\$38.00 \$3710 00</b>

**36. COUNTY OF HURON.**

Ashfield.....	\$314 00
Colborne.....	224 00
Goderich.....	429 00
Grey.....	295 00
Hay.....	366 00
Howick.....	270 00
Hullett.....	291 00
Do. for Separate School... \$33.00	
McKillop.....	291 00
Morris.....	279 00
Stanley and Bayfield.....	410 00
Stephen.....	323 00
Do. for Separate Schools... 16.00	
Tuckersmith.....	387 00
Turnberry.....	151 00
Wawanosh.....	378 00
Usborne.....	386 00
<b>Total for County, \$4843.</b>	<b>\$49.00 \$4794 00</b>

**37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.**

Albemarle.....	\$ 6 00
Amabel.....	21 00
Arran.....	306 00
Brant.....	375 00
Bruce.....	270 00
Carrick.....	379 00
Culross.....	249 00
Do. for Separate School... \$22.00	
Elderslie.....	212 00
Greenock.....	183 00

Greenock for Separate School..	38 00
Huron.....	291 00
Kincardine.....	348 00
Kinloss.....	221 00
Saugeen.....	182 00
<b>Total for County, \$3102.</b>	<b>\$60.00 \$3043 00</b>

**38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.**

Adelaide.....	\$301 00
Biddulph.....	381 00
Do. for Separate School... \$57.00	
Carradoc.....	453 00
Delaware.....	215 00
Dorchester, North.....	483 00
Ekfrid.....	308 00
Lobo.....	426 00
London.....	1159 00
McGillivray.....	470 00
Metcalfe.....	209 00
Mosa.....	363 00
Nissouri, West.....	377 00
Westminster.....	747 00
Do. for Separate School... 6.00	
Williams, East.....	297 00
Do. West.....	232 00
Do. for Separate School... 34.00	
<b>Total for County, \$6488.</b>	<b>\$97.00 \$6391 00</b>

**39. COUNTY OF BELGIAN.**

Aldborough.....	\$279 00
Bayham.....	618 00
Dorchester, South.....	264 00
Dunwich.....	346 00
Malabide.....	638 00
Southwold.....	656 00
Yarmouth.....	739 00
<b>Total for County, \$3538 00</b>	

**40. COUNTY OF KENT.**

Camden and Gore.....	\$329 00
Chatham and Gore.....	430 00
Dover, East and West.....	318 00
Harwich.....	535 00
Do. for Separate School... \$11.00	
Howard.....	468 00
Do. for Separate School... 9.00	
Orford.....	306 00
Raleigh.....	360 00
Do. for Separate School... 20.00	
Romney.....	56 00
Tilbury, East.....	152 00
Zone.....	139 00
<b>Total for County, \$3203.</b>	<b>\$110.00 \$3093 00</b>

**\*41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.**

Bosanquet.....	\$371 00
Brooke.....	192 00
Dawn.....	87 00
Enniskillen.....	128 00
Euphemia.....	253 00
Moore.....	344 00
Plympton.....	394 00
Sarnia.....	187 00
Sombra.....	217 00
Warwick.....	406 00
<b>Total for County, \$3579 00</b>	



42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon .....	\$159 00	
Do. for Separate School... \$21.00		
Colchester .....	316 00	
Gosfield .....	282 00	
Maidstone .....	169 00	
Do. for Separate School... 29.00		
Malden .....	187 00	
Mersea .....	257 00	
Rochester .....	161 00	
Sandwich, East .....	375 60	
Sandwich, West .....	217 00	
Tilbury, West .....	142 00	
<b>Total for County, \$23.15.</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>	<b>\$2265 00</b>

Apportionment to Cities, Towns and Villages, for 1864.

CITIES.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
Toronto .....	\$3540 00	\$1837 00	\$5377 00
Hamilton .....	1874 00	417 00	2291 00
Kingston .....	1191 00	458 00	1649 00
London .....	1212 00	173 00	1385 00
Ottawa .....	802 00	958 00	1760 00
	<b>\$8619 00</b>	<b>3843 00</b>	<b>12462 00</b>

TOWNS.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
Amherstburgh.....	\$168 00	\$108 00	\$276 00
Barrie .....	151 00	104 00	255 00
Belleville .....	564 00	189 00	753 00
Berlin .....	211 00	23 00	234 00
Bowmanville .....	326 00		326 00
Brantford.....	658 00	95 00	748 00
Brockville.....	362 00	131 00	493 00
Chatham .....	469 00	65 00	534 00
Clifton .....	93 00	62 00	155 00
Cobourg .....	473 00	124 00	597 00
Collingwood .....	166 00		166 00
Cornwall .....	230 00		230 00
Dundas.....	214 00	128 00	342 00
Galt .....	363 00		363 00
Goderich .....	387 00		387 00
Guslph .....	434 00	175 00	609 00
Ingersoll .....	233 00	71 00	304 00
Lindsay .....	122 00	106 00	228 00
Milton .....	108 00		108 00
Niagara .....	184 00	64 00	248 00
Oakville.....	125 00	49 00	174 00
Owen Sound.....	265 00		265 00
Paris .....	228 00	56 00	284 00
Perth .....	228 00	69 00	295 00
Peterborough.....	364 00	113 00	477 00
Pictou.....	181 00	67 00	248 00
Port Hope .....	499 00		499 00
Prescott .....	156 00	154 00	310 00
Sandwich .....	118 00		118 00
Sarnia .....	250 00		250 00
St. Catharines.....	504 00	250 00	754 00
St. Mary's Blanchard	333 00		333 00
St. Thomas .....	195 00		195 00
Simcoe .....	222 00		222 00
Stratford .....	337 00		337 00
Whitby .....	290 00	33 00	323 00
Windsor .....	300 00		300 00
Woodstock .....	400 00		400 00
	<b>\$10918 00</b>	<b>2236 00</b>	<b>13154 00</b>

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
Arnprior .....	\$100 00		\$100 00
Ashburnham .....	119 00		119 00
Aurora .....	144 00		144 00
Bath .....	90 00		90 00
Bradford .....	115 00		115 00
Brampton.....	195 00		195 00
Brighton .....	141 00		141 00
Caledonia.....	133 00		133 00
Cayuga.....	90 00		90 00
Chippewa.....	131 00		131 00
Clinton .....	120 00		120 00
Colborne .....	96 00		96 00
Dunnville .....	152 00		152 00
Elora .....	125 00		125 00
Embro .....	66 00		66 00
Fergus .....	115 00	\$19 00	134 00
Fort Erie.....	69 00	15 00	84 00
Gananoque .....	181 00		181 00
Hawkesbury .....	151 00		151 00
Hespeler .....	72 00		72 00
Holland Landing...	58 00		58 00
Iroquois .....	74 00		74 00
Kemptville .....	123 00		123 00
Kincardine .....	117 00		117 00
Lanark .....	72 00		72 00
Merrickville.....	83 00	25 00	108 00
Mitchell .....	145 00		145 00
Morrisburgh .....	102 00		102 00
Napabee .....	163 00	29 00	212 00
Newburgh .....	140 00		140 00
Newcastle.....	123 00		123 00
New Hamburg .....	104 00		104 00
Newmarket .....	129 00	39 00	168 00
Orangeville .....	96 00		96 00
Oshawa .....	101 00	50 00	241 00
Pembroke.....	76 00		76 00
Portsmouth.....	68 00	39 00	107 00
Port Dalhousie.....	159 00		159 00
Preston .....	168 00	26 00	184 00
Renfrew .....	84 00		84 00
Richmond .....	61 00		61 00
Smith's Falls .....	136 00		136 00
Southampton.....	73 00		73 00
Stirling .....	90 00		90 00
Strathroy .....	90 00		90 00
Streetsville .....	87 00		87 00
Thorold .....	135 00	53 00	193 00
Trenton .....	121 00	46 00	167 00
Vienna .....	108 00		108 00
Waterloo.....	152 00		152 00
Wellington.....	78 00	19 00	97 00
Welland .....	87 00		87 00
Yorkville .....	188 00		188 00
	<b>\$6136 00</b>	<b>365 00</b>	<b>6501 00</b>

Summary of Apportionment to Counties for 1864.

COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
1. Glengarry .....	\$2380 00	\$160 00	\$2540 00
2. Dundas .....	1943 00		1943 00
3. Dufferin .....	2074 00		2074 00
4. Prescott .....	1527 00	179 00	1706 00
5. Russell .....	817 00		817 00
6. Carleton .....	3482 00	26 00	3488 00
7. Grenville .....	2297 00	52 00	2349 00
8. Leeds .....	3605 00		3605 00
9. Lennox .....	3263 00	15 00	3283 00
10. Renfrew .....	2129 00	39 00	2168 00
11. Frontenac.....	2858 00	147 00	3005 00
12. Addington.....	1923 00	81 00	2004 00

COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	R. Cath. Separate Schools.	Total.
13. Lennox .....	915 00	.....	915 00	36. Huron.....	4794 00	49 00	4843 00
14. Prince Edward..	2156 00	.....	2156 00	37. Bruce.....	3043 00	60 00	3103 00
15. Hastings .....	4269 00	43 00	4312 00	38. Middlesex .....	6391 00	97 00	6488 00
16. Northumberland	4012 00	18 00	4030 00	39. Elgin .....	3538 00	.....	3538 00
17. Durham.....	3742 00	.....	3742 00	40. Kent .....	3093 00	110 00	3203 00
18. Peterborough...	2300 00	39 00	2339 00	41. Lambton .....	2579 00	.....	2579 00
19. Victoria .....	2527 00	.....	2527 00	42. Essex.....	2265 00	50 00	2315 00
20. Ontario .....	4422 00	.....	4422 00	District of Algoma..	218 00	.....	218 00
21. York.....	6430 00	126 00	6556 00		\$131766 00	2044 00	133810 00
22. Peel .....	2961 00	22 00	2983 00				
23. Simcoe.....	4763 00	34 00	4797 00				
24. Halton.....	2452 00	.....	2452 00				
25. Wentworth.....	3440 00	33 00	3473 00				
26. Brant .....	2470 00	.....	2470 00				
27. Lincoln.....	2094 00	46 00	2140 00				
28. Welland .....	2311 00	29 00	2340 00				
29. Haldimand .....	2418 00	34 00	2452 00				
30. Norfolk .....	3189 00	17 00	3206 00	Total, Counties and Districts .....	\$131766 00	2044 00	133810 00
31. Oxford.....	4760 00	.....	4760 00	Total, Cities.....	8619 00	3843 00	12462 00
32. Waterloo .....	3397 00	133 00	3530 00	Total, Towns.....	10918 00	2236 00	13154 00
33. Wellington .....	4743 00	189 00	4932 00	Total, Villages.....	6136 00	365 00	6501 00
34. Grey .....	4081 00	178 00	4259 00		\$157439 00	8488 00	165927 00
35. Perth .....	3710 00	38 00	3748 00				

## GRAND TOTALS.

## APPENDIX F.

## No. 1.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

*Documents furnished Annually by the Educational Department to the School Officers of Upper Canada.*

The following are furnished gratuitously by the Educational Department of Upper Canada to the various school officers, viz.:—

1. *The Journal of Education for Upper Canada* is sent monthly to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections, to the Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees, to the Local Superintendents, to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, and to each County Clerk and Treasurer, Exchanges, &c., &c.—Total, 5,000 copies.

The *Journal* has been constituted the official medium of communicating all departmental intelligence. It is regularly sent by the publisher, about the first of each month, to the official address of the parties above enumerated. Should they fail in any case to receive it, immediate notification of the fact should be sent to the Education Office. Missing numbers can generally be supplied. To the public, the price is \$1.00 per annum, payable in advance. Back volumes, since 1848 (the first year of its existence), can be furnished on the same terms.

2. *The School Registers*, for recording the attendance, recitations and deportment of pupils, are furnished to each of the Grammar and Common Schools, and to the Separate Schools in Upper Canada. Total, about 5,000 copies. The *Registers* are sent annually to the County Clerks for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.

*The Trustees' Half-Yearly Reports* are sent every six months—through the Local Superintendents—to the Trustees of each school section. Those for the Grammar Schools and Roman Catholic Separate Schools are sent direct from the Department. Total sent out annually, 10,000 copies.

4. *The Trustees' Blank Annual Reports* are annually sent, through the Local Superintendents, to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections. Total, about 4,500.

5. *The Blank Annual Reports*, from which the General Annual Report of the Department is compiled, are sent to the Local Superintendents and Boards of Common School Trustees, and Boards of Grammar School Trustees. Total number sent out annually, 600 copies.

6. *Auditors', Treasurers' and Sub-Treasurers' Returns* are sent to about 500 of those officers, to be filled up and returned.

7. *The Chief Superintendent's Annual Report* to His Excellency the Governor General, printed by order of the House of Assembly, is also sent to each of the rural Trustee Corporations; to the Boards of Common School Trustees in cities, towns and villages; to Boards of Grammar School Trustees; to Boards of Public Instruction; to Local Superintendents and to Separate School Trustees, besides copies to other parties. Total number sent out annually, about 4,500.

8. *Various Forms*.—Forms are also sent from time to time to Superannuated Teachers, Trustees (for maps), Normal School Students, &c. About 800 copies.

Letters received and sent out by the Department:—

	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
Number of letters received.....	2996	4015	4920	5338	5739	6294	6431	6468	7121	7215	6495	6365
Average number per week.....	57	77	95	102	110	121	124	125	137	138	126	122
Number of letters sent out.....	1430	1936	2581	3764	3966	3542	4627	5823	6015	5656	4955	5054
Average number per week.....	27	37	50	72	77	68	88	112	116	108	95	97

*Recapitulation*.—The number of copies prepared, or printed, and sent out annually from the Educational Department for Upper Canada:

	Copies.		Copies.
1. Journal of Education.....	5,000	7. Chief Superintendent's Report.....	4,500
2. School Registers.....	5,000	8. Various Forms, about.....	800
3. Trustees' Blank Half-Yearly Reports.....	10,000	9. Letters, &c., sent out and received.....	11,400
4. Trustees' Blank Annual Reports.....	4,500	10. Circulars, about.....	800
5. Local Superintendent's Blank Annual Reports.....	600		
6. Auditors' and Treasurers' Blank Returns.....	500	Grand Total per year.....	43,100

## No. 2.—COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

### THE POSTAGE LAW AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. As but few parties in correspondence with the Educational Department comply with the new postage law, in the pre-payment of their letters (thereby increasing the postage charged by nearly 50 ¢ cent.), the effect has been to swell, unduly, this item of the contingencies of the Department. It may be that this omission arises from the impression that the official correspondence of the Educational branch of the public service, like that of the Cabinet Executive Departments, goes free. But this is an entire mistake; as the Educational Department forms an exception, and its contingent expenses are proportionably increased by a charge from which the other Public Departments of a similar character are exempt. We would suggest, therefore, in future, that all correspondence with the Department be pre-paid (as it is on letters, &c., going from the Department), and that thinner paper be used in all cases. Several letters—occupying but one page—have been received, written on large, thick paper, and embracing four pages. Foolscap paper should be used where practicable, and only such portions of it sent as may be written on; all other portions have to be cut off when the letter is filed in the Department.

### PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS AND PARCELS.

2. According to the postage law, the postage on all books, parcels, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post, must be prepaid by the sender, at the rate of one cent  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce. Local Superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational Depository, will, therefore, please send such additional sum for the payment of this postage—at the rate specified—as may be necessary.

### REGULATION IN REGARD TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS.

All official returns to the Chief Superintendent or a Local Superintendent, which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Educational Department, *should be prepaid one cent, and open at each end*, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns.

## COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. *Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Education.*—All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Law have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and he is authorized to decide such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But, for the ends of justice, to prevent delay and save expense, it will be necessary for any party thus appealing: 1st. To furnish the party against whom they may appeal with a correct copy of their communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer deemed expedient. 2nd. To state expressly, in the appeal, that the opposite party has been thus notified; as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion on any point affecting different parties, without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such hearing. Application for advice in Common School matters should, in all cases, be first made to the Local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the Municipality.

2. *The Journal of Education* having been constituted, by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the official medium of communicating all Departmental intelligence and information, parties should refer to its pages on matters relating to the apportionment, blank reports, Depository, Normal Schools, &c.

3. *Communications generally.*—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the forms of all communications relating to Schools, for which specific instructions are not furnished by the Department, but they are requested to use large-sized or foolscap paper. In all communications, however, the number of the School Section, and the name of the Township and Post Office, with the official title of the writer, should be given; and also, the number and dates of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

4. *Communications with the Government relating to Schools* should be made through the Educational Department, Toronto, as all such communications not so made are referred to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to be brought before His Excellency through the proper department, which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

5. *Communications relating to the Journal of Education; to the Educational Depository; to the Public Libraries; or to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, School Accounts, Poor Schools, &c.,* should be written on separate sheets from letters of appeal, or on legal questions, in order that they may be separated and classified.

## LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

## No. 1.—SUMMARY OF MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

		School Sections, 1863.
(1.)	415 Townships .....	4027
(2.)	15 Cities .....	55
(3.)	38 Towns .....	95
(4.)	53 Incorporated Villages.....	84
<hr/>		
511	Total .....	4261

## No. 2.—STATEMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS WHO ARE CLERGYMEN.

Church of England.....	35	Congregationalists.....	2
do Rome.....	4	Methodists.....	27
Presbyterians.....	63	Not ascertained.....	10
Baptist.....	8		
Clerical Superintendents.....	151		
Lay do and those not reported.....	190		
<hr/>			
Total number of Superintendents.....			341

(No. 64.)

**R E T U R N**

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 30th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Correspondence, Reports, or other Documents of whatever description, relating to, or in any manner connected with, a complaint made some months since, by one Anthony Binga, against the conduct of the Sheriff of Essex."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 1st June, 1864.

(No. 65.)

**R E T U R N**

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Copy of the Report made in March, 1864, by Peter J. Gibson, Provincial Land Surveyor, of the projected Road leading from the Gravel Road at the Marmora Iron Works, by the Copper Mines in the Township of Lake, through the Township of Wollaston."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 1st June, 1864.

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

# R E T U R N

To An Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 27th  
May, 1864 ; for information respecting Affairs and Proceedings  
of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

By Command,

JOHN SIMPSON,

*Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 6th June, 1864.

RETURNS to the demand made by the Honorable the Legislative Council, on 27th May ult., shewing the information thereby called for, from the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, for the years 1862 and 1863:—

### REVENUES.

1862.	Rents of beach and deep water lots.....	\$3,017 44
	Tonnage dues.....	16,689 94
	Pointe à Carcy property.....	676 63
	Premiums on Harbour Debentures.....	1,230 00
		\$21,614 01
1863.	Rents of beach and deep water lots.....	\$2,350 13
	Tonnage dues.....	36,160 72
	Pointe à Carcy property.....	6,129 77
	Floating Elevator.....	22 57
	Premium on Harbour Debentures.....	430 00
		\$45,093 19
		\$66,707 20

### EXPENDITURE.

1862.	Brokerage on Harbour Debentures.....	\$844 89
	Interest.....	12,969 84
	General expenses incurred in Harbour.....	1,768 97
		\$15,583 70
	Salaries, Honorable G. Pemberton, Chairman...	2,000 00
	C. M. Tate, Engineer.....	1,600 00
	Do. 6 mos. allowance.....	799 96
	H. N. Jones, Sec'y-Treas..	1,200 00
	J. F. Golden, Messenger..	300 00
		5,899 96
	Office rent, taxes, &c.....	1,071 48
		\$22,555 14
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	\$22,555 14



*Improvements effected.*

Pointe à Carcy Wharf, viz. :—

Contract with E. O. Richard.....	\$87,054 11	
Do 18th Sept. 1860, with E. O. Richard..	10,339 20	
Do 3rd June, 1861, do do ..	15,036 81	
Do Trestle Work.....	\$2,929 56	
Do Sinking.....	3,466 68	
Do Landing Stairs .....	369 52	
	6,765 76	
Do with S. & C. Peters.....	5,542 25	
Do with Thomas Davidson ..	5,876 10	
	130,594 23	
Under orders of the Board, viz :		
Paid Engineers—Intermediate Blocks, &c., &c.....		25,986 38
Paid Superintendent—Cross Wharves, and removing old Bottoms, Boulders, repairs to Store, &c.....		16,479 82
Miscellaneous Expenses and Contingencies.....		1,149 99
		\$174,210 42
Landing Shed—Contract with E. O. Richard.....		1,150 00
Grain Elevator— do do .....		11,418 76
Salt Warehouse— do Louis Lepine.....		6,379 73
Landing Derrick, under Superintendent, by order of the Board.....		800 00
		\$19,748 49

The above are the improvements effected, and there is also a Ballast Wharf under contract with S. & C. Peters, to be completed on 1st September, 1866, at a cost, as the work progresses, of \$196,842.

There are no further improvements contemplated at present.

*Staff of the Corporation.*

The number and names of the persons receiving remuneration from the Commission, and the amount of the remuneration paid to each, will be found in answer given to Query No. 1; but there are also on the staff the Honorable Charles Alleyn, Harbour Solicitor, and Edward J. Langevin, Harbour Notary, paid only for special services as they are called on.

*Lastly*—The answer to this query will be found in Query No. 4.

H. N. JONES, Secretary.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 4th June, 1864.



(No. 67.)

**R E T U R N**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 25th May, 1864, for "Statement of deaths which have occurred in the Provincial Penitentiary from 1st January, 1863, to 25th May, 1864."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
3d June, 1864.

(No. 68.)

**R E T U R N**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864, praying for a "Detailed Statement of the sums paid since the 31st December last, up to the 9th May, to various persons, for advertisements, printing, stationery, binding and other supplies for the Public Offices; the sums due to the same persons for similar work or supplies; and for Copies of the Orders given to the same persons for the same articles, together with the quantity ordered."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 11th June, 1864.

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

(No. 69.)

**R E T U R N**

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 9th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Reports, Orders in Council, Correspondence and other papers in reference to the office of Assistant Postmaster at Hamilton; also in reference to the application of J. B. Eager, for leave of absence, and the re-appointment of Frederick Ritchie to a situation in the Post Office at Hamilton."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 15th June, 1864.

(No. 70.)

**R E T U R N**

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864, for "Information respecting applications and sales of Lands on South side of the St. Lawrence, since October last."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
27th June, 1864.

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

# R E T U R N

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1864; for "Information respecting the number of American Vessels engaged in the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Canadian Waters, their average tonnage, the average number of hands on board, etc."

By Command.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,

*Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
June, 1864.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1864, for information respecting the number of American Vessels engaged in the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Canadian waters, their average tonnage, the average number of hands on board, &c., &c., &c.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
<b>HERRING FISHING.</b>												
Number of vessels .....	60	20	11	24	16	22	43	40	50	36	24	15
Tonnage do .....	4200	1400	980	1680	1120	1540	3010	2900	3500	2530	1680	1050
Crew do .....	600	200	140	240	180	220	430	400	500	360	240	150
Quantity of herring taken.....Bbls.	18000	12000	5600	10800	4400	11000	21500	20000	25000	10800	9000	5250
Value of herring taken.....\$	54000	36000	16800	32400	13200	33000	64500	60000	75000	32400	27000	15750
<b>COD FISHING.</b>												
Number of vessels .....	100	100	120	160	160	150	150	140	120	120	100	100
Tonnage do .....	7000	7000	8400	11200	11200	10500	10300	9800	8400	8400	7000	7000
Crew do .....	1400	1400	1680	2240	2240	2100	2100	1960	1680	1680	1400	1400
Quantity of codfish taken.....Qtls.	40000	40000	48000	80000	80000	60000	60000	56000	48000	48000	40000	30000
Value .....	120000	120000	144000	240000	240000	180000	180000	168000	144000	144000	120000	90000
<b>MACKEREL FISHING.</b>												
Number of vessels .....	100	100	100	150	300	280	260	200	200	200	150	120
Tonnage do .....	7000	7000	7000	10500	24000	19600	18200	14000	14000	14000	10500	8400
Crew do .....	1400	1400	1400	2100	4200	3920	3640	2800	2800	2800	2100	1680
Quantity of mackerel taken.....Bbls.	10000	10000	10000	30000	67500	56000	26000	20000	20000	30000	15000	18000
Value .....	120000	120000	120000	360000	1012500	810000	390000	300000	210000	240000	120000	111070
<b>TOTAL.</b>												
Number of vessels .....	260	220	234	334	476	452	453	380	370	356	274	235
Tonnage do .....	18200	15400	16380	23380	36320	31640	31710	29600	25900	24920	19180	16160
Crew do .....	3400	3000	3220	3580	6660	6240	6170	5160	4980	4840	3740	3230
Value of fish taken .....	294000	276000	280800	632400	1265700	1053000	634500	528000	459000	416400	267000	249750

Department of Crown Lands, Fisheries Branch,  
Quebec, 27th June, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTE.—A similar statement for Upper Canada cannot at present be given; but authentic information regarding the participation of American fishermen, traders, and the tonnage employed in the lake fisheries, will be procured during the current season. A. R.

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## RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd  
June, 1864, for information respecting Barrack Accommodation for  
Her Majesty's Forces.

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
27th June, 1864.

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[Copy.]

[Canada—No. 12.]

DOWNING STREET,  
7th December, 1861.

MY LORD,—At a moment when a rupture with the United States appears to be imminent, and when in consequence large reinforcements of British troops must be sent to Canada, it becomes of the greatest importance that provision should be made for the proper and healthy accommodation of each regiment as it arrives.

The cession of the Ordnance Lands and Barracks to the Provincial Government in 1854, has diminished the power of the military authorities in England to provide accommodation for more than the number of men who are now in Canada.

I cannot doubt, however, that the Provincial Government will supply this want by providing hutting for such regiments as cannot be put up in barracks, or buildings in the nature of barracks, now belonging to the Province.

I would suggest that enquiry should at once be made whether large buildings could not be obtained at Hamilton, Guelph, and St. Catherines, either free of expense or at a nominal rent. Troops would probably be quartered in all these places.

As regards the positions for erecting huts, your Lordship will, of course, consult the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, but independently of the neighbourhood of some important towns, the vicinities of Lake Simcoe and of the Rideau Canal, would appear to offer desirable sites.

With respect also to the former Military Reserves of land which have been transferred to the Province, I feel no doubt, that the Provincial Government will readily place at the disposal of the Commander of the Queen's Forces, any lands necessary under present circumstances, for the welfare of the troops and for the defence of the colony.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

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[Copy.]

[No. 37.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Quebec, December 28th, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Grace's despatch No. 12, of the 7th instant, relative to the proper accommodation of Her Majesty's Troops now arriving in this Province, and to refer you to the enclosed copy of a Report from the Honorable John A. Macdonald, expressing the readiness of the Provincial Government to comply with the suggestions made by Your Grace on this subject.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.,  
&c.,                      &c.,                      &c.

[Copy.]

On Militia Service.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL  
FOR UPPER CANADA,  
Quebec, 28th Dec., 1861.

With reference to the despatch of His Grace the Secretary for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 7th instant, and referred to Council to-day, The undersigned has the honor to report that all the Barracks in Canada transferred to this Province by the Imperial Government in 1854, have already been placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces for the accommodation of the British troops.

The undersigned recommends that all the lands transferred with the Barracks to the Province, not actually in use or sold, should be placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Military Authorities during the present exigency, as requested by His Excellency.

The undersigned further suggests, that His Excellency be requested to convey to His Grace the assurance that the Canadian Government will do everything in their power for the comfort and accommodation of Her Majesty's Forces in this country, and that they do not entertain the slightest doubt that the Canadian Legislature and people will fully sustain them in so doing.

(Signed),                      JOHN A. MACDONALD.



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## R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 9th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House—"1st: Copies of all Orders in Council, Regulations and Advertisements setting forth the conditions of sale of that parcel or tract of land known as the Mill Block, on the River au Sable, in the Township of Amabel, estimated to contain about 1,100 acres of land, together with the names of the purchaser or purchasers, and of the parties, if any, to whom such purchasers subsequently transferred their right. 2nd: Also, Copies of all Reports, Orders in Council, Advertisements, Correspondence and other papers, touching the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the said original sale, and the resumption and re-sale of the said property by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, stating the newspapers in which such advertisements were inserted, and the period for which inserted, together with the names of the purchaser or purchasers at such re-sale; the numbers present at such sale, and offering to become purchasers, and the manner in which, and by whom, and on whose behalf, payment has been made for such lands and mill site."

By Command.

JOHN SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 28th June, 1864.

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